

# Louisville Past and Present:

## ITS INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

Ms exhibited in the Life-labors of its Leading Men.

By M. JOBLIN & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED BY E. KLAUBER

LOUISVILLE:

PRINTED BY JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY, No. 156 WEST MAIN ST.

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### PREFACE.

N selecting men of the past and present of Louisville to represent the several departments of her industries, and their development from nothing to their present magnitude, it has been our constant endeavor to include only those who have claims on posterity for public notoriety or private usefulness—men of strength, self-reliance, and self-culture. But, although the list of subjects is large, there were many others whom we would have delighted to honor if our efforts to procure the materials had been seconded by those who should feel the liveliest interest in preserving their memories. It, however, was not our object to make a biographical dictionary of the city, but to sketch a sufficient number among the leading branches to give correct impressions of their nature and extent. We trust the public will approve the selection.

Besides the personal narratives, which we hope may impart many salutary lessons to the youth of this and future generations, we have added a sketch of Louisville, which, in addition to its general history from its earliest settlement to the present time, embraces a complete record of the city government: every mayor and the date of his term of office; every councilman and alderman, and every president of those legislative bodies, together with the dates attached. This feature can not fail to make the volume a popular work of reference, as this matter, we believe, has never before been published.

It will be observed that a large proportion of the subjects selected are past the meridian of life, and will soon vacate their places in the circles of business; and it has given us no little pleasure to preserve the record of their life-labors in this substantial form, as we are assured that the reputation of our work will suffer no diminution by the course of time, but that age rather will enhance its value.

No pains or expense have been spared to make "Louisville Past and Present" a credit to ourselves, to the city, to the subjects, and to the firms whose imprints it bears.

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## HISTORIC SKETCH.

VERY known fact connected with the survey, first settlement, and history of this city up to 1852 has been carefully preserved in a work entitled "The History of Louisville," by Ben Casseday, Esq., the well-known author, of this city. From this we have taken the liberty to compile an outline history of the same period; and, in order to show the rapid progress of the city in all that pertains to material wealth, refinement, and morality, we have added a running account of all the elements that have combined to make it what it is to-day, a great commercial center, whose business edifices will compare in architectural beauty and solidity with the metropolitan cities of the country, while the palatial residences of the merchants and manufacturers in the suburbs are unrivaled for natural beauty, elegance, and taste.

In the original topographical survey of Louisville its latitude was determined to be 38° 3' north, and its longitude 85° 30' west. Its position is one of peculiar excellence, situated at a point where the navigation of the Ohio is obstructed by the rapids, and where for six miles above the city the river stretches out into a broad, smooth sheet of water, a mile in width, almost without a current, and forms a safe and beautiful harbor for a great distance along the Kentucky shore. The peculiar attractions of such a location could not long go unheeded, and accordingly as early as 1770 parties came from Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, probably sent by Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia, and surveyed the lands adjacent to the falls, with a view to distributing them as bounty-lands. The earliest account, however, of a settlement here is that of Captain Bullitt, who in 1773, deputed by a special commission from William and Mary College in Virginia, came to survey lands and effect settlements in the then territory of Kentucky. Perceiving the advantages of this port, he moored his traveling-barge in the beautiful harbor of Beargrass, and there established a camp to protect his men from the weather and

shelter his stores. From this point he surveyed much of the adjacent country, extending even to Salt River, to which he gave its present name, from his having there found the salt-lick still known by his name. He estimated the advantages of his new settlement at their full worth, and proposed to return at once to his friends and procure the means of revisiting and establishing it; but death overtook him in the midst of his well-laid plans, and it was left for another to complete what his sagacity and enterprise had commenced. Even previous to the arrival of Captain Bullitt these lands had been patented, and were owned by John Campbell and Dr. John Conally. Of Campbell we know little, if any thing; but Conally played a somewhat important part in the early history of the West. He was the nephew of Colonel Croghan and the friend of Lord Dunmore, and was by him dispatched in 1774 to assert the claim of Virginia upon Fort Pitt, where he was arrested, before he had taken more than the initiatory step in his proceeding, by Arthur St. Clair, the representative of the proprietors of Pennsylvania in the West, and only released on his own recognizance. He did not, however, choose to return into the custody of the law; but, collecting a band of followers, he came again in March of the same year and took possession, in Lord Dunmore's name, of Fort Pitt, rebuilt it, and called it Fort Dunmore. It was he who occasioned the bloody fights known in the history of border warfare as Logan's or Cresap's war. He afterward, in 1775, formed a plot against the government, which was discovered; and this notoriously tyrannical and wicked man was thrown into prison, and remained an unpitied captive till 1781. After the Revolution he became a Tory, and thus his lands at the falls and elsewhere became forfeit to the state of Virginia.

After Bullitt's expedition the falls were visited only by a few hunters and traders till 1778, when a new attempt at permanent settlement on this site was made. The enterprising and gallant Colonel George Rogers Clark, whose name is so well known to all readers of the early history of Kentucky or of the West, comes now to be associated with this history. This city is so deeply indebted to him, not only for its earlier prosperity, but for its very existence, that it becomes alike agreeable and useful to inquire something as to the circumstances of his settlement here. He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, and like our great Washington was in early life a land-surveyor, and like him too a man of unusual talent, discrimination, and forethought. He first came to Kentucky in 1772; but his history becomes first associated with that

of the state in 1774, when he served in Dunmore's war. In the latter part of 1775, having gained the rank of major, he returned to his native state in order to prepare for his permanent removal to Kentucky, which took place in the spring following. Up to this time Kentucky had been held to be a part of Fincastle County in Virginia, but its inhabitants had no rights or protection as citizens of that state. Upon Clark's removal to Kentucky he readily saw the advantages of the new settlement; but his sagacity at the same time taught him that a state whose very title was in dispute, and which was so far removed from the protection of the elder commonwealths, would not attract settlers with that rapidity to which its immensely superior natural advantages entitled it. He perceived that the future prosperity of his adopted home depended upon its being under the aid and protection of Virginia, or upon its being made a separate state. The result of this deliberation and of his promulgation of these views'was that he was chosen a member of the Virginia Assembly, and carried to them a petition for admission into their commonwealth. He had the misfortune, however, after having walked the whole distance, to find this body adjourned. This did not, however, deter his from prosecuting his plan for the good of Kentucky. He visited the governor, Patrick Henry, and laid his case before that wise and patriotic man. The governor acknowledged the justness of his claim, and gave him a letter to the Executive Council. This body, fearful of exceeding its powers, could or would do little for him. He demanded powder, which they promptly offered to lend him on his individual security, an offer which Clark peremptorily refused, and so intimidated them by his dauntless manner and his threats of consequences that finally the order was issued for the powder to be supplied to Clark at Fort Pitt. And on the re-assembling of the delegates, after much warm discussion, Kentucky was erected into a county of Virginia. Both these objects accomplished, Clark returned to Pittsburgh, procured the powder, and with great difficulty and danger succeeded in bringing it down to the present site of Maysville, where he carefully concealed it, and then went to the fort at Harrodsburg and sent a convoy for the buried treasure, where it finally arrived in safety.

This slight outline sketch shows the first of a series of events which led Colonel Clark to the falls of the Ohio. The second event which bears upon this point is alike creditable to him. And here (says our authority) we must be indebted to Mr. Perkins's "Annals of the West" for a condensed narration of this affair.

Clark understood the whole game of the British. He saw that it was through their possession of Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and the other western posts—which gave them easy and constant access to the Indian tribes of the Northeast—that the British hoped to effect such a union of the wild men as would annihilate the frontier fortresses. He knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling, and the Shawnees but imperfectly united in favor of England, ever since the murder of Comstalk. He was convinced that could the British in the Northwest be defeated and expelled, the natives might be easily awed or bribed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, who were absent from April 20th to June 22d, he had satisfied himself that an enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having made up his mind, on the 1st of October he left Harrodsburg for the East, and reached the capital of Virginia November 5th. Opening his mind to no one, he watched with care the state of feeling among those in power, waiting the proper moment to present his scheme. Fortunately, while he was upon the road, on the 17th of October, Burgoyne had surrendered, and hope was again predominant in the American councils. When therefore the western soldier, upon the 10th of December, broke the subject of his proposed expedition against the forts on the far distant Mississippi to Patrick Henry, who was still governor, he met with a favorable hearing; and though doubts and fears arose by degrees, yet so well-digested were his plans that he was able to meet each objection and remove every seeming impossibility. Having thus satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plans, he received on the 22d of January two sets of instructions: the one open, authorizing him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve for three months from their arrival in the West; the other set secret, and drawn as follows:

"Virginia, Sct.
In Council, Williamsburg, January 22, 1773.

<sup>&</sup>quot;LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK:

<sup>&</sup>quot;You are to proceed, with all convenient speed, to raise seven companies of soldiers, to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual manner, and armed most properly for the enterprise; and with this force attack the British post at Kaskaskia.

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is conjectured that there are many pieces of cannon and military stores to a considerable amount at that place, the taking and preservation of which would be a valuable acquisition to the state. If you are not so fortunate therefore as to succeed in your expedition, you will take every possible measure to secure the artillery and stores and whatever may be of advantage to the state.

"For the transportation of the troops, provisions, etc., down the Ohio you are to apply to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt for boats; and during the whole transaction you are to take especial care to keep the true destination of your force secret." Its success depends upon this. (Orders are therefore given to Captain Smith to secure the two men from Kaskaskia.) Similar conduct will be proper in similar cases.

"It is earnestly desired that you show humanity to such British subjects and other persons as fall into your hands. If the white inhabitants at that post and the neighborhood will give undoubted evidence of their attachment to this state (for it is certain they live within its limits) by taking the test prescribed by law, and by every other way and means in their power, let them be treated as fellow-citizens, and their persons and property duly secured. Assistance and protection against all enemies whatever shall be afforded them, and the commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable demands, they must feel the miseries of war, under the direction of that humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, and which it is expected you will ever consider as the rule of your conduct, and from which you are in no instance to depart.

"The corps you are to command are to receive the pay and allowance of militia, and to act, under the laws and regulations of this state now in force, as militia. The inhabitants of this post will be informed by you that in case they accede to the offers of becoming citizens of this commonwealth a proper garrison will be maintained among them, and every attention bestowed to render their commerce beneficial; the fairest prospects being opened to the dominions of both France and Spain.

"It is in contemplation to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio. Cannon will be wanted to fortify it. Part of those at Kaskaskia will be easily brought thither, or otherwise secured, as circumstances will make necessary.

"You are to apply to General Hand, at Pittsburgh, for powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he can not supply it, the person who has that which Captain Lynn brought from New Orleans can. Lead was sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered you.

Wishing you success, I am, sir, your humble servant,

P. HENRY."

With these instructions and twelve hundred pounds in the depreciated currency of the time Colonel (for such was now his title) Clark, on the 4th of February, started for Pittsburgh. It had been thought best to raise the troops needed beyond the mountains, as the colonies were in want of all the soldiers they could muster east of the Alleghanies to defend themselves against the British forces. Clark therefore proposed to enlist men about Pittsburgh, while Major W. B. Smith, for the same purpose, went to Holston and other officers to other points. None, however, succeeded as they hoped to. At Pittsburgh Clark found great opposition to the intention of carrying men away to defend the outposts of Kentucky, while their own citadel and the whole region about it was threatened by the savage allies of England; and Smith, though he nominally succeeded in raising four companies, was unable essentially to aid his superior officer after all. With three companies and several private

adventurers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, opposite the spot now occupied by Louisville. It is only necessary to state here that Clark's success in this expedition was complete and perfect, and that a more brilliant campaign has probably never been performed by any general. More than this does not immediately concern this city.

It is estimated that Colonel Clark left in his new fort on this island about thirteen families when he proceeded on his journey to Kaskaskia. And so brave, hardy, and resolute were these pioneers that, notwithstanding they were separated from the nearest of their countrymen by four hundred miles of hostile country, filled with savages whose dearest hunting-grounds they were about to occupy; notwithstanding they knew that these relentless savages were not only inimical on account of the invasion of their choicest territory, but were aided by all the arts, the presents, and the favors of the British in seeking to destroy their settlements; notwithstanding all these terrifying circumstances, those dauntless pioneers went to work, and with the rifle in one hand and the implements of agriculture in the other eliberately set about planting corn on their little island. It is thus that Corn Island derives its name. And truly so bold and heroic an act as this of that feeble band deserves a perpetuity beyond what the mere name of the island will give it. Columns have been reared and statues erected, festivals have been instituted and commemorations held of deeds far less worthy of renown than was this little settlement's crop of corn. But, like many other deeds of true heroism, it is forgotten, for there was wanted the pen and the lyre to make it live forever. The founders of the parent colony themselves did never greater deeds of heroism than did these pioneers of Louisville; and yet the very historians of the fact speak of it without a word of wonder or of admiration. Even in Louisville herself, now in her palmiest days, the Pilgrims' Landing is commemorated each returning year, while the equal daring, danger, and victory of the Western Pioneer has sunk into oblivion. But it is ever so. Men may live for a hundred years within the very roar of Niagara, and yet live uninspired until the same sound falls upon the ear or the same sight greets the eye on the far-off shores of the Avellino or the Arno. Erin's bard has ever told the praises of the Oriental clime; the lord of English verse has tuned his lyre under a foreign sky; the Mantuan bard has sung "arma virumque Trojæ;" and the poet of Italy has soared even beyond the bounds of space in search of novelty. So we must

wait for a stranger hand to weave the magic charm around the pioneers of our forest-land. Let this frail record at least lend its little quota toward the preservation of the names of Captain James Patton, who piloted the first boat over the falls, Richard Chenoweth, John Tuel, William Faith, and John McManus, the only names that history or tradition has given us of those earliest settlers of our native city.

The chief subsistence of this little band had, of course, to be derived from the products of the chase, for the Indians would never have allowed them to attain a sufficiency of food by the slow process of agriculture. Indeed one of the historians of this period roundly states that Kentucky could never have been settled had the products of the soil been the only resource of its pioneer inhabitants. Fortunately the woods of Kentucky so abounded in game that it was easy for its settlers to supply themselves with abundance of food from these sources. But the difficulty of carrying their game at all seasons of the year and all stages of the water to their insulated home, and the various annoyances of their constrained position on the island, united with the encouragement they derived from the wonderful success of their old commander in Illinois, soon determined the little colony to remove to the main bank of the river. Accordingly, in the fall of 1778, or more probably in the spring of 1779, having built a fort on the eastern side of the large ravine which formerly entered the river at the present terminus of Twelfth Street, they emigrated thither, and thus laid the first permanent foundation of the city of Louisville.

It was about this time that we have the first record of a social party in our city, now so celebrated for its elegant entertainments and luxurious repasts. The bill of fare on that memorable occasion had at least the great and unusual merit of novelty to recommend it. We give the account of the event in the words of its own historian. "It is related," says he, "that when the first patch of wheat was raised about this place, after being ground in a rude and laborious hand-mill, it was sifted through a gauze neckerchief, belonging to the mother of the gallant man who gave us the information, as the best bolting-cloth to be had. It was then shortened, as the housewife phrases it, with raccoon-fat, and the whole station invited to partake of a sumptuous feast upon a flour-cake!" How little of a prophet would he have been accounted who had then predicted that in less than sixty years the inhabitants of the very spot where they then stood should have at their command all the fruits and viands of every quarter of the globe!

It may not be inappropriate at this period of our history, and while upon this subject of parties and feasts, to extract, partly from Mr. Marshall and partly from Doddridge and others, some account of the habits of life among our progenitors here. To many, especially to those who have long been intimate with western frontier-life, a few of the succeeding pages may present nothing that is either novel or interesting; but to those to whom the country and its social institutions are alike new we are sure that nothing could be offered more likely to excite their interest or to promote their amusement than this vivid and life-like description of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Louisville nearly a hundred years ago. We copy the account in full:

"Then the women did the offices of the household, milked the cows, cooked the mess, prepared the flax, spun wool, and made the garment of linen or linsey. The men hunted and brought in the meat; they planted, plowed, and gathered the corn; grinding it into meal at a hand-mill or pounding it into hominy in the mortar was occasionally the work of either or the joint labor of both. The men exposed themselves alone to danger; they fought the Indians, they cleared the land, they reared the hut or built the fort in which the women were placed for safety. There might incidentally be a few articles brought to the country for sale in a private way, but there was no store for supply. Wooden vessels, either turned or coopered, were in common use as table-furniture. A tin cup was an article of delicate luxury, almost as rare as an iron fork. Every hunter carried his own knife; it was no less the implement of a warrior; not unfrequently the rest of the family was left with but one or two for the use of all. A like workmanship composed the table or the stool—a slab hewed with the axe; and sticks of a similar manufacture, set in for legs, supported both. When the bed was, by chance or refinement, elevated above the floor and given. a fixed place it was often laid on slabs placed across poles, supported on forks set in the earthen floor; or when the floor was puncheon the bedstead was hewed pieces, pinned on upright posts or let into them by auger-holes. Other utensils and furniture were of a corresponding description, applicable to the time.

"The food was of the most wholesome and nutritive kind. The richest milk, the finest butter, and best meat that ever delighted man's palate were eaten with a relish which health and labor only know. These were shared by friend and stranger in every cabin with profuse hospitality. Hats were made of the native fur, and the buffalo-wool employed in the composition of cloth, as was also the bark of the wild-nettle. There was some paper money in the

country, which had not depreciated one half or even a fourth as it had at the seat of government. If there was any gold or silver, its circulation was suppressed. The price of a beaver was five hundred dollars. The huntingshirt was universally worn. This was a kind of loose frock, reaching half-way down to the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large, and sometimes handsomely fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the shirt itself. The bosom of this dress served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of his rifle, or any other necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mitten and sometimes the bullet-bag occupied the front part of it. To the right was suspended the tomahawk, and to the left was the scalping-knife in its leathern sheath. The hunting-shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deer-skins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. The shirt and jacket were of the common fashion. A pair of drawers or breeches and leggings were the dress of the thighs and legs; a pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes. These were made of dressed deer-skin. They were mostly made of a single piece, with a gathering-seam along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom to the heel without gathers, as high as the ankle-joint or a little higher. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the legs by thongs of deer-skin, so that no dust, gravel, or snow could get within the moccasin.

"The moccasins in ordinary use cost but a few hours' labor to make them. This was done by an instrument denominated a moccasin-awl, which was made of the back spring of an old clasp-knife. This awl, with its buck-horn handle, was an appendage of every shot-pouch strap, together with a roll of buck-skin for mending the moccasins. This was the labor of almost every evening. They were sewed together and patched with deer-skin thongs, or whangs, as they were commonly called. In cold weather the moccasins were well stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves, so as to keep the feet comfortably warm; but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was a 'decent way of going barefoot;' and such was the fact, owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they were made. Owing to the defective covering of the feet, more than to any other circumstance, the greater number of our warriors and hunters

were afflicted with the rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold or wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet toward the fire, to prevent or cure it as well as they could. This practice unquestionably had a very salutary effect, and prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples in early life. The fort consisted of cabins, blockhouses, and stockades. A range of cabins commonly formed one side at least of a fort. Divisions or partitions of logs separated the cabins from each other. The walls on the outside were ten or twelve feet high, the slope of the roof being turned wholly inward. A very few of these cabins had puncheon floors; the greater part were earthen. The block-houses were built at the angle of the fort. They projected about two feet beyond the outer walls of the cabins and stockades. The upper stories were about eighteen inches every way larger in dimensions than the under one, leaving an opening at the commencement of the second story to prevent the enemy from making a lodgment under their walls. In some forts, instead of block-houses, the angles of the fort were furnished with bastions. A large folding-gate, made of thick slabs nearest the spring, closed the fort. The stockades, bastions, cabins, and block-house walls were furnished with port-holes at proper heights and distances. The whole of the outside was made completely bullet-proof. It may be truly said that necessity is the mother of invention, for the whole of this work was made without the aid of a single nail or spike of iron; and for this reason—such things were not to be had. In some places, less exposed, a single block-house, with a cabin or two, constituted the fort.

"For a long time after the first settlement of this country the inhabitants in general married young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impression of love resulted in marriage; and a family establishment cost but a little labor, and nothing else.

"In the first years of the settlement of this country a wedding engaged the attention of a whole neighborhood, and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager expectation. This is not to be wondered at when it is told that a wedding was almost the only gathering which was not accompanied with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some scout or campaign. In the morning of the wedding-day the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father for the purpose of reaching the mansion of his bride by noon, which was the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, which for certain must take place before dinner. Let the reader imagine an

assemblage of people without a store, tailor, or mantua-maker within a hundred miles, and an assemblage of horses without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoe-packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, linsey hunting-shirts, and all home-made; the ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed-gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, and buck-skin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons, or ruffles, they were the relics of old times, family pieces from parents or grandparents. The horses are caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, and pack-saddles, with a bag or blanket thrown over them. A rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather. The march in double file was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstructions of our horse-paths, as they were called, for we had no roads; and these difficulties were often increased—sometimes by the good- and sometimes by the ill-will of neighbors—by felling trees and tying grape-vines across the way. Sometimes an ambuscade was formed by the wayside; and an unexpected discharge of several guns took place, so as to cover the wedding-party with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene which followed this discharge; the sudden spring of the horses, the shrieks of the girls, and the chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling. Sometimes, in spite of all that could be done to prevent it, some were thrown to the ground. If a wrist, elbow, or ankle happened to be sprained, it was tied with a handkerchief, and little more was thought or said about it. Another ceremony commonly took place before the party reached the house of the bride after the practice of making whisky began, which was at an early period. When the party were about a mile from the place of their destination two young men would single out to run for the bottle. The worse the path, the more logs, brush, and deep hollows, the better, as these obstacles afforded an opportunity for the greater display of intrepidity and horsemanship. The English fox-chase, in point of danger to the riders and their horses, is nothing to this race for the bottle. The start was announced by an Indian yell. Logs, brush, muddy hollows, hill, and glen were speedily passed by the rival ponies. The bottle was always filled for the occasion, so that there was no use for judges, for the first who reached the door was presented with the prize, with which he turned in triumph to the company. On approaching them he announced his victory over his rival with a shrill whoop. At the head of the troop he gave the bottle first to the groom and his attendants, and then to each pair in succession to the rear of the line, giving

each a dram; and then, putting the bottle into the bosom of his hunting-shirt, took his station in the company.

"The ceremony of the marriage preceded the dinner, which was a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and sometimes venison and bear-meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables. During the dinner the greatest hilarity always prevailed; although the table might be a large slab of timber, hewed out with a broad-axe, supported by four sticks set in auger-holes, and the furniture some old pewter dishes and plates, the rest wooden bowls and trenchers. A few pewter spoons, much battered about the edges, were to be seen at some tables. The rest were made of horn. If knives were scarce, the deficiency was made up by the scalping-knives, which were carried in sheaths suspended to the belt of the hunting-shirt. After dinner the dancing commenced, and generally lasted till the next morning. figures of the dances were three- and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what was called jigging it off; that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called cutting out; that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company without any interruption of the dance. In this way a dance was often continued until the musician was heartily tired of his situation. Toward the latter part of the night, if any of the company through weariness attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were hunted up, paraded on the floor, and the fiddler ordered to play 'Hang on till to-morrow morning.' About nine or ten o'clock a deputation of the young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this it frequently happened that they had to ascend a ladder, instead of a pair of stairs, leading from the dining- and ball-room to the loft, the floor of which was made of clapboards lying loose and without nails. This ascent, one might think, would put the bride and her attendants to the blush; but as the foot of the ladder was commonly behind the door, which was purposely opened for the occasion, and its rounds at the inner ends were well hung with hunting-shirts, petticoats, and other articles of clothing, the candles being on the opposite side of the house, the exit of the bride was noticed but by few. This done, a deputation of young men in like manner stole off the groom, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued; and if seats happened to be scarce, which

was often the case, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and the offer was sure to be accepted. In the midst of this hilarity the bride and groom were not forgotten. Pretty late in the night some one would remind the company that the new couple must stand in need of some refreshment. 'Black Betty,' which was the name of the bottle, was called for and sent up the ladder. But sometimes 'Black Betty' did not go alone. I have many times seen as much bread, beef, pork, and cabbage sent along with her as would afford a good meal for half a dozen hungry men. The young couple were compelled to eat and drink more or less of whatever was offered them. It often happened that some neighbors or relatives, not being asked to the wedding, took offense, and the mode of revenge adopted by them on such occasions was that of cutting off the manes, foretops, and tails of the horses of the wedding-party.

"I will proceed to state the usual manner of settling a young couple in the world. A spot was selected on a piece of land of one of the parents for their habitation. A day was appointed shortly after their marriage for commencing the work of building their cabin. The fatigue-party consisted of choppers, whose business it was to fell the trees and cut them off at proper lengths; a man with a team for hauling them to the place, and arranging them, properly assorted, at the sides and ends of the building; a carpenter, if such he might be called, whose business it was to search the woods for a proper tree for making clapboards for the roof. The tree for this purpose must be straightgrained, and from three to four feet in diameter. The boards were split four feet long with a large frow, and as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without planing or shaving. Another division was employed in getting puncheons for the floor of the cabin; and this was done by splitting trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them with a broad-axe. They were half the length of the floor they were intended to make. The materials for the cabin were mostly prepared on the first day, and sometimes the foundation laid in the evening. The second day was allotted for the raising. In the morning of the next day the neighbors collected for the raising. The first thing to be done was the election of four corner-men, whose business it was to notch and place the logs. The rest of the company furnished them with the timbers. In the mean time the boards and puncheons were collecting for the floor and roof, so that by the time the cabin was a few rounds high the sleepers and floor began to be laid. The door was made by sawing or cutting

the logs in one side so as to make an opening about three feet wide. This opening was secured by upright pieces of timber about three inches thick, through which holes were bored into the ends of the logs for the purpose of pinning them fast. A similar opening, but wider, was made at the end for the chimney. This was built of logs, and made large to admit of a back and jams of stone. At the square two end logs projected a foot or eighteen inches beyond the wall to receive the butting-poles, as they were called, against which the ends of the first row of clapboards were supported. The roof was formed by making the end log shorter, till a single log formed the comb of the roof; on these logs the clapboards were placed, the ranges of them lapping some distance over those next below them, and kept in their places by logs placed at proper distances from them. The roof and sometimes the floor were finished on the same day of the raising. A third day was commonly spent by a few carpenters in leveling off the floor, and making a clapboard door and table. This last was made of a split slab, and supported by four round legs set in auger-holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs at the back of the house supported some clapboards which served as shelves for the table-furniture. A single fork, placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to a joist, served for a bedstead, by placing a pole in the fork with one end through a crack between the logs of the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the front pole, through a crack between the logs at the end of the house, the boards were put on, which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork a little distance above these, for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the support of its back and head. A few pegs around the walls for a display of the coats of the women and huntingshirts of the men, and two small forks or buck's horns to a joist for the rifle and shot-pouch, completed the carpenter's work. The cabin being finished, the ceremony of house-warming took place before the young couple were permitted to move into it. The house-warming was a dance of a whole night's continuance, made up of the relatives of the bride and groom and their neighbors. On the day following the young couple took possession of their new mansion."

The foregoing account of pioneer life in Louisville was only true of it for a very short period. Two years after the arrival of Colonel Clark and his party

the population of Louisville had increased to six hundred souls, and it was considered of so much importance as a trading center and such an inviting field for emigrants that in May, 1780, the legislature of Virginia passed the following:

"ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

"Whereas, sundry inhabitants of the county of Kentucky have, at great expense and hazard, settled themselves upon certain lands at the falls of the Ohio, said to be the property of John Conally, and have laid off a considerable part thereof into half-acre lots for a town, and, having settled thereon, have preferred petitions to this General Assembly to establish the said town:

"Be it therefore enacted, that one thousand acres of land, being the forfeited property of John Conally, adjoining to the lands of John Campbell and — Taylor, be and the same is hereby vested in John Todd, junior, Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, George Merriweather, Andrew Hines, James Sullivan, and Marshall Brashiers, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or any four of them, laid off into lots of one half acre each, with convenient streets and public lots, which shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Louisville.

"And be it further enacted, that after the said lands shall be laid off into lots and streets the said trustees, or any four of them, shall proceed to sell the said lots, or so many of them as they shall judge expedient, at public auction, for the best price that can be had, the time and place of sale being advertised two months, at the court-houses of adjoining counties; the purchasers respectively to hold their said lots subject to the condition of building on each a dwelling-house sixteen feet by twenty at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished within two years from the day of sale. And the said trustees, or any four of them, shall and they are hereby empowered to convey the said lots to the purchasers thereof in fee-simple, subject to the condition aforesaid, on payment of the money arising from such sale to the said trustees for the uses hereafter mentioned, that is to say: If the money arising from such sale shall amount to thirty dollars per acre, the whole shall be paid by the said trustees into the treasury of this commonwealth, and the overplus, if any, shall be lodged with the court of the county of Jefferson, to enable them to defray the expenses of erecting the public buildings of the said county. Provided, that the owners of lots already drawn shall be entitled to the preference therein, upon paying to the trustees the sum of thirty dollars for each half-acre lot, and shall be thereafter subject to the same obligations of settling as other lot-holders within the said town.

"And be it further enacted, that the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall have power from time to time to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, to settle such rules and orders for the regular building thereon as to them shall seem best and most convenient. And in case of death or removal from the county of any of the said trustees the remaining trustees shall supply such vacancies by electing others from time to time, who shall be vested with the same powers as those already mentioned.

"And be it further enacted, that the purchasers of the lots in the said town, so soon as they shall have saved the same according to their respective deeds of conveyance, shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this state not incorporated by charter have, hold, and enjoy.

"And be it further enacted, that if the purchaser of any lot shall fail to build thereon within the time before limited, the said trustees, or a major part of them, may thereupon enter into such lot, and may either sell the same again and apply the money toward repairing the streets or in any other way for the benefit of said town, or appropriate such lot to public uses for the benefit of said

town. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to affect or injure the title of lands claimed by John Campbell, gentleman, or those persons whose lots have been laid off on his lands, but their titles shall be and remain suspended until the said John Campbell shall be released from his captivity.' [Campbell was at this time held as a prisoner by the British in Canada.]

Under this act the plat was laid off into six streets running east and west, and twelve others crossing these at right-angles. The squares so made were, up to Green Street, divided into lots of a little more than half an acre, and south of that into five-, ten-, and twenty-acre lots.

Early in 1781 Colonel Clark received his commission as brigadier-general, and, feeling the necessity of some new display of activity in defense of the frontier, he built a sort of row-galley, upon which he placed some four-pound cannon. This galley was for a time kept plying between the falls and the mouth of the Licking, and is believed to have been of very great service in keeping off the Indians. Another important feature of this year, perhaps indeed the most important, was the large immigration of young unmarried women into this region; and one of the historians of the time remarks, with all the soberness and propriety due to the most solemn subject, that the "necessary consequence of this large influx of girls was the rapid and wonderful increase of population." The only other circumstance worthy of notice during this year was the building at the falls of a new fort.

The year 1782 was perhaps one of the most disastrous in the annals of Kentucky. Although the settlements at the falls were comparatively free from the danger of attack, the older stations were suffering all the horrors of a bloody war. But in the spring of 1783 it became known in Kentucky that peace had been declared, and this joyous news could not have arrived at a more opportune time. They were conscious that the posts formerly held by the British had been the chief depot of supplies for the Indians, and these being now in the hands of their countrymen would make it necessary for them to discontinue their hostility to the new settlements. Something like security being established, immigration was constant and large. Factories of various kinds were established, schools were opened, the products of the soil were attended to and abundant crops were collected, several fields of wheat were gathered near Louisville, and the whole country changed its character from that of a series of military outposts to the more peaceful and attractive one of a newly-settled but rich and fruitful territory, where industry met its reward, and where every one could live who was not too proud or too indolent to work.

During this year a lot of merchandise, all the way from Philadelphia, arrived at the falls, and Daniel Brodhead opened a retail store. The young ladies could now throw aside all the homely products of their own looms, take the wooden skewers from their ill-bound tresses, and on festive occasions shine in all the glories of flowered calico and real horn combs. It is not known whether it was this worthy Mr. Brodhead who was the first to introduce the luxury of glass windows, but it is certain that previous to this time such an extravagance was unknown.

In 1784 the first convention was held at Danville, where the subject of the separation of Kentucky and its erection into a separate state was first broached. Louisville at that time contained sixty-three finished houses, thirty-seven partly finished, twenty-two raised, but not covered, and more than one hundred cabins. In 1785 the convention met again—first on the 23d of May and afterward on the 8th of August—to take action in relation to the formation of the new state. An address to Virginia and another to Kentucky, together with resolutions in favor of the proposed separation, were unanimously passed in the earlier of these meetings. These addresses, however, were not deemed strong enough by the 3d of August convention, and that meeting accordingly changed them to a new and still stronger form of petition or remonstrance, and sent them forward for the action of the parent state. Accordingly, in January of 1786, Virginia passed a law allowing independence to Kentucky, on this, among other conditions, that the separation should not take place until Congress should assent thereto, which assent of Congress was not gained until 1791, when the county of Nelson was erected out of all that part of Jefferson County south of Salt River.

An extract from the records of the court during the year 1786 will not give a very favorable idea of the enlightenment among our ancestors. On the 21st day of October in this year it is recorded that "negro Tom, a slave, the property of Robert Daniel," was condemned to death for stealing "two and three fourth yards of cambric and some ribbon and thread, the property of James Patten." This theft, small as it now appears, if estimated in the currency of the times, would produce an astonishing sum, as will appear by the following inventory rendered to the court of the property of a deceased person: a coat and waistcoat were valued at two hundred and fifty pounds, an old blue coat and waistcoat at fifty pounds, a pocket-book at six pounds, part of an old shirt at three pounds, an old blanket at six shillings, and two bushels of salt at four

hundred and eighty pounds, making a total of seven hundred and eighty-nine pounds and six shillings. These were the times when the price of whisky was fixed by law at thirty dollars the pint, and hotel-keepers were allowed and expected to charge twelve dollars for a breakfast and six dollars for a bed. Payment, however, was always expected in the depreciated continental money.

In 1789 the first brick house was built in Louisville. It was erected by Mr. Kaye, an ancester of our former mayor. The legislature now granted, for the second time, an extension of three years to those who had hitherto been unable to complete their titles by building houses, in consonance with the terms of the original purchase, and at the same time appointed eleven new trustees for the town, the number of whom was now so large that it was neither agreeable to the citizens nor did it facilitate the business of the town. Accordingly the very next meeting of the Assembly (in 1790) passed a new act, with the following preamble: "Whereas, it is represented to this present General Assembly that inconveniences have arisen on account of the powers given to the trustees and commissioners of the town of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, not being sufficiently defined, for remedy whereof," etc. This act deposed from office all the former trustees of the town, and in lieu of them appointed the following persons: "J. F. Moore, Abraham Hite, Abner M. Donne, Basil Prather, and David Staniford, gentlemen," as sole trustees, with power to convey and sell lots, levy taxes, improve the town by means of taxes so levied, and fill vacancies in their own body by election. Under their regime the records of the council show quite an improvement in the prosperity of the embryo city. It was in July of this year (still 1790) the ninth and last Kentucky convention met. It saw an end to all the troubles experienced by its predecessors. The terms offered by Virginia were agreed to, and the first of June, 1792, was determined upon as the date of independence. During the month of December following the action of this convention Gen. Washington brought before Congress the subject of the admission of Kentucky as a state, and on the 14th of February in the next year (1791) the long-sought and anxiously hoped-for boon was granted. The ensuing December was chosen as the date of election for the framers of a constitution for the new state.

In the records of the trustees for 1797 the first list of taxes occurs. They were assessed on the 3d of July "on all who reside within the limits of the half-acre lots," and one Dr. Hall was appointed to fill the double office of

assessor and collector. The following is the list of his assessments, so that our readers may obtain a clear estimate of the town of Louisville at the time referred to:

		£	s.	d.
50	horses at 6d. per head is	I	5	0
60	negroes at 1s. per head is	3	5	0
2	billiard tables at 20s. each	2	0	0
5	tavern licenses at 6s. each	I	10	0
6	retail stores at 10s. each	2	IO	0
	Carriages, 6 wheels at 2s, per wheel is		12	0
	Town lots at 6d. per £100 is	8	13	6
80	tithables at 3s. each	12	0	0
	Making the startling total of	31	15	6

Even this sum Hall found it very difficult to collect; for nearly two years afterward he reports a list of delinquents amounting to twelve pounds. That the progress of the town was rapid and healthy from the first year of Kentucky's independence is every where demonstrated, and no greater proof of this is needed than the fact that while the assessment of 1797 amounted to scarcely more than one hundred and fifty dollars, that of 1809, twelve years later, reached the sum of nine hundred and ninety-one dollars.

Previous to the year 1799 there existed no impediment to the clandestine importation of goods by the way of New Orleans, that place being in possession of a foreign power. Congress therefore passed an act by which Louisville was declared to be a port of entry, and a collector was established at this point.

The opening of a new century found Louisville with a population of eight hundred souls, with power to elect her own trustees, with a revenue arising from her own taxes, and in the enjoyment of all the social and political privileges which were possessed by any of the towns in the western country; and it is worthy of note that the old books of the town show the prices of half-acre lots on the principal streets at this time to have ranged from seven to fourteen hundred dollars.

In the year 1807 we get the first mention of a newspaper published in Louisville. We are not able, however, to give any account of its origin, ownership, or history. It is known only from an enactment of the Assembly requiring certain laws to be published in its columns. It was called the "Farmers' Library." Similar mention is also made during the next year of a paper called the "Louisville Gazette." Whether it succeeded the "Farmers'

Library," as the acts of the Assembly would seem to indicate, or was contemporary with it is not known.

In 1808 a theater was erected in this city; but we have no means of ascertaining who were the original projectors of this enterprise. It stood upon the north side of Jefferson Street, between Third and Fourth streets, and was destroyed by fire in 1843.

In October, 1811, Fulton's steamboat, called the "New Orleans," intended to run from the port of that name to Natchez, left Pittsburgh for its point of destination. The commencement of steam navigation on the western waters was an event of vital importance to this city. Her landing at Louisville is thus described in Latrobe's "Rambles in America":

"Late at night on the fourth day after quitting Pittsburgh they arrived in safety at Louisville, having been but seventy hours descending upward of seven hundred miles. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which it made its passage over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of terror and surprise among many of the settlers on the banks, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached; and it is related that on the unexpected arrival of the boat before Louisville, in the course of a fine, still moonlight night, the extraordinary sound which filled the air, as the pent-up steam was suffered to escape from the valves on rounding to, produced a general alarm, and multitudes in the town rose from their beds to ascertain the cause. I have heard that the general impression among the Kentuckians was that the comet had fallen into the Ohio River; but this does not rest upon the same foundation as the other facts which I lay before you, and which, I may at once say, I had directly from the lips of the parties themselves."

The water on the falls did not allow the "Orleans" to pass on to Natchez, and she consequently made use of her time of detention by making several trips to and from Cincinnati. Toward the last of November she was enabled to pass the rapids, and after having weathered out the earthquakes reached Natchez about the first of January, 1812.

But, as if to counterbalance the dawning of this great good to the world commercial, there came with it a great evil. It was on the 16th of December, at 2.15 A. M., of this year, that the first of a series of terrible and violent earthquakes was felt at Louisville. These carried consternation to the hearts of her citizens, and during the four months of their almost constant recurrence there was little either of leisure or inclination for political progress. During their

prevalence it was customary to suspend some object to act as a pendulum in all the rooms, and by the degree of its motion to determine the probable amount of danger. If it began to vibrate freely, the house was instantly deserted.

With the opening of the year 1812 was commenced the first bank ever instituted in Louisville. This was the branch of the Bank of Kentucky. Previous to this there was an unincorporated establishment named the Louisville Bank, whose capital of about \$75,000 was thrown into this bank, with an addition of \$25,000, making for the first incorporated bank a capital of \$100,000. It was situated on the north side of Main Street, near the corner of Fifth, and was under the direction of Thomas Prather, president, and John Bustard, cashier. An additional impetus was also given to the commercial prosperity of the town by the establishment, during this year, of an iron-foundry by Mr. Paul Skidmore. Mr. Skidmore was succeeded by Joshua Headington, who in turn was succeeded in 1817 by Prentiss & Bakewell. They dissolved in 1826. Mr. Prentiss continued alone a short time, and then sold a half interest to Jacob Keffer. In 1831 this foundry ceased operations, and Mr. D. L. Beatty and others built a foundry and carried on successfully the casting and steamengine business. These gentlemen erected the first air-furnace which ever proved of any value, built the first regular boring-mill, and substituted the blowing-cylinder instead of the common wood-and-leather bellows. It was about this time that a Methodist church was built in this place, it having been preceded by a Catholic chapel, erected in 1811 by the Rev. Mr. Badin.

At this period the old banking-system was in the zenith of its power. The whole country was flooded with paper money of all kinds and of all denominations. Specie currency was almost entirely out of circulation, having been supplanted by private bills, worthless bank-notes, and all kinds of "shin-plasters." This sort of currency was the occasion of innumerable disasters; all confidence was destroyed in the community, and pecuniary transactions were of course limited. The scarcity of silver was the subject of much merriment, as well as the cause of grievous distress. At one time a specie Spanish dollar is advertised as a curiosity, and the citizens are invited to witness an exhibition of it; at another a merchant promises to show gratis four silver coins to all who call and purchase at his store. The tradesmen generally, however, took a more serious view of the matter, and on the 27th of August, 1816, called upon the merchants and mechanics of the town to assemble at the Union Hotel, on Saturday afternoon at six o'clock, to take into

consideration the measures necessary to be adopted to check the circulation of private bills, etc. The result of this meeting, however, never transpired; and, as the shinplaster currency continued its baleful operations for many years afterward, it is to be supposed that the merchants and mechanics of Louisville either could not concert or could not execute the aforesaid measures.

About this time the first Presbyterian Church in Louisville was established. It was organized by exactly sixteen members, and during the next year a building for their worship was erected. A Louisville library company was incorporated at this time, as also a hospital company.

The death of General Rogers Clark took place on the 15th of February, 1818. The remains of this distinguished man, who was so intimately connected with the earlier history of Louisville, were interred at his residence at Locust Grove. The members of the bar and a large assemblage of persons attended; the Rev. Mr. Banks officiated on the occasion, and John Rowan, Esq., delivered the funeral oration. Minute-guns were fired during the ceremony, and the whole procession was conducted in a very solemn manner.

On the 23d of June, 1819, the President of the United States and suite, accompanied by General Jackson and suite, arrived in Louisville, where they remained until the following Saturday. A public dinner and a ball were given to these distinguished persons, and a general hilarity and good feeling distinguished the occasion.

The population of Louisville, as shown by the census taken in 1821 (not including the residents in Preston's and Campbell's enlargements, nor does it refer either to Portland or Shippingport), was whites 1,886; blacks 1,126; making a total of 3,012.

It was during the year 1822 that the town was visited by a dreadful epidemic. The disease was a highly-aggravated bilious fever, so terrible as to deserve the dreaded name of yellow fever. The mortality was very great, and the alarm existing on account of it throughout the whole interior of the neighboring states was of the most exciting character. The season was an unhealthy one throughout the West, but the scourge fell most heavily upon Louisville, probably on account of the miasma from her many ponds. This was the most terrible blow ever given to the prosperity of the rising town. The news spread far and wide, and the neighboring towns, instead of seeking to publish only the truth, assisted largely in circulating garbled intelligence and extravagant reports of a fact which tended to their advantage by destroying

the fair fame of their rival. Emigrants from abroad, as well as from this and neighboring states, for years afterward dreaded even to pass through the town; and of those who had already determined to locate here many were dissuaded from their purpose by the assertion that it was but rushing upon death to make the attempt. It was this alone which gave a temporary semblance of superiority to the neighboring towns, and for a time retarded the usual prosperity of this.

The next two years present nothing of interest to the reader save the building in the winter of 1824-5 of an Episcopalian church on Second Street, between Green and Walnut, the present Christ Church, the first rector of which was the Rev. Mr. Shaw.

On the 8th of May, 1825, Lafayette visited Louisville. His reception here, as every where, was enthusiastic in the extreme. The trustees of the city paid into the hands of John Rowan, the chairman of the committee of arrangements for the reception, a considerable sum of money, to be expended in such manner as the committee might direct for this purpose. The resolution authorizing this expenditure was passed with a single dissenting voice, that of *Richard Hall*. The meeting of Lafayette with some of the old officers of the Revolution, particularly that with Colonel Anderson, is said to have been extremely affecting. The whole city turned out to receive this distinguished patriot; processions were formed, arches erected, bevies of young girls strewed his pathway with flowers, and the whole town was a scene of festivity and rejoicing.

On the 12th of January, in this year, the Louisville & Portland Canal Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$600,000, in shares of \$100 each, with perpetual succession.

With the year 1826 we come to the establishment of another newspaper here. It was called the "Focus," and was edited by Dr. Buchanan, assisted by Mr. W. W. Worsley, and published by Morton & Company. It contained a very large amount of reading-matter on literary, scientific, political, and commercial subjects. It was violently anti-Jackson in politics, but still found room in its columns for an unusual quantity of interesting literary matter. It was conducted with great ability by these gentlemen for about three years, when after the death of Dr. Buchanan it was sold to Messrs. J. T. Cavins and G. S. Robinson. It was afterward merged into the "Louisville Journal," and placed under the name of the "Journal and Focus," in the hands of Geo. D. Prentice as editor. This was in the year 1832. Since that time its history is too

well known wherever the knowledge of American newspapers has penetrated to need any further notice here.

By the census of the year 1827 we find the population of Louisville to have reached 7,063, showing an increase of nearly double since 1821. The attention of the people began now to be turned toward effecting an incorporation of the town and placing themselves in a condition for self-government; and accordingly, on the 3d of November of this year, a very large meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house for this purpose, Levi Taylor having been appointed chairman and Garnett Duncan secretary, and the following resolutions were adopted:

- "I. That public convenience renders it important that we ask for the passage of an act incorporating Louisville with its enlargements, and giving a city court for the speedy punishment of crimes and the speedy trial of civil suits.
- "2. That a committee of five be appointed to draft an act of incorporation, and to submit the same at an adjournment of this meeting.
- "3. That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the inhabitants of Shippingport and Portland and the enlargements of Louisville, and to request them to unite with us in this subject.
- "4. That we esteem the erection of a permanent bridge across the Ohio River, at the most convenient point across the falls, of the greatest utility to the public, and calculated to enhance the commerce and prosperity of our town; and that we respectfully solicit the legislature of this state to incorporate a company with competent powers and capital to effect the erection of such a bridge; and that the city of Louisville, when incorporated, should be authorized to raise funds by loan or otherwise, and to subscribe for ———— dollars of stock in said company.
- "5. That a committee of seven be appointed to draft a charter for that purpose, and that our representatives be requested to use their best exertions to effect the passage of such charter."

The committees having duly reported, their memorials were sent forward to the legislature, and on the 13th day of February, 1828, the act of incorporation passed, and Louisville became a city. The usual powers of a municipal body were vested in a mayor and city council consisting of ten persons. The city was divided into five wards, each entitled to two councilmen, who were to be elected annually. These elections were to be held on the first Monday in every March. On election, the mayor and councilmen were to take an oath of office, and these oaths were recorded. They were to choose a clerk annually, whose duty it should be to keep a record of the proceedings of the board, sign all warrants issued by them, and to deliver over to his successor all books and papers intrusted to him. Five councilmen and the mayor, or six councilmen, should constitute a quorum. The meetings of the board were to be public, and the mayor's salary should be fixed by the councilmen. The first election under

this charter was held on the 4th of March, 1828. J. C. Bucklin was elected mayor by a small majority over W. Tompkins, and W. A. Cocke was elected marshal by a large majority. The following gentlemen composed the first city council: John M. Talbott, W. D. Payne, G. W. Merriweather, Richard Hall, James Harrison, J. McGilly Cuddy, John Warren, Elisha Applegate, Daniel McAllister, and Frederick Turner. Samuel Dickerson was appointed clerk.

As an interesting and valuable contribution to the municipal history of the city, we give the following complete record of the executive and legislative governments of Louisville since its organization as a city:

#### MAYORS OF LOUISVILLE.

John C. Bucklin, 1828–1833.

John Joyce, 1834–1835.

W. A. Cocke, 1836.

Frederick A. Kaye, 1837–1840, 1844–1846.

D. L. Beatty, 1841–1843.

William R. Vance, 1847–1849.

John M. Delph, 1850–1852, 1861–1862.

James S. Speed, 1853–1854.

John Barbee, 1855–1856.

W. S. Pilcher, 1857. This gentleman died in August, 1858, and Thomas W. Riley was elected August 19, 1858, to fill the unexpired term.

T. H. Crawford, 1859–1860. William Kaye, 1863–1864.

Philip Tomppert, 1865, and served until December 28th of that year, when J. S. Lithgow was elected to fill the unexpired term. He held the office until February 14, 1867, when he resigned, and Philip Tomppert took his seat and served the remainder of the term, and was then re-elected and served for 1867 and 1868.

Joseph Bunce, 1869. John G. Baxter, 1870–1872. Charles D. Jacob, 1873–1874.

#### COUNCILMEN.

The first Board of Councilmen was elected on the first Monday in March, 1828, the city being then divided into five wards. The following is a list of the members of the Board of Councilmen from 1828 to the present time:

NARD. 1828.

1. James Guthrie (chairman), John B. Bland.

2. Daniel Smith, Richard Hall.

3. J. C. Colmesneil, G. W. Merriweather.

Jeremiah Diller, J. M. Talbott.
 W. D. Payne, Benjamin Buckner.

1829.

1. G. W. Merriweather, R. Hall.

2. James Harrison, John Warren.

3. J. McG. Cuddy, D. McAllister. 4. J. C. Johnston, Frederick Turner.

5. J. M. Talbott, Elisha Applegate.

VARD. 1830.

1. G. W. Merriweather, R. Hall.

2. J. Guthrie, James Rudd.

3. J. McG. Cuddy, William Reed.

4. J. C. Johnston, F. A. Kaye.

5. J. M. Talbott, W. Alsop.

1831.

1. Richard Hall, Jacob Miller.

2. William Pickett, James Rudd.

3. J. McG. Cuddy, J. Barclay.

4. F. A. Kaye, B. J. Harrison.

5. Walker Alsop, J. Hensley.

#### 1832.

WARD.

1. G. W. Merriweather, B. J. Weir.

2. J. Guthrie, J. Rudd.

3. J. Miller, J. P. Declary.

4. F. A. Kaye, R. Buckner.

5. J. M. Talbott, W. Alsop.

#### 1833.

1. B. J. Weir, J. Harrison.

2. J. Guthrie, J. Rudd.

3. J. P. Declary, T. T. Shreve.

4. J. Scott, P. Maxey.

5. J. M. Talbott, George Bridges.

#### 1834.

I. J. Harrison, W. A. Cocke.

2. J. Guthrie, J. Rudd.

3. D. McAllister, L. L. Shreve.

4. James Pickett, B. J. Harrison.

5. W. Alsop, J. D. Colmesneil.

#### 1835.

1. J. Geiger, W. Sale.

2. William Spurrier, J. Guthrie.

3. D. McAllister, William Stowe.

4. T. Joyes, B. J. Harrison.

5. J. M. Talbott, G. J. Johnston.

#### 1836.

1. Messrs. Chambers and Rogers.

2. " Guthrie and Rudd.

3. " Buckner and Smith.

4. " Metcalfe and Field.

5. " Pendergast and Marshall.

During 1836 the city was redistricted and two wards added.

#### 1837.

1. Messrs. Bland and Rudd.

2. " Rogers and Daniels.

3. " Guthrie and Spurrier.

4. " Ferguson and McAllister.

5. " Metcalfe and Field.

6. "Curry and Talbott.

7. " Earick and Dannelli.

#### 1838.

WARD.

1. Messrs. Ball and Boyle.

2. " Sale and Daniel.

3. " Rudd and Guthrie.

4. " McAllister and Penny.

5. " Bridgeford and Metcalfe.

6. " Cocke and Talbott.

7. "Bannon and Dannelli.

#### 1839.

I. Messrs. Brown and Wilson.

2. "Throckmorton and Harrison.

3. " Rudd and Guthrie.

4. " McAllister and Penny.

5. " Beatty and Metcalfe.

6. " Talbott and Grainger.

7. "Kalfus and Maguire.

#### 1840.

In 1840 another ward was added to the city, and the following were the members of Council for that year:

1. Messrs. Didlake and Rogers.

2. " Tarvis and Butler.

3. " Harrison and Daniel.

4. " Rudd and Jacob.

5. " Penny and Bell.

6. "Beatty and Knight.

7. "Glover and Wilkerson.

8. " Arnold and Kalfus.

#### 1841.

1. Messrs. Didlake and White.

2. " Jarvis and Butler.

3. " Daniel and Gray.

4. " Jacob and Keats.

5. " McAllister and Schwing.

6. " Metcalfe and Payne.

7. " Hulm and Smith.

8. " Harrington and Lanning.

WARD.		1842.	W	ARD	).	1847.
1. Me	essrs.	Didlake and Harris.	1	ı.	Messrs.	Bull and W. Maxey.
2.	"	Owen and Vanmetre.		2.		P. Maxey and Weatherford.
3.	"	Daniel and Gray.		3.	"	Harrison and Pope.
4.	"	Spurrier and Bullitt.		4.	"	Rudd and Everett.
5.	"	Shreve and McAllister.		5.	"	Clark and Read.
6.	"	Metcalfe and Smith.		6.	"	Talbott and Fry.
7.	"	Needham and Smith.		7.	- "	Joyes and Tunstall.
8.	"	Harrington and Parker.		8.	"	Smith and Porter.
		1843.				1848.
- Ma	acara	Didlake and Weatherford.		_	Моссия	
	"				wessrs.	Wm. Maxey and Tarlton.
2.	"	Gray and Pope.  Daniel and Strader.		2.	"	Jarvis and P. Maxey.
. 3.	"			3.	"	Pope and Daniel.
4.	"	Bucklin and Jacob. Shreve and Talbott.		4.	"	Rudd and Gray.
5.	"	Anderson and Cocke.		5.	"	Reed and Jacob.
0.		Schmitz and Wright.		6.	66	Shreve and Field.
1.	"			7.	"	Hulm and Delph.
8.		Harrington and Needham.		8.		Gault and Rhorer.
		1844.				1849.
1. Me	essrs.	Seabold and Weatherford.	1	r.	Messrs.	Henning and Irvine.
2.	"	Penny and Pope.	2	2.	"	Lithgow and Osborne.
3.	66	Strader and Butler.	3	3.	"	Pope and Daniel.
4.	"	Bull and Jacob.	4	4.	"	Rudd and Barber.
5.	"	Shreve and Clark.	5	5.	66	Jacob and King.
6.	66.	Delph and Fry.	6	5.	46	Smith and Shreve.
7.	"	Dunn and Glover.	. 7	7-		Delph and Glover.
8.	66	Harrington and Needham.	8	3.	"	Ray and Turner.
		1845.				1850.
т Ме	esers	Henning and Maxey.	,		Messrs.	Crutchfield and Irvine.
		Dinwiddie and Weatherford.		2.	"	Croxton and Osborne.
		Baldwin and Pope.		3.	"	Pope and Daniel.
-		Butler and Strader.		1.	"	Riddle and Rudd.
		Graves and Jacob.		5.	"	Shotwell and Jacob.
		Fry and Shreve.		5.	"	Speed and Story.
		Dunn and Johnston.		7.	"	Hulm and Cochran.
		Grainger and Wilkinson.		3.	"	Boone and Lightburne.
3.5		1846.			3.5	1851.
		Henning and Maxey.				Stoll and Bentz.
2.		McBride and Mason.		2.	"	Doane and Osborne.
3.		Harrison and Pope.		3.		Pyles and Stewart.
4.		Strader and Rudd.	. 4			Barbee and Throckmorton.
2.		Bull and Jacob.	5			Douglass and Gamble.
0.		Fry and Shreve.	6			Bridgeford and Ballard.
1.		Hulm and Johnston.		7 -	"	Stancliffe and Self.
8.		Porter and Monks.	8	5.	"	Bowser and Gates.

WARE		1852.	WARI	).	1856. (Continued.)
I.	Messrs.	Roader and Gray.	5.	Messrs.	Weaver and Monroe.
2.	"	Laviele and Holmes.	6.	"	Baird and Gillis.
3.	"	Jefferson and Allfriend.	7.	66	Sargeant and Vaughn.
4.	"	Carpenter and Pollard.	8.	66	Monsarrat and Ray.
5-	66	Gamble and Garvin.			
6.	"	Cochran and Ballard.			1857.
7.	**	Atkinson and Tunstall.	1.	Messrs.	Craig and Newman.
8.	"	Byrne and Kelsey.	2.	- "	Kendall and Caswell.
			3.	"	Overall and Pope.
		1853.	4.	"	Semple and Shanks.
I.	Messrs.	Gilligan and Dunlap.	5.	"	Weaver and Monroe.
2.		Baird and Taylor.	6.	66	Baird and Gillis.
3.	"	Jefferson and Burton.	7.	"	Muir and Sargeant.
4.	"	Pollard and Watkins.	8.	"	Browning and Huston.
5-	"	Ripley and Garvin.			
6.	"	Durett and Monsarrat.			1858.
7-	"	Atkinson and Stancliffe.	I.	Messrs	Krack and White.
8.	"	Byrne and Applegate.	2.	"	Caswell and White.
	,		3.	"	Pope and Sale.
		1854.	4.	"	Lyons and Shanks.
ı.	Messrs.	Gilligan and Emig.	5.	- "	Armstrong and Weaver.
2.	"	Davis and Taylor.	6.	"	Barbee and Gillis.
. 3.	"	Strother and Lavale.	7.	66	Pindell and Sargeant.
4.		Shanks and Shepard.	8.	"	Hart and Huston.
5.	. "	Ripley and Richardson.			
6.	"	Garvin and Carruth.			1859.
7.	"	Atkinson and Pollard.	T	Messrs	Gunkle and Butler.
8.	66	Pennybacker and Garret.	2.	"	Kendall and Resor.
			3.	"	Jefferson and Welman.
		1855.	4.	"	Shanks and Wood.
I.	Messrs.	Dunlap and Resor.	5.	"	Armstrong and Pettit.
2.	"	Zeigler and Gailbreath.	6.	"	Gillis and Barbee.
3.	"	Holbrook and Pope.	7-	"	Anderson and Billings.
4.	"	Spanks and Raphael.	8.	"	Lewis and Parker.
5.	"	Weaver and Riley.			
6.	- "	Gillis and Haydon.			1860.
7.	"	Beatty and Vaughn.		Maccre	Beeman and Heming.
8.	44	Pennybacker and Plummer.		WIESSIS.	Campbell and Prewitt.
			2.	"	Smyser and Welman.
		1856.	3.	26	Huffman and Pyles.
T	Mesere	White and String.	4.	**	Armstrong and Walker.
2.	"	Watts and Kendall.	5· 6.	"	Barbee and Gillis.
	"	Pope and Overall.	7.	""	Pomeroy and Ronald.
3.		Shanks and Sirson.	8.	"	Boone and Moore.
4.		Citating wife Official	0.		Done and Moore

	1861.	WARD		1864. (Continued.)
The Ninth and 7	Tenth wards were added	8.	Messrs.	Barret and Kendrick.
during this year.		9.	"	Miller and Knight.
1. Messrs. R	ubel and Irvine.	10.	- "	Brewer and Spalding.
2. " . C	ampbell and Tucker.	II.	66	Craig and Robinson.
3. " O	verall and Welman.			1865.
	uckner and Wood.	The Twe	olfth Wa	ard was added this year.
5. " A	rmstrong and Caldwell.			Vissman and Maxwell.
	arbee and Dulaney.	2.	66	Orrill and Dozier.
	axter and Ronald.	3.	66	Campion and German.
	arruth and Lightburne.	4.	66	Shrader and Tucker.
	uchanan and Duckwall.	5.	"	Gilmore and Smith.
10. " G	regory and Story.	6.	66	Hartwell and Warner.
	1862.	7.	"	McGill and Glover.
ı. Messrs. Ir	vine and Rubel.	8.	"	Dent and Wood.
	omppert and Tucker.	9.	66	Miller and Smith.
	efferson and Guy.	10.	"	McGowan and Spalding.
	uckner and Kaye.	II.	66	Robinson and Vansant.
	rmstrong and Kinkhead.	12.	"	Earick and Harrington.
	Crowe and Grainger.			
7. " E	Baxter and Ronald.		M	1866.
8. " C	Carruth and Spalding.		Wessrs.	Vissman and Rhem.
9. " E	Carick and Twyman.	2.	"	Dozier and Orrill.
10. " A	braham and Story.	3.	"	Campion and German. O'Connor and Tucker.
	1863.	4.	"	
	rd was added this year.	5.	"	Smith and Smyser. Brobston and Kaye.
	Campion and Irvine.		"	Murrell and Spalding.
	Comppert and Tucker.	7· 8.	"	Bannon and Dent.
	Clliott and Guy.		66	Downs and Dulaney.
	Suckner and Herbert.	9.	"	Parsons and Stancliffe.
	rmstrong and Kinkhead.	11.	"	Gilmore and Pearson.
	Kendrick and Price.	12.	66	Bunce and Harrington.
	Baxter and Cromey.	12.		
	Brewer and Spalding.			1867.
	Earick and Twyman.			Duerson and Vissman.
	haw and Stoll.	2.	"	Orrill and Sargent.
	Drrill and Smith.	3.	"	German and Loeser.
		4.	- 66	McAteer and O'Connor.
	1864.	5.	"	Daniel and Smith.
	shaw and Stoll.	6.	""	Brobston and Miller.
	Orrill and Dozier.	7-	"	Murrell and Karsner.
	Campion and Downing.	8.	"	Bannon and Dent.
	Comppert and Tucker.	9.	"	Dulaney and Downs.
	Gray and Smith.  Buckner and Herbert.	10.	"	Heinig and Pearson. Gilmore and Robinson.
		11.	"	Byrne and Harrington.
7. " A	armstrong and Kinkhead.	12.		by the and marrington.

WAR		1868.	WAR		1871. (Continued.)
		Duerson and Vissman.			Dix and Jacob.
2.	66	Orrill and Long.	8.	"	Shadburn and Whipps.
3.	"	German and Loeser.	9.	66	Ainslie and Coleman.
4.	"	McAteer and O'Connor.	10.	"	Leech and Shaffer.
5.	66	Daniel and Daniel.	II.	**	Bourlier and O'Day.
6.	66	Brobston and Miller.	12.	"	Berry and McCulloch.
7.	**	Murrell and Coke.			1872.
8.	"	Bannon and Shadburn.	I.	Mecere	Letterle and Wahl.
9.	. "	Downs and Jenkins.	2.	"	Long and Orrill.
10.	"	Heinig and Sayre.		"	Clifford and German.
II.	66	LaRue and Robinson.	3.	"	McAteer and Verhoff.
12.	- 66	Byrne and Walling.	4.	"	Bryan and Jefferson.
		1869.	5· 6.	"	Griffin and Wehmhoff.
I.	Mocere	Duerson and Vissman.		"	Hamilton and Jacob.
2.	"	Long and Orrill.	7· 8.	"	Shadburn and Whipps.
		German and Sacksteder.		"	Ainslie and Coleman.
3.	"	McAteer and O'Connor.	9.	"	Leech and Shaffer.
4.	"	Gray and Jefferson.	11.	. "	Bourlier and O'Day.
6.	"	Brobston and Jones.	12.	66	Ferguson and Hannan.
7.	"	Coke and Dix.	12.		
8.	"	Clements and Tapp.		3.5	1873.
9.	"	Fuller and Jenkins.	I.		Letterle and Milburn.
10.	"	Fulton and Walton.	2.		Long and Mason.
II.	66	LaRue and McDermott.	3.	"	Clifford and German.
12.	- 66	McCulloch and Walling.	4.	66	McAteer and O'Connor.
12.			5.		Bryan and Jefferson.
		1870.	6.	66	Griffin and Kaye.
I.		Letterle and Sauer.	7-		Crowe and Hamilton.
2.		Long and Orrill.	8.	- 66	Shadburn and Whipps.
3.	"	German and Yantz.	9.	"	Ainslie and Coleman. Kell and Leech.
4.	"	McAteer and O'Connor.	10.	**	
5.	"	Gray and Jefferson.	II.	"	Bourlier and O'Day. Ferguson and Newhall.
6.	"	Duncan and Kaye.	12.		
7.		Dix and Jacob. Edwards and Hackett.			1874.
8.			I.		Letterle and Milburn.
9.		Dupuy and Fuller. Campbell and Walton.	2.	66	Long and Mason.
10.		Robinson and Thierman.	3.		German and Hall.
II.	- 66	McCulloch and Walling.	4.	"	McAteer and O'Connor.
12.			5.	"	Bryan and Jefferson.
		1871.	6.	"	Finley and Kaye.
I.		Letterle and Wahl.	7.	"	Crowe and Hamilton.
2.	"	Long and Orrill.	8.	"	Shadburn and Wheat.
3.	"	Campion and German.	9.	"	Ainslie and Garvin.
4.	"	Connell and Verhoff.	10.	"	Kell and Ramsey.
5-	66	Jefferson and Smith.	II.	66	Bourlier and Robinson.
6.	66	Kaye and Wehmhoff.	12.	"	Newhall and Wiest.

#### PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL.

Bland Ballard, 1851, 1852; B. W. Pollard, 1853; Charles Ripley, 1854; Thomas W. Riley, 1855; D. T. Monsarrat, 1856; Andrew Monroe, 1857; Thomas Shanks, 1858; J. A. Gillis, 1859; John Barbee, 1860; W. P. Campbell, 1861; G. W. Ronald, 1862; John G. Baxter, 1863; W. F. Barret, 1864; T. C. Tucker, 1865; D. Spalding, Jr., 1866; John D. Orrill, 1867; Patrick Bannon, 1868; W. F. Duerson, 1869; Charles R. Long, 1870–1873; Edward F. Finley, 1874.

#### ALDERMEN.

By an act approved March 24, 1851, a Board of Aldermen was added to the city government. It consisted of one member from each ward. The following is a list of the members of the board from its organization to the present time, the names being given in the order of the wards represented:

1851.

Messrs. Weatherford, Cross, Bullitt, Riddle, Shotwell, Speed, Cochran, Jr., and Lightburne.

1852.

Messrs. Weatherford, Cross, Lithgow, Riddle, Kalfus, Speed, Musselman, and Lightburne.

1853.

Messrs. Weatherford, Shanks, Lithgow, Bullitt, Kalfus, Speed, Musselman, and Howard.

1854.

Messrs. Weatherford, Shanks, Burton, Watkins, Douglass, Speed, Grainger, and Howard.

1855.

Messrs. Weatherford, Taylor, Burton, Harris, Douglass, Kaye, Grainger, and Howard.

1856.

Messrs. Weatherford, Taylor, Burton, Harris, Shotwell, Kaye, Beatty, and Howard.

1857.

Messrs. Weatherford, Hall, Burton, Duvall, Shotwell, Rousseau, Beatty, and Howard.

1858.

Messrs. Weatherford, Hall, Overall, Duvall, Kalfus, Hauser, Sargent (elected to fill a vacancy), Crawford, and Howard.

1859.

Messrs. Weatherford, Osborne, Overall, Alexander, Kalfus, Trabue, Sargent, and Baird.

1860.

Messrs. Gunkle, Osborne, Alexander, Jefferson, Pettet, Trabue, Sargent, and Baird.

1861.

Messrs. Gunkle, Osborne, Jefferson, Shanks, Pettet, Trabue, Sargent, Gault, Boone, and Downing.

1862.

Messrs. Murphy, Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Terry, Barret, Brown, Drysdale, Baird, and Downing.

1863.

Messrs. Murphy, Osborne, Hubbard, Peters, Terry, Crowe, Brown, Lightburne, Baird, Story, and Rubel.

1864.

Messrs. Story, Rubel, Murphy, Osborne, Hubbard, Carter, Kinkhead, Crowe, Brown, Carruth, and Baird.

1865.

Messrs. Rubel, Murphy, Osborne, Hubbard, Herbert, Baxter, Crowe, Brown, Carruth, Twyman, and Craig.

#### 1866.

Messrs. Maxwell, Rubel, McClaran, Osborne, Hubbard, Herbert, Baxter, Crowe, Brown, Carruth, Baird, and Lockhart.

#### 1867.

Messrs. Maxwell, Rubel, McClaran, Gilpin, Hubbard, Rudd, Thompson, Crowe, Brown, Gies, Baird, and Bunce.

#### 1868.

Messrs. Story, Rubel, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Rudd, Fox, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan, and Bunce.

Messrs. Story, Rubel, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Heinsohn, Fox, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne.

#### 1870.

Messrs. Vissman, Rubel, Krack, Gilpin, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne.

### 1871.

Messrs. Vissman, Rubel, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, and Byrne.

## 1872.

Messrs. Roberts, Rubel, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, and Byrne.

## 1873.

Messrs. Roberts, Rubel, Krack, Bremer, Spalding, Barret, Guthrie, Moss, Gilbert, Shaffer, Gault, and Byrne.

## 1874.

Messrs. Story, Rubel, Hughes, Bremer, Spalding, Rudd, Murrell, Moss, Gilbert, Shaffer, Roberts, and Byrne.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

William Riddle, 1851; resigned December 2, 1852. James Speed, elected December 2, 1852, and resigned November 14, 1854. William Watkins, elected November 14, 1854, and resigned April 2, 1855. E. D. Weatherford, elected April 2, 1855; resigned December 6, 1855. He was re-elected in the years 1857 and 1859. Frederick Kaye, elected December 6, 1855, and served until April 11, 1856. T. H. Crawford, elected April 8, 1858; resigned September 23, 1858. A. Duvall, elected September 23, 1858, and held the office until April, 1859; James Trabue, 1860. Thomas Shanks, 1861. W. F. Barret was elected in 1862, and served until March 5, 1863. A. Peter, elected March 5, 1863, and resigned July 9, 1863. William Terry, elected July 9, 1863, and served till April, 1864. J. R. Brown, elected 1864, 1865; was re-elected in 1867, and resigned August 8, 1867. John G. Baxter, elected in 1866, and resigned January 10, 1867. G. W. Herbert, elected January 10, 1867, and served until April, 1868; was re-elected in 1869, 1870, and 1871. J. H. Bunce, elected in 1868. T. L. Barret, elected in 1872 and 1873. D. Spalding, Jr., 1874.

From 1827 to 1852 the progress of the city was only interrupted by an occasional crisis in financial matters, or some calamity not controllable by human power. As the city itself became more and more important, the events of the day became less so, and hence have not been recorded with the minuteness which characterized the days of small things. The only fact that by its importance to the city seems worthy of record during this year was the erection of the first city school-house. It was built on the southwest corner of Walnut

and Fifth streets, and was capable of accommodating between seven and eight hundred pupils. It was superintended by the mayor and six trustees annually chosen by the council. The first board was composed of the following gentlemen: James Guthrie, James H. Overstreet, William Sale, Samuel Dickenson, F. Cosby, and Dr. J. P. Harrison. And while the standard of education was as high as that of any private school, the terms were only from one dollar to one dollar and a half per quarter.

During the year 1830 the "Daily Journal" was established by Prentice & Buxton. The year 1831 was marked by an amendment to the city charter, the building of the Bank of Kentucky, and the establishment of the "Louisville Lyceum." In 1832 the city suffered immensely by a flood in the Ohio River. It commenced on the 10th of February and continued until the 21st of that month, having risen to the height of fifty-one feet above low-water mark. Nearly all the frame buildings near the river were either floated off or turned over and destroyed, and an almost total suspension of business was the necessary consequence; even farmers from the neighborhood were unable to get to the markets, the flood having so affected the smaller streams as to render them impassable. This calamity, however, great as it was, had but a temporary effect on the progress of the city.

In March, 1833, books were opened for subscriptions to the Bank of Louisville, and closed on the third day with a subscription of \$1,500,000. By the act of incorporation the capital was fixed at \$2,000,000, but the commissioners were allowed to close the books at any time after \$500,000 were subscribed. Each director was required to take oath not to permit any violation of the charter.

During 1833 two new amendments were made to the city charter, one authorizing some trifling change in the boundaries of the city, and the other allowing the borrowing of money to erect water-works. From 1830 to 1835 the population had increased from 10,336 to 19,967, nearly one hundred per cent in five years. In 1836 the "Louisville City Gazette," a daily newspaper, was first published by John J. and James B. Marshall. On the 19th of April of this year the banks of Louisville and of Kentucky suspended specie payment by a resolution of the citizens so authorizing them. Instead of passing lightly over her, as before, the full force of the financial convulsion was felt by her. House after house sank beneath the waves of adversity, until it seemed as if none would escape its fury; and our author informs us that whole rows of houses were tenantless, every one was suspicious of his neighbor, mercan-

tile transactions were at an end, and every thing bore the gloomiest aspect imaginable. It was during this year that Portland became united to Louisville. In 1838 the census showed an increase of 7,033 in three years, in spite of the commercial difficulties of the times.

In 1840 the city was first lighted with gas. This was done by a corporate company, with a capital of \$1,200,000. It was also during this year that the conflagration known as the "great fire in Louisville" took place. It originated on Third Street, between Main and Market, and burned south within one door of the post-office, which was then at the corner of Market and Third streets, and north to Main Street. It then took a westwardly direction down Main Street, destroying all the houses to within two doors of the Bank of Louisville. Its further progress having been arrested here, the flames crossed the street, and coming back upon their course destroyed nine large stores and one boarding-house on the north side of Main, east of the middle of the square. Upward of thirty houses were consumed, and the loss estimated at more than \$300,000.

The only other event bearing directly upon the prosperity of the city that we shall mention is the opening of the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad. This was effected by the subscription of \$1,000,000 by the city, after much agitation.

## EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

From a report signed by Mr. James Guthrie, November 20, 1829, as chairman of the committee of public schools, we find that there were then two hundred and fifty-seven scholars enrolled, the average attendance being one hundred and eighty. Of these, thirty were learning the alphabet, sixty-seven writing, sixty-eight spelling in the dictionary, sixty-eight learning grammar, one hundred and twenty-five verbal arithmetic, one hundred and fifty reading under monitors and seventy-five without monitors.

We apprehend that nothing will more effectually mark the progress of the city than a comparison of its educational interests of to-day with those above mentioned. The school-system of Louisville is probably not excelled by that of any city in the land. The schools, since their organization, have been increasing in interest, progress, and efficiency, and are now justly esteemed as the pride of the city; and they are certainly a monument to the public spirit, liberality, and intelligence of her citizens. It has been the aim of those in the

direction of this important interest to make them equal to any in the country, and through the high-schools to give an education to their graduates that shall fit them for any station in society. The department is managed by a board of trustees, two from each ward, one half of whom are elected annually.

The school-buildings proper now number twenty-four, with several others that are rented to accommodate the rapidly-increasing population. The value of the school-property is now \$814,000. The number of pupils enrolled is 15,334, and the average attendance 10,729. The cost of conducting the schools is \$247,354 per annum. The cost of the new Female High-school, completed in 1873, was \$120,000; it is one of the finest in the West. The Central Colored School, erected the same year, cost the city \$20,000. The private schools of the city number fifty-five, making a total of eighty-one.

#### LIBRARIES.

The Louisville Law Library is located at the court-house, and is under the management of a president, secretary, treasurer, and librarian. The Louisville Library Association occupy rooms at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. The Public Library of Kentucky is situated on Fourth, between Green and Walnut. This was established in 1871, and has already become one of the favorite places of resort for amusement and instruction in nature, art, and literature. And from the partiality with which it is regarded by the wealthy, and the commendable exertions of the management, we may conclude that it will long occupy the position of a popular educator.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

In 1837 the city set apart four acres of land and \$50,000 for the purpose of organizing a medical school in Louisville, and in February following the corner-stone of a building was laid on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets. With an extensive library and apparatus, and a professorship of marked ability, the school rapidly rose in public estimation, and soon took rank as the first school of medicine in the West. The old edifice, with its library and apparatus, was destroyed by fire in 1856, but has since been rebuilt and greatly improved in its interior arrangements. The new apparatus is

of the best appointment, and each department of the university still maintains its well-earned reputation.

The Louisville Medical College, situated on the corner of Green and Fifth streets, also enjoys a wide celebrity, and draws a large number of students from the Southwest, West, and North.

## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

There are ninety-five church-edifices in Louisville, belonging to the following denominations: Baptist, thirteen; Christian, four; Episcopal, twelve; German Evangelical, six; Israelite, two; Methodist Episcopal (South), fifteen; Methodist Episcopal (North), nine; Presbyterian, sixteen; Unitarian, one.

### HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

The Louisville Marine Hospital, for the benefit of the poor, was established in 1817 by the incorporation of a hospital company. Five acres of land were contributed by Thomas Prather and two acres by Cuthbert Bullitt as a site for a building, and two per cent on auction sales in the city were set apart for its support. The state also made donations to the amount of \$17,000. It is now in the hands of the city, and is used as a clinique by the medical schools of the city.

The city council set apart the tract of land south of the city known as the Oakland Cemetery and appropriated \$60,000 for the purpose of establishing a House of Refuge. This action was taken March 25, 1860. A board of trustees was chosen from among our most liberal and far-sighted citizens, who applied themselves to the duty assigned them with such energy that their task was completed in 1866; and Louisville now has an institution for the benefit of her friendless youth that is of untold benefit to those for whom it is designed.

An alms-house, under the charge of charity commissioners, is situated on Duncan Street. It was opened in 1850. The number of inmates averages about two hundred.

An institution for the blind is situated on the Lexington Turnpike, a short distance beyond the city limits. The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home is situated on Second Street, near Shipp Avenue; its object is "to provide and

sustain a home for destitute widows and orphans of deceased Freemasons of the state of Kentucky, and an infirmary for the reception of sick and afflicted Freemasons and others who may be placed under its charge." The Baptist Orphans' Home is situated on the corner of First and St. Catherine streets. The German Protestant Orphan Asylum is situated on Jefferson Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. The Presbyterian Orphans' Home is on Preston Street, near Mechanic. A Protestant Episcopal Female Orphan Asylum is established on Fifth Street, between Chestnut and Broadway. And there is an Orphanage of the Good Shepherd on Caroline between Edward and Overhill streets.

In addition to the foregoing there is the Cooke Benevolent Institution, the United States Marine Hospital, a Widows and Orphans' Home on Kentucky Street, a Dispensary of the Louisville Medical College, the Dispensary of the University School of Medicine, the Western Dispensary, the Bethesda Orphan Asylum, the Louisville Presbyterian Orphan Asylum, the Children's Home and Polytechnic Academy, and the Female House of Refuge.

We may therefore justly claim for Louisville that she has amply provided for the indigent and helpless.

## TRADE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

In these elements of greatness Louisville has been constantly increasing, until she has become a commercial and manufacturing center of vast proportions. In several lines of industry indeed she has outstripped all competitors, and when the financial condition of the country will at all permit of it the area of country from which her business is drawn is constantly extended.

To give a faint idea of the extent of the trade of Louisville we will enumerate some of the most important corporate companies that are now in active operation, and which, more than any thing we can think of, indicate the direction from which our prosperity is obtained. Prominent among the corporate bodies that have attracted large sums to the city by means of their productions are the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, the Hackett Manufacturing Company (which conducts an extensive foundry and finishing works), the Bennett Brothers' Furniture Manufacturing Company, the Louisville Bromophyte Fertilizing Company, the Louisville Chemical Works Company, the Falls City Roofing Company, the Louisville Rolling-mill Company, the

Union Cement and Lime Company, the Louisville Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Louisville Cement Company, the Louisville Steam Lithographing Company, the Louisville Steel Company, the Louisville Agricultural Works, Kentucky Rolling-mill Company, the Kentucky Tobacco Association, the Champion Fire Extinguisher Company, the Lithgow Fire Extinguisher Works, the Falls City Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, and the Louisville Soap Manufacturing Company, besides a host of individual enterprises, some of which are on an extensive scale.

The Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange was organized and went into operation in 1861. It is a chartered institution, and was organized to advance the commercial character of the city, to fix just rates and customs for governing business men, and adjust controversies and misunderstandings as they may occur among individual members or others engaged in trade. From the last statistical report we learn that the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city have increased twenty-five per cent since 1872. Its proportions are really metropolitan.

### THE PRESS.

Since 1830 journalism in Louisville has made such rapid strides that it has more than kept pace with the progress of the age. More than to any other man the credit of this is due to the late editor of the "Louisville Journal," Mr. George D. Prentice, "distinguished alike as a poet and politician, as a wit and a sage, and he wielded an influence such as few men in any station have exercised." It is but just to add that this paper, under the new management, has lost none of its prestige. Besides this old-time "Journal," there are at present two other English dailies—the "Commercial" and "Ledger"—and two German dailies—the "Anzeiger" and "Volksblatt"—to say nothing of a great number of hebdomadals and monthlies, religious and otherwise, which swell the tide of literature.

### BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In order to show the facilities afforded by this city for the prosecution of legitimate business we subjoin a list of the principal banking-houses, with the amount of authorized capital: Bank of Kentucky, No. 77 Main Street; incorporated in 1834; capital, \$1,652,000. Bank of Louisville, No. 108 Main Street; capital, \$1,400,000. This bank has three branches. Citizens' Bank,

No. 145 Main Street, corner of Bullitt; authorized capital, \$500,000. Exchange Bank and Tobacco Warehouse Company, Main Street; authorized capital, \$500,000. Falls City Tobacco Bank; capital paid in, \$400,000; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. Farmers and Drovers' Bank, No. 115 Market Street; capital, \$2,000,000. First National Bank of Louisville; capital subscribed, \$500,000. Franklin Bank of Kentucky; capital, \$50,000. German Bank, corner of Fifth and Market streets; capital, \$300,000. German Insurance Bank, No. 73 Market Street; capital, —. German National Bank, corner of First and Market streets; capital, \$251,000, paid up. German Security Bank, corner of Preston and Market streets; capital, —. Kentucky National Bank, corner of Main and Seventh streets; capital, \$500,000. Louisville Banking Company, No. 134 Main Street; capital and surplus, \$240,000. Louisville City National Bank, corner of Third and Main streets; authorized capital, \$500,000. Masonic Savings Bank, No. 129 Main Street; capital, \$300,000. Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, No. 176 Main Street; capital, \$500,000. People's Bank of Kentucky, No. 43 Main Street; capital, \$500,000. Planters' National Bank, No. 48 Main Street; capital, \$350,000. Savings Bank of Louisville, Fifth Street; capital, \$100,000. Second National Bank, Main Street, corner of Eighth; capital, \$400,000. Western Bank, No. 93 Market Street; capital, \$250,000. Western Financial Corporation, No. 151 Main Street; capital, —. Western German Savings Bank, Market Street; authorized capital, \$200,000.

#### RAILROADS.

Nothing bears more directly upon the prosperity of a city than its railroad connection with the outside world. Since the opening of a railroad to Portland in 1838, and more especially since the opening of the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad in 1845, Louisville has been fully awake to the new sources of wealth to be reached by the iron arms, and the result is that the city is now connected with every part of the country by means of four great trunk-lines and their branches, viz.: the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad; the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad; and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad; besides what may be termed the local roads tapping the interior of the state. And when it is remembered that the "glorious old Ohio" still flows past us, bearing immense quantities of merchandise at moderate rates, it will be seen that Louisville

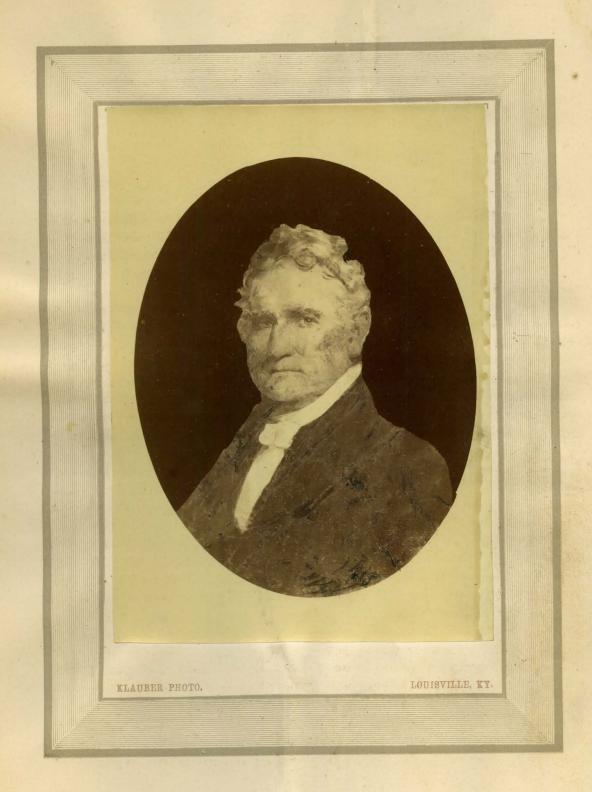
enjoys unrivaled advantages for maintaining her position as one of the great trade-centers of the Southwest.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

For several years Louisville has been celebrated for its annual mechanical, industrial, floral, agricultural, and scientific exhibitions, under the name of "The Louisville Industrial Exposition," in a spacious building erected on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets for this purpose. Here every description of mechanical perfection in steam, machinery, printing, manufacturing, painting, sculpture, botany, crude material, and articles of bijoutry are displayed in the various departments, each of magnificent proportions. Besides the healthy competition gendered by the liberal inducements offered for excellence in the various branches, the interchange of thought by the practical men of the age, and many of the peculiar benefits of travel that are afforded the people for a trifle, the Exposition has proved to be a benefit to the city at large in a pecuniary way. The thousands of strangers who are daily attracted hither during the season of many weeks duration have left large sums of money among our citizens, so that the enterprise and liberality which projected it have been abundantly rewarded.

## CONCLUSION.

Sufficient has been said in this brief sketch of the city to show that it is second to none in all the elements that contribute to prosperity; and it only remains for us to advert to the advantages offered by Louisville as a place of residence. It is situated on an open plain, where the wind has access from every direction; upon a sandy soil, which readily absorbs the water that falls upon it; susceptible of adequate draining; supplied bountifully with pure water; has wide streets, laid off at right angles, north and south, east and west, giving the freest ventilation; and, as may be expected from these conditions, it is justly regarded as one of the healthiest cities. With most delightful suburbs, environed by one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, supplying it with an abundance of all the necessaries and luxuries of life, and possessing unrivaled educational advantages; situated in a latitude that exempts it from the extremes of cold and heat, there can be little doubt that but few decades will pass before the one hundred and twenty-five thousand of to-day will have become a quarter of a million.



# JOHN ROWAN.

the memory of this great man to do him full justice, we will endeavor to collate the salient points of his brilliant career, and preserve them in the industrial history of the city in which he won much of his fame, and in which, legally, socially, and philanthropically, he was one of the brightest lights.

John Rowan descended from the distinguished Scotch-Irish family of Rowan, and was born near York, Pennsylvania, in the year 1771. He was the son of William Rowan, who, reduced by disasters, consequent upon the revolutionary struggle, from opulence, left his home to seek in the wilderness the means of retrieving his broken fortune. Wm. Rowan (the father) was a man of superior mind, remarkably interesting and attractive in conversation. Judge Rowan in his will forbade the erection of a monument to his own memory because none had been erected to his father, whom he esteemed more worthy than himself. All of his sons and daughters were distinguished by great force of character and intellect, but John alone received a professional education.

John Rowan, while but a lad, and but shortly after the close of the Revolution, accompanied his father and family to Pittsburgh, where they embarked in a rude boat to encounter the perils of the Ohio, for its shores were then beset by savages. The elder Rowan passed Louisville, then but a fort, and, deterred by the swampy lands around it from seeking a location there, pursued his course to the mouth of Green River. There, tired of wandering, he determined to fix his home upon its quiet banks. With much labor the voyagers propelled their craft against its gentle current until they reached the falls—old Vienna. Here a fort was built at a point opposite the present town of Rumsey, and very near the residence of the late Judge Calhoun.

The father of Mr. Rowan resided at the fort until the country was relieved of the savages; and while there he and his sons had many dangers to undergo from Indian attacks. The forests alone gave them food, and often amid the snows and rains of winter, for days together, have they wandered over the flats of Green River and Rough Creek and the hills of Barnett's Creek in quest of game, in momentary expectation of meeting their savage foe. John Rowan, on account of his youth, did not often participate in these labors and dangers; but even he, accompanied by his brothers, Stephen and Andrew, or his father sometimes, encountered the fatigues and perils of this necessary exposure.

When the red men had abandoned Kentucky to a great degree the elder Rowan removed to Bardstown, to give his younger children an opportunity for education, and John was sent to the school of Dr. Priestly, then the best educational establishment in the West. There his mind began to give evidence of his future greatness. He mastered with ease all the studies of the school, and earned from his accomplished teacher the reputation of a good scholar — a man of genius. While at school he wore the dress of a hunter, buck-skin, that he could roam in the woods with his rifle. By the light of a cedar torch he studied the classics, and drank in those treasures of the ancients which abided with him to the last. Felix Grundy, the famous lawyer of Tennessee, was his companion and rival in study. After quitting the school of Dr. Priestly he was sent to study law under that master of jurisconsults, George Nicholas. That sound lawyer and man of uncommon acuteness of mind, and who never flattered, after a due probation pronounced him a thorough lawyer, and sent him forth in his emphatic language "to succeed;" and he did succeed; for from his first effort at the bar of Washington County to the last of his professional career he gave assurance of greatness. He rapidly acquired a large practice, and had attained such distinction in 1799, only four years after his admission to the bar, that he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

In 1800 he removed to Frankfort, residing there several years, and serving as secretary of state to Governor Greenup, and enjoying a very heavy practice in the Court of Appeals. Returning to Nelson, he was elected to the lower house of Congress in 1807, and served to the close of Jefferson's administration with great distinction. Some years later he removed to Louisville, and entered into a vigorous practice of his profession there with the same success which had always attended him. Elected to the legislature during the troubles succeeding the bankruptcy of the many independent banks of the state, and when ruin stared the whole community in the face, he, aided by other members of the profession, devised a remedy for the relief of the debtor without jeopardizing the rights of the creditor, and succeeded in passing what was known as the "relief laws." By them the right of replevin was extended to two years, except where the creditor would indorse his willingness to accept paper in discharge of the debt; and at the same time a bank of the commonwealth was chartered to issue bills receivable for all dues to the commonwealth. In 1817 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state—a position which he held for two years only.

In 1824 Mr. Rowan was elected to the Senate of the United States by a triumphant majority. At that day a position in that body was given only to those who had added something of value to their country's history, and the place was regarded with something of the veneration which attached to it while Rome was pure and free. No one ever entered that august chamber who carried with him more completely the port and majesty of the office; no one felt more deeply the moral responsibilities attendant upon the station. In the prime of life, in robust health of mind and body, the son of a pioneer was sent to represent a people who have ever been more distinctive in their character than those

of any other state. In him centered the chivalry of Kentucky character; not the gusty and evanescent spirit too prevalent in some quarters, nor the staidness of demeanor approaching cant, to be found in others; but that just medium which betokens sincerity, kindness, and resolution. The characteristics of his constituents were reflected in his senatorial career; and while Kentucky has a name in the territorial divisions of our country she may look upon that career with pride, and point to that son as an object worthy of emulation.

During his service many questions of an exciting character arose, in all of which he bore a becoming part. His speech upon the judiciary was an effort of great practical and historical value. He examined the judicial system of the United States and Great Britain with accuracy and legal skill, pointing out its defects with clearness, and alluded prophetically to the evils which would arise from the courts attempting the exercise of jurisdiction in doubtful cases that were certain to occur, from our peculiar federative organization, between the federal and state governments. In the sessions of 1829 and 1830 the famous resolutions of Mr. Foote were offered in the Senate. Mr. Rowan took part in the debate, and after its conclusion Mr. Webster declared to a senator near him that in bringing up Mr. Rowan as a reserve the states'-rights party had displayed consummate generalship, for the effort was masterly in the extreme. Hayne's speech then, as always, was beautiful, but superficial; Calhoun, as usual, was great, but cumbrously aphoristic; Webster poured upon the questions at issue a flood of the eloquence peculiar to himself; while Rowan was clear, deep, and strong, with no ornament to gild a false position, no quibbling sophism to hide a constitutional misprision, no affectation of chivalry to dignify his conclusions. Lucid and powerful, he embodied in that effort the doctrines of the Democratic Party from that day to this, although the speech to some extent drew upon him the enmity of the administration of General Jackson. Those who at this distance will be at the pains to examine the efforts of that celebrated session will inevitably come to the conclusion that, though fortuitous circumstances have caused the vocabulary of praise to be exhausted upon his coadjutors, his was the argument that will survive the trial of the future. We say this without any design to detract from the great names who were associated with him in intellectual battle. The speech of Webster, though of itself one of the most perfect, compact, and learned arguments that could have been delivered upon the positions he assumed, has an imprimatur from the proclamation of General Jackson which gives it more than half its luster with the masses, and correspondingly depresses those of Calhoun, Hayne, and Rowan. Webster, on one extreme, favored consolidation; Calhoun and Hayne, on the other, in so far as they urge secession as the primary mode of redressing a grievance inflicted by the general upon a state government. Rowan took a just medium; animated with the true spirit of our compact, he so adjusted the powers of the two sovereignties as to avoid collision, denying to the Federal Government an implied power where the implication might work wrong to the states, and refusing to the states the exercise of such as are necessary to the sovereignty of the Union within the sphere of its duties. Mr. Rowan's political career terminated with the session of Congress in which he was a party to the debates alluded to.

In the fall of 1830, while on his way to Washington, he was upset in the stage between his residence and Louisville, and seriously injured; and, finding it impossible to reach his destination, he promptly resigned. From that time until his death (July 13, 1843) he devoted himself to the occasional practice of his profession and the enjoyment of the society of his family and friends. Such a family and circle of distinguished friends have seldom been found in any home. His brothers, Andrew and Stephen, who were farmers, were men of great mental and physical power. His sisters, Mrs. Judge Kelly and Mrs. Douglass, were also remarkable for mental strength. His sons and daughters were remarkable for manly and womanly beauty, fine manners, conversational powers, and warm, sympathetic feelings. William and Hill, the elder two, were prematurely cut off by the cholera in 1833. Atkinson Hill Rowan was a highly-educated and accomplished gentleman, and seemed adapted by nature for the highest walks of political life. He was sent as bearer of dispatches to Spain under General Jackson, and left a vivid impression of his superior qualities among his diplomatic friends. John Rowan, the youngest son, was a gentleman of great force of character, striking appearance, dignified and graceful bearing. Though but little engaged in politics, he represented the United States for several years as charge d'affaires at Naples, a position he was well fitted to adorn. William Rowan was fully equal to his brothers in force of character and winning manners, while possessed of a fund of humor peculiarly his own. The same gayety and humor distinguished his sister, Mrs. Wakefield. The generous impulses of Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Harney were well known to the past generation. The beauty, dignity, and grace of Josephine (Mrs. W. C. Rogers, of Virginia) are well-remembered by our older citizens. Mrs. Dr. Buchanan, now a resident of our city, is the only survivor of this remarkable family, and it is an intellectual treat to listen to her graphic conversational reminiscences of her father's life and associations. The sons-in-law of Judge Rowan and his pupils in law were all superior men. Of the former we would mention Dr. John Milton Harney, a gentleman of extraordinary attainments, eminent in his profession, and of fine poetic talents. His "Crystallina" and "Fever Dream" were his most famous productions. (His only descendant, a daughter, is the wife of Colonel William P. Boone, a distinguished citizen of Louisville.) Mr. William Steele, the chief proprietor of the Kanawha Salt-works, was a gentleman of great capacity and boundless enterprise and energy. Dr. H. M. Wakefield stood high as one of the ablest physicians of Louisville. Dr. J. R. Buchanan has been widely known in the United States and Europe as a medical professor and author of a new system of anthropology.

Of his numerous law-students we believe none failed to attain eminence, and it is said that when in the Senate he recognized five of his old pupils as members of Congress. We recollect especially John Hays, the famous orator, whose brilliant career was cut short by intemperance; and James Guthrie, his fellow-student, afterward secretary of the treasury

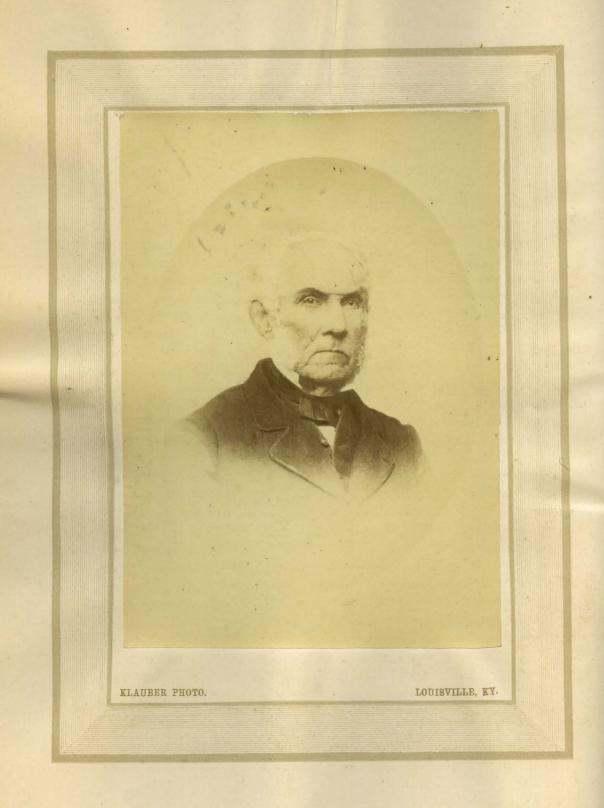
of the United States; Judge Henry Pirtle, long chancellor of Louisville; Judge McKinley, of the United States Supreme Court; Reid and Houston, of Mississippi. The brilliant family of General Lytle, Sr., of Cincinnati (his brother-in-law) and many of the most eminent of the state and nation were often gathered around his hospitable board. Clay, Harrison, Tyler, Van Buren, Marcy, Benton, and many others eminent in politics and literature were members of the wide circle of friends by whom he was esteemed and honored. His family circle was peculiarly happy from the intense and overflowing affection of all its members. Mrs. Rowan was not only remarkable for her energy and intuitive quickness of perception, but was a model of every domestic virtue.

In his mental organization Judge Rowan was fitted for advocacy rather than the duties of a mere barrister in civil cases, and his wonderful success in defending criminals marks him as having been the greatest advocate of America. In defenses of life Rowan was the Napoleon of the bar; and his success bears a close resemblance to that of the Great Captain: his fields were as numerous; his defeats as few. He often successfully encountered Henry Clay and Joseph Hamilton Daviess, then considered the most brilliant lawyers in the West, and still more frequently Ben Hardin, the Goliah of prosecution the most adroit lawyer who ever prosecuted for the state. Wary, skillful, a thorough lawyer, a keen scrutinizer of human character, and at times a very eloquent man; sarcastic at times and an adept at ridicule; and to have often beaten him before court and jury is renown. Many others of less note have broken intellectual lances with Rowan, and have fallen; nor have they lost caste by their defeats. The author of an article from which we glean most of these facts informs us that he has conversed with many jurymen who have sat under his eloquence, and they have told him that there was in the manner and oratory of Rowan a force that overcame them ere they could steel themselves against it—nay, that they believed to resist him in a capital cause was almost impossible.

As a conversationalist Mr. Rowan was little less remarkable than he was in the character of an advocate. His house was always the home of a generous hospitality, and many a distinguished visitor has spoken with delight of the "feast of reason and flow of soul" at Federal Hill, his noble mansion near Bardstown. No one that ever conversed with him could forget the purity of his style, the bland elegance of his manner, the terse chasteness of his figures, and the majestic affability of his demeanor to those around him. He was the combination in this particular of the strength and depth of Mackintosh with the graceful and diffusive richness of Goldsmith. His dignity permitted no rude, familiar approach, yet in social life no one could have been more estimable or kind. His sympathies were readily enlisted, and his heart and hand were ever ready for acts of generosity. It was the depth and intensity of his own sympathies which gave him so absolute a control of the feelings of others. A nobleman of nature, he was every where familiarly spoken of as the "Old Monarch," and no herald's office was needed to authenticate his rank.

Kentucky has produced or matured many whose names will give luster to her name. Nicholas, Breckinridge, Allen, Daviess, Clay, and Rowan are jewels to which she can point with a mother's pride. Of all her illustrious sons, Clay and Rowan were the most distinguished by nature, majesty of character, and irresistible eloquence. Infinitely ambitious and adventurous as well as patriotic, Mr. Clay displayed his powers on a broad national field as a politician and statesman, winning a world-wide renown. Rowan, more modest and unambitious, but with the loftiest pride and the most unbending sense of honor, was disqualified by nature for a politician's career, and when elevated to the Senate it was the office which sought the man rather than the man the office.

The oratory of Rowan was not like the trumpet tones of Clay, the proper note to rally a host, but had in it far more of the power to move the soul and overcome all resistance. At one time like the gentle and fragrant south-wind "stealing o'er violets," and again like a mighty wind bearing all before it, he seemed to carry men along as by an invisible wave of power, while his calm manner suggested a vast reserve of force not needed for the occasion. Men like Rowan and Clay are seldom seen in any country, and long will the waves of time beat toward the goal of eternity ere the soil of Kentucky will be trodden by their like again. They have gone! The shadows of their genius are over their successors, but, unlike Elijah, they "carried their intellectual mantles with them."



# JAMES CHEW JOHNSTON.

AMES CHEW JOHNSTON was a descendant of a very honorable Scotch family, being the fourth in paternal line from a chivalric chieftain who acquired great renown and knighthood in the wars of the Border. His grandfather, Benjamin Johnston, married a Miss Chew, of Virginia, in 1722, by whom he had six sons and four daughters, one of whom, William, was the father of the subject of this sketch, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early date, passing down the Ohio River in a flatboat, long before the introduction of steamboats, to the "Falls of the Ohio," as the village of Louisville was then called. On the 11th of November, 1784, he married Miss Elizabeth Winn, whose father was also from Virginia, and the same county, Fauquier. The fruit of this union was James Chew, the subject of this sketch, and Mary, who died in infancy. William Johnston was recognized as a brave pioneer, and during an engagement with the Indians was taken prisoner, and when, two years later, his exchange was effected his return was welcomed by all in transports of joy. Subsequent to this he was appointed county-court clerk, and retained that office till the time of his death, which occurred in his thirty-eighth year.

James Chew Johnston was born July 31, 1787, at Cave-Hill Farm, the summer residence of his father, and the site of the present beautiful Cave-Hill Cemetery. At an early age he was sent to Princeton College, New Jersey, traveling across the Alleghany Mountains on horseback. After obtaining a fine classical education, and graduating with more than ordinary success at that eminent institution, he went to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of medicine as a private pupil of Professor Chapman. He graduated with the highest honors in the University of Pennsylvania in 1810. His thesis was the "Nourishment of the Fetus." He returned to his native city to enter upon the practice of his profession. At that early day but few were able to obtain a course of medical teaching, and, as his laurels were uncommon, it is not surprising that on his entrance to practice he should be heartily greeted by the substantial citizens of the town. He obtained much of the best practice of the town and county. His decision in points of close critical science was looked to as conclusive, and for years, or until he retired from active practice, he had no successful rival in that respect. Unfortunately for the profession, he was rich. The doctor's possessions were large; his wealth increasing rapidly, necessarily required much of his time in order to do it justice, and thus proved the chief instrumentality in drawing him away from the practice. His munificent hospitality,

proverbial throughout the state, was also an element which caused him finally to retire from the field. Science requires a steady and persistent attendance upon her every development, and the stimulus of necessity seems to be her chief food.

Nature had been lavish in her bounties to Dr. Johnston. A commanding forehead, broad and deep; arching brows, with keen, full-orbed eyes beneath; a full, deep nostril; a well-shaped mouth, filled with beautiful teeth, and strong under-jaw, altogether combined a beauty of proportion that might well claim to be handsome while intellectual. Manhood marked every lineament. These external marks were but the outer expression of the inner man; and these had much to do in the impression he made upon his fellows and the learned community throughout his entire medical intercourse with them. In a brief note from a former distinguished citizen of Louisville-Professor S. D. Gross, of Philadelphiawe have this statement: "My acquaintance with Dr. Johnston began in the autumn of 1840, soon after my removal to Louisville. Although he had then long ago abandoned the practice of his profession, I met with him very frequently up to the period of my final departure from Kentucky, in 1856, and had the happiness to enjoy his uninterrupted friendship, as well as that of his excellent family. He was a gentleman of the 'old school' in the true sense of that term: of a most sociable and genial disposition; of a highly inquisitive mind, full of diversified knowledge; an excellent talker and a warm, trustworthy friend. Had he not been diverted from his professional pursuits he might, and no doubt would, have attained to marked eminence, for he had talents of no ordinary character, and that polish of manner and that kindness of heart which are always sure in a physician to inspire confidence and secure practice."

It may be well considered as a misfortune that Dr. Johnston did not remain in the practice. His fine education and culture, his superior advantages every way-social and literary—his ample fortune, and perhaps more than all others his strong natural sense, gave him pre-eminence as a practitioner, as a teacher and authority; for all conceded to him a position certainly equal to if not surpassing others. In a certain sphere it is a great pleasure to mention Dr. Johnston. He encouraged the young student of medicine. As before stated, at the time of his entrance upon practice there were a very few students who were able to attend a course of lectures, especially at Philadelphia, the only prominent fountain as it is yet the most prominent school-focus in the Union. They were confined to their preceptor's office and teachings, and occasional opportunities for bedside observation in attendance with him, nursing his patients, compounding medicines, etc. Yet with these limited advantages, under the tuition of such men as Johnston, justice compels us to say that their qualifications, when finally indorsed, were as good guaranties to the public of ability as the diplomas of nine tenths of the regular graduates of subsequent days could present. Office-culture under such masters was rigidly thorough and abreast all the knowledge of the time. He was noted for an almost knightly condescension to the young disciples of Esculapius. He extended to them a cordial encouragement; his noble manner, so admirably blending the majesty of mind with sympathy of heart, planting in their hearts

an ever-enduring gratitude, evoking praise from them on all suitable occasions. It has been the pleasure of the writer of this sketch to hear from the lips of more than one student of that day grateful testimony to the kind offices of the doctor, with other preceptors, for it was considered essential to a complete polish that a review of their acquirements should be made by Dr. Johnston, and his assent obtained as to their qualification.

We say the profession lost much by Dr. Johnston declining practice, for there can not be a reasonable doubt that had he remained in the practice he would have been called to a professorship, which he would have graced by a sterling manhood and thoroughness of scholarship, making him the fit companion of those great first teachers in our university who followed in 1838 and since up to the present time. This is high praise when we remember who were his contemporaries; for there were Talbot, fresh from the fields of military surgery, to which he had been promoted by unsolicited agency; and Galt, the worthy son of a distinguished surgeon in the revolutionary war, upon whose fame the university sought to add their first honorary degree, by this rather receiving than conferring eclat; with Ferguson and Rogers and Pendergrast, whose indorsement of capacity we think almost equal to the indorsement of the same number in any faculty on the continent, for these men brought forth by their counsel and association that great faculty of which we may safely affirm there has not been a superior in solid worth; Caldwell, Drake, Gross, Miller, and others. Faculties were composed of such men as Johnston, Talbot, Galt, and Ferguson; and it is readily seen how the student passing from one office to another, thoroughly quizzed in all the several branches of medicine from day to day for several years, should, after receiving their acknowledgment of competency, be as fully prepared for successful practice as the average college-trained student. Thus it was that Harding and Steele and Clanton and Owen and others were educated and equipped for medical life. This is by no means a detraction from the high advantages to be derived from a collegiate course, nor did Dr. Johnston encourage such an idea. But to the student unable to make the expenditure he offered the helping hand, and if the student had a determined purpose he did all in his power to bring him to the standard of his preceptors; and who can deny that many of them did, as their preceptors before them had done, attain the highest standing in the profession without the aid of a diploma?

Dr. Johnston was married twice. His first wife was Miss Maria Booth, daughter of Colonel William Booth, of Shenandoah County, Virginia, who died November 25, 1818, in Louisville, leaving a son, William, who died in his fourth year. On the 3d of April, 1828, he married again, securing the hand of Miss Sophia H. Zane, oldest daughter of Noah Zane, one of the early pioneers of Wheeling, Virginia. Of this union four children were born, three sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Zane Johnston, died in his twenty-eighth year, February 20, 1857. He was remarkably advanced in intellectual culture, had graduated as doctor in medicine soon after attaining his majority, and gave large hope of a life of activity and devotion to his adopted profession. The others were William Johnston,

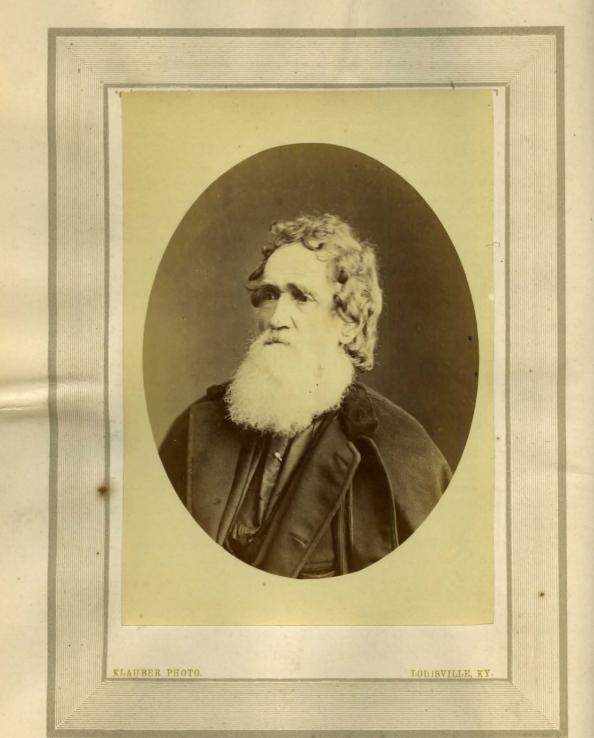
James C. Johnston, and Mary E. Woolley, wife of Col. Robert W. Woolley, of the Louisville bar, who are still living, as is also their widowed mother.

The subject of this sketch lived to a "good old age," and died December 4, 1864, in his seventy-eighth year. In summing up the peculiar marks distinguishing our friend, we can say that he was known by several features of more than ordinary attractiveness. No one could fail to be impressed with the fact that he was possessed of a large brain, a strong mind. You were made aware directly that he had given much culture to his mind, and again that he had been diligent in increasing his knowledge in science, in literature and art. He was ready to listen at all times, and generally to discuss questions concerning any new fact in science, and accorded to those with whom he could not agree as much candor and devotion to the truth as he claimed for himself. Some points in medicine he would not yield, for he was wont to say "they are sub judice." With much pleasure the writer can say that in two theories he was right, for at this time the highest authority in pathology takes the same ground that he took; and our accepted practice in one disease, formerly reprobated, is based upon the view which he pertinaciously maintained. He was then an original thinker, and in a qualified sense a discoverer of truth. "He discovers who demonstrates a truth." Dr. J.'s experience did demonstrate certain facts.

His eye for the beautiful was exquisite. In art-criticism he was near a master; æsthetically he might be considered such. His fine taste in horticulture, the planning of his gardens—for he made several—was exceptionally rare. In this respect few were his equal. His yards and gardens always attracted the eye and the admiration of the traveler. He would not fail to impress you by his presence. In person above medium height, robust, full, and withal compact, his large forehead, genial, sparkling eye, and under-jaw of Jacksonian firmness, simply commanded admiration. He was a handsome man.

Dr. Johnston's position in the family circle was that to which we look with most delight. He was the idol of his family. An attempt to express, even in a slight degree, the love borne by his family for him, as exhibited in their charming circle, and especially that of his most estimable wife and daughter, would be futile. None but those who were permitted to enjoy this confidence can know.

The Doctor was baptized in infancy, and was one of the original trustees of the first Episcopal Church organized in this city.



# CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GRAHAM.

HE gentleman to whom our readers are introduced by the title of this article is, we believe, the oldest man now living in Louisville; and for this reason, and many others that will suggest themselves on reading the sketch of his long, active, and useful career, we have selected him as one of the first subjects in its biographical and industrial history.

Christopher Columbus Graham was born on the 10th of October, 1784, at the station of his uncle, four miles southeast of Danville, in what is now Boyle County. His uncle was from Cork, Ireland, and in the conquest of the West was a captain under Gen. George Rogers Clark. His mother was Irish, his father one of the celebrated Long Hunters of Kentucky and a native of Virginia, and his grandfather hailed from the house of Montrose, Scotland. At this early period, except around a few stations, Kentucky was almost a trackless wilderness. The fertility of the soil and the abundance of game had only attracted a few early adventurers, who suffered all the fatigues and inconveniences incident to the first settling of a new country. These adventurers knew nothing of Lycurgus or Greece; but, as the same causes under the same circumstances produce the same effects, the Kentuckians of that day all became Spartans; and war being their trade, muscle, manhood, and endurance were necessary in their numerous encounters with wild beasts and savages. Shooting, swimming, running, hunting, climbing, wrestling, and fighting were their constant exercises, and contributed to make them soldierly, bold, and manly.

The subject of this sketch was nine years old at the time Kentucky was admitted into the Union of States, and was only eight years old when Indian incursions and hostilities ceased to afflict and disturb the tranquillity of the state. On one occasion, when quite a boy, he drove a panther from a deer not quite dead, cutting the throat of the deer and chasing the panther away. Running home to his father's cabin and procuring assistance, he saved the venison, which was exceedingly fat and fine. Upon another occasion he killed a fawn and hung it up as high as he was able, but on returning to take it home found that a panther had eaten most of it and hid the remainder under the leaves; and now, determining to watch the thief, he at the approach of night hid himself behind a log. While awaiting the return of the panther he saw a coon descending a tree, and when within six or eight feet of the ground a panther leaped up the tree and caught it, the coon squalling terribly as the panther made off with it. Whether the panther or the boy got

to the spot first is not known, as the coon-tree was some fifty paces from him down in a dark ravine.

To show the influence of early habits in giving to boys even boldness and manly intrepidity, even to Roman endurance, we may mention that the father of young Graham was one of a party who pursued some Indians who had murdered several families and taken a lad as prisoner, but when they saw the whites in sight they knocked the boy down and scalped him. When the boy's friends came up he had gotten upon his knees, and was soon upon his feet and foremost in the chase, exclaiming with pointed finger, "That tarnal Indian has my scalp! Catch him! catch him!" A nursed and effeminate boy of modern times would have felt that he was dead, and been without power to help himself.

The father of our subject at an early day moved to the Beach Fork, in what is now Nelson County, where game was more abundant and better opportunities presented for fishing. Here his young mind became so accustomed to the nightly howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther, and the whoop of the owl as to divest him of all fear. He became proficient in all the sports and exercises common to the youth of that day. His skill in swimming and diving was unsurpassed; even the great Mississippi was no terror to him. At a very early day he steered two flatboats out of Kentucky River to New Orleans-one of them long before there was a steamer on the western waters; and he could swim across any part of that great stream. While at New Orleans on the occasion alluded to, and on a wager, he swam across this sire of waters and back again without resting, a skiff following close after him for fear of accident. Since that period he has been to New Orleans some twenty times; and on one of these occasions, while standing upon the wharf, he saw a man, to him an entire stranger, fall from the deck of a ship into the river. Though there were many persons present, none dared venture to help the poor fellow in his struggles for life, until young Graham, the soul of sympathy, and with that confidence which his early training inspired, plunged in and saved the drowning stranger from a watery grave.

He learned to climb too, as well as swim, and often followed the coon to the top limb of the tallest tree to shake him down. Once upon such an occasion the coon took to the water for escape, and when about midway of the river became engaged with the dog which usually accompanied his master. The coon seized the dog by the nose and struggled for the mastery, in which he seemed likely to prove successful, when young Graham swam in to them, grabbed the victor by the back of the neck, and held him under water with his left hand while with his right he swam ashore.

Our subject facetiously remarks that he has twice died during his long life, once by water and another time by a horse. When netting below a mill-dam on one occasion, where the water was very swift, one of the men in the company took him astride his neck and carried him to an island, leaving him with the fish they had caught, while they passed further on. Being chilled, and thinking he could swim out, he pitched off upon the tossing waves; but being alternately beaten down upon the rock and hoisted high on the waves, he soon lost his senses. Coming to himself, he was hanging to the bushes, having been

drifted out into an eddy not knee-deep. "Next," says he, "I was killed by a horse throwing me against a tree, from which I was picked up as lifeless." The common way of riding in those days was with what was called tugs, or leather bits, and tow reins, and a wild horse biting the leather in two could not be controlled, and the accident mentioned was the result.

For the encouragement of the youth of the country who may be in destitute circumstances it may be said that Mr. Graham started in life an orphan, without education, friends, or money, and worked many weeks in boyhood for twenty-five cents a day. His father, being a philosopher after the order of Diogenes, desired nothing more than a cabin for shelter and a corn-patch for bread; for the river close by abounded with fish and the forests around with all kinds of game. He thought his title good to a large tract of land; but after the country was rid of all danger from the incursions of Indians a gang of perfidious sharpers came in, and his father, sharing the fate of poor old Boone, lost his land by superior title. As might be expected for those times and circumstances, young Graham's education was exceedingly deficient until after he became of age, and had returned from his service in the army in the war of 1812. In speaking upon that subject he says, "Baker was the desideratum and ultimatum of the day, over which but few passed. We all used thumb-papers, and I have seen every leaf worn through to the back before reaching that point in Dillworth. Our pedagogue was, of course, a man of deep learning (compared with his pupils), of high temper, long nose, and a stern and wrinkled brow, with a voice of hoarse thunder; so much so that when he, with a conscious dignity and despotic power, filled the cabin-door after a recess, and belched forth 'Books!' books!' the wild forests echoed and every urchin trembled. If perchance he was caught in error and confronted by the book, the book was always wrong, and no one dared to dispute such authority. A forked stick hung on a peg at the door, and when it was absent no one dared budge; but, all eyes askant, there was generally a great uprising on its return; and though many might complain of the aches common with boys, but one was allowed to go out at a time. Boys and girls got their lessons openly and audibly, every one screaming at the top of his voice, 'ba, be, bi, bo,' etc.; and when the blessed hour of eve came for standing, rank and file, to turn each other down in spelling, they became emulous and

We will now relate an incident that occurred to the youthful Graham while attending the school alluded to. Although but ten years of age, his father often allowed him to carry his gun to school with him, a distance of three miles through a tangled and wild forest, where he generally killed something on the way. One evening, returning late, he saw four coons playing around the root of an old broken-top tree. At his approach they ran up it, when he shot them one by one, bringing them to the ground. Swinging them on his back with papaw-bark, hero-like, with fortune blessed, he started for home. He soon, however, sighted a deer, which stopped and stood within a short distance of him. He fired, and the deer fell with a broken back; but seeing it rise upon its fore-feet he

mounted it, and with his small and dull old barlow strove to cut its throat. While thus engaged, alternately under and on top, the wounded deer desperately struggling for life, a pack of wolves, smelling the blood, came close upon him, with sharp and hideous barkings and howlings, such as he had never before heard. He was now no longer the hero, but made tracks for home, leaving gun and trophies all behind. This incident is given as illustrative of the times of his boyhood.

During early manhood Mr. Graham attained such a proficiency in the use of the rifle that he was published through magazines and papers as the William Tell of Kentucky. He was at the head of the noted club formed at Harrodsburg, and of which Governor Magoffin was a member, known as the "Boone Club of Kentucky," and consisting of twelve members. Such was the confidence of the shooting-men of Kentucky in his skill that they challenged the world on a ten-thousand-dollar wager, and no one dared to take it up. We here insert in his own words an incident that occurred when he was well grown: "While hunting I saw a majestic buck, the largest I ever looked upon, rise from his bed (some two hundred yards distant, on the opposite side of a hill), shake the leaves from his side, toss his antlers high, and snuff the air in which he smelt me. I instantly leveled 'Blucher' upon him; and falling in his tracks he rolled down the hill, lodging upon his back against a chestnut-tree, with feet and white belly up; and knowing how often a wounded deer recovered and got away, I hurried with all possible speed over an intervening ravine and through tangled brush, drawing my knife as I went to cut his throat. But, alas! I found him on his feet, and with looks of fury and desperation coming at me. Now, having no time to escape, my only hope for life was to get between his horns, and grasping them firmly bear with all my might, and whenever he let my feet to the ground I strove to throw him, but in vain; and thus did we scuffle to the foot of the hill, where by the loss of blood that gushed out on both sides, being shot through and through, he fainted and sunk at my feet. A white film soon covered his flashing eyes, and the tremor of death which shook his frame for a moment ended his existence. I did not exult, nor did I blame the noble creature in his desperate struggle for life, though he rent my clothes and bled me by many a gash; and I now say to you, what every huntsman knows, that a wounded buck is the most dangerous animal of the forest."

Passing over many events in the history of this gentleman for want of space, we come down to the outbreak of the war of 1812. He was then engaged in the silversmith business in a small way; but the war-cry being raised, he sold out the effects he had accumulated, and entered the army as a recruiting-sergeant in Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky. The captain of the company, becoming dissipated, was cashiered; but Graham enlisted thirty men with the proceeds of his effects, and became the captain of the company. It was his misfortune to have some hard cases in his company, particularly a desperado who was constantly mutinous. On one occasion he became so outrageous in a drinking-house that Graham, as the commander, was sent for to curb, if possible, his fury. He peremptorily ordered the fellow to his quarters, upon which the latter struck him, and

for a time they had a rough-and-tumble fight; but the man having seized a poker, struck the commander with it, felling him to the floor. He soon recovered, however, and drawing his side-weapon at once laid the man out as dead. He ultimately recovered, and lived a sober life. The successful training which Graham gave his men and the fine appearance they presented under drill on the streets of Springfield obtained for him, especially among the young ladies of the town, the soubriquet of "the young Sir William Wallace."

During the three-years' war Captain Graham was in many engagements, but received \* only one wound, and that was at the battle of Mackinaw, in his colonel's ill-planned, rash, and desperate effort to storm the fort, and where they were repulsed with great loss, considering their numbers. Major Holmes, one of the most promising and efficient officers of his rank in the army, fell in this battle, having received two balls through his breast. Captain Graham was at his side at the time, and was himself wounded by a musket-ball, and narrowly escaped death from a grape-shot which shaved his hair and burnt the side of his face, whirling him round and throwing him to the ground. The night after this battle, when all thought themselves safe aboard, the vessel was suddenly struck by a tornado, which drove and tossed them throughout one of the darkest nighs that was ever witnessed. The vessel was frequently forced over shallows in water much less than it drew, while every wave swept over the deck, so that it was with the greatest difficulty the vessel was lightened of her ordnance. They at last anchored in the Straits of St. Joseph; and having taken all the enemy's vessels on the upper lakes previous to their attack on the fort, they felt safe, and all hands turned in to sleep. Their fancied security was of short duration, for a British lieutenant and some Indians in bark canoes with muffled oars came alongside, boarded them, and shut them all under the hatches. Being soon after exchanged, Graham was at once reported for service.

When at Malden, and thinking of no danger from Indians, Graham with several others went out into a hazel-thicket to gather nuts. Being further advanced than the rest, he was surrounded by five Indians and taken prisoner. His companions were fired at, but made their escape. This was at dusk, and Graham was hurried on till a storm of rain came up, and the darkness of the night stopped their further progress. A fire was then kindled and a hasty supper broiled. The Indian who seemed to claim him touched him with his finger, and pointing to the fire, with a wave of his hand from east to west intimated to him that next day he would be broiled. The Indian gave him to understand by signs that a white man had killed his brother, and that his life had to pay the penalty. They now tied his hands with bark, and placed one of the party to watch him with tomahawk in hand. The rain soon extinguished the fire, and all but the guard fell asleep. The frequent flashes of lightning after a time showed him that his guard had also fallen asleep, when he suddenly laid himself down on the earth, and, seemingly unconscious, rubbed his wrists together until the bark parted. His first thought was to sink the tomahawk into the head of the guard, then with the energy of desperation dispatch the others; but his second thought prompted him to leap into the dark and thread the tangled forest as best he could.

His progress was slow, depending in the main upon flashes of lightning to make his way. Coming to a stream they had before forded waist-deep, he found it so swollen that he had to swim across, and in so doing felt the advantage of his early training to meet the emergencies of a rough and adventurous life. When approaching the fort, and feeling himself safe, he was fired at by the guard, and came near running upon his bayonet in the darkness which hid them from each other.

From Malden he was called to Fort Erie to reinforce General Brown, who was beset by the English in force. After some desperate fighting, principally at the cost of the enemy, winter set in, when they crossed over to Buffalo, then a small village, every house but one having been burnt by the British. From this point they marched to Erie, Pennsylvania, on the lake of that name, and camped for the winter. The next spring (1815) the news of peace was received, and they returned home.

Passing through Lexington on his return from the army, he was very politely addressed by a stranger thus: "Young man, I see you have been in the army;" to which he answered in the affirmative. "Have you," he continued, "ever studied a profession?" "No, sir," he replied. "How would you like that of medicine?" "Very well," said he; "but I have neither money nor education to carry me through." "That matters not," said the stranger. "Go home and see your friends. If you like, return to Lexington and inquire for Dr. Dudley, whom every body knows, and you shall neither want for education nor money." The subject here dropped for a time.

Home becoming too monotonous for his restless spirit, he joined Captain Ben Sanders, of Lexington; Lieutenant William Baylor and Charles Mitchell, of Paris; and Colonel William Milam, of Frankfort, and others; all of whom joined Mina at San Antonio, Texas, in the war for Mexican indepedence. Soon, however, becoming dissatisfied with the Spanish character, he returned to New Orleans, and, being in want of money, he walked up the Mississippi River some eighty miles to Bayou Lafourche, and went down it in a French craft, through the Attakupas lakes, and up the Teche to its head, hunting a man who owed his father. He was disappointed in making any collection, but felt that he had been fully remunerated by the sport and adventures he enjoyed with numberless alligators.

On returning to New Orleans, without a dime in his pocket, he entered the school of Dr. Hull, an Episcopal clergyman, occupying the church on Canal Street, and who had opened the first American female school of note in the city. Graham took charge of the urchin class, learning as they learned, and keeping a little ahead. The yellow fever soon after entered the city and raged with fearful effect; and feeling its encroachments upon himself, he took a vessel for New York, as his best way back to Kentucky, there being neither steamers nor railways at that time, and feeling too weak to walk. They had hardly gotten into the gulf before the fever broke out with such fearful intensity that several of their number, both passengers and seamen, were soon thrown overboard. Graham's attack came on so suddenly that he was stricken down as if with a shot. On his arrival at Staten Island, seven miles below the city, they were quarantined for thirty days, and

ordered to approach no nearer, but to unload, whitewash, and ventilate. This did not suit our subject; so, procuring a skiff, he got ashore, and took it afoot back to Kentucky by way of Virginia and Cumberland Gap.

Now it was that he gladly accepted the generous offer of Dr. Dudley, who became his preceptor and under whose instruction he graduated. The first step of Dr. Dudley was to send him to Transylvania University; and such was the assiduity and application of Graham that he quickly outstripped his fellow-students, and passed all his classes. Having completed the sciences, he entered upon the study of his profession, and has the honor of being the first graduate of medicine west of the mountains.

Dead bodies for dissection were not articles of commerce in those days as now, and Graham strove to furnish the hall of Dr. Dudley with subjects for demonstration, which he disinterred himself, however disagreeable, arduous, and hazardous the task. On one occasion he and two others, one of whom was a brother of Dr. Dudley, were taken prisoners, and suits instituted against them; but the distinguished John J. Crittenden, then a young lawyer, volunteered in their behalf, and acquitted them easily. On another occasion they had exhumed a subject in the neighborhood of Nicholasville, when a party came upon them as they started from the grave, the young doctor having the subject on his back in a bag, carrying it to the horses hitched outside of the fence. They were fired upon, the ball lodging in the corpse. By fleetness on that occasion they were all enabled to make their escape.

Passing many events of interest, we now come to the year 1822, when he went to the city of Mexico with Stephen Austin to obtain a grant in Texas, and was there during the civil war that dethroned the Emperor Iturbide. General James Wilkinson, of Burr notoriety, was also in the city the same winter. Anticipating a change of government, he secretly wrote out, in Dr. Graham's room, a constitution for a new congressional government, and ripping off the outer soles of some old brogan shoes, put the sheets between them, sewed them up, and gave them a good coating of mud. The shoes were thrown into the Doctor's baggage-cart; and thus he passed through warring parties undisturbed, and delivered the new constitution to Marquis Vianca, then at the city of Puebla.

During the Blackhawk war Dr. Graham acquired a large lead interest about Galena; and at its close—to wit, in the spring of 1833—being the owner of a boat then plying the Mississippi River, he took aboard Blackhawk, his two sons, the Prophet and Keokuk, the great Indian orator—in other words, the whole royal family—and landed them at the mouth of the Des Moines River, there being at that time not a single white man in the now great state of Iowa. The city of Keokuk was named after this Indian, and Davenport was a half-breed Indian and an interpreter at Rock Island Rapids. The distinguished Jefferson Davis, rendered so conspicuous in the late civil war, was at that time a lieutenant in the Blackhawk war, and was at Galena with Dr. Graham during the winter of 1832. Across the river at that time the lead lay in great quantities all over the surface of the earth, and was so tempting that a large number of miners went over from Galena, though the country

yet belonged to the Indians, who complained to the government of the depredations of the miners. Lieutenant Davis had been ordered to expel them; but, being greatly outnumbered by the miners, he could do nothing. The miners soon started a village, and asked Dr. Graham, as a friend of William T. Barry, then postmaster-general, to get them a post-office. Dr. Graham, upon applying, received for answer that nothing was known of the country or its necessities; therefore the whole matter was left to his discretion. They at once obtained an office, though not within the United States, and appointed as postmaster one of his clerks, named Prentice, who remained in office till the government purchased the country and Dubuque became a city.

Leaving untold many interesting incidents for want of space, we arrive at the year 1852, being the year he sold his celebrated property at Harrodsburg to the United States Government for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as a site for a western military asylum. Being largely in funds, he turned his attention to Texas for investments. While in that state he fell in with Colonel Gray, who was sent out, in part by Robert J. Walker and company and in part by the government, to survey the route for the Southern Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, under the line of thirty-two degrees. He joined the party as surgeon of the expedition, and continued with them until they arrived at El Paso, where the commandant calculated to remain some six weeks to recruit his men and mules. This arrangement not suiting him, he selected four men, his son Montrose being one of the number, and filed off to the left. Having read in Humboldt's Mexico of a vast mountain of iron near the city of Durango, he resolved to prospect a road for himself and such others as might join him for getting this iron out. A Spanish train had just left for the city of Chihuahua, three hundred miles distant, and he soon joined them; but when some half way on the route upward of one hundred Apache Indians bravely charged upon and surrounded them. The Spanish merchants who headed the train had twenty-one wagons loaded with goods and about fifty men badly armed. A council of war and a smoke of the pipe were demanded by the chief, or in the event of a refusal an immediate battle. It became obvious that the five Americans would have to do all the fighting, for the Mexicans turned pale, trembled, and crawled into the wagons. Sudelwizer, the merchant, and leader of the five Americans, seeing that he was in the power of the savages, determined upon accepting any terms they might offer; and meeting the chiefs some two hundred yards distant, agreed upon terms, which were that if they thought their scalps worth twenty dollars apiece they might keep them, and if not they would take them. This the owner of the train made known to the doctor, who promptly replied that he would pay no blackmail, but would do his part of the fighting. But the owner of the goods, seeing it was to his interest to do the paying, at once turned out a fifteen-gallon keg of brandy, bags of tobacco, and quantities of beads and ribbons, and departed, leaving the Indians to the enjoyment of their trophies.

From Chihuahua the Doctor's little company traveled some six hundred miles to Durango, where they were confined for several days by the savages, some three hundred in

number, who had surrounded the place, keeping in terror and alarm a population of perhaps twenty-two thousand. They daily displayed themselves on the plain between the city and the iron mountain. One day while there they dashed into the city and took a quantity of goods, and tearing the calico into slips attached them to their spears as banners, which sailed in the wind like kites.

One night while on the road from Durango to Mazatlan they cooked their supper on the coals of a burnt house where seven persons had been recently murdered and burnt, their bones yet lying in the ashes. Further on they saw in the distance something strange hanging on the bushes, which they took to be a new tropical fruit, but which proved to be human skulls. Beyond this again, in the same day's travel, and at a great elevation, they saw a number of fresh mounds with a cross erected upon them. Upon inquiring of their guide and muleteer, they were told that a train of fifty whites was there murdered by the Indians. Looking around, they saw a board nailed to a pine-tree, and on it this inscription, written in Spanish: "Here was the lovely daughter of Bishop Trespilas murdered by the cruel savages. Peace to her soul."

"On descending a very high mountain between the cities of Chihuahua and Durango," says the Doctor, "we came to a beautiful little stream, where agate pebbles and shining silver were seen in the sand. Here I camped for the night. My son, wandering up the river for some distance, met with a man, whom he addressed in English and received an answer in the same language. Both were mutually surprised. The man asked, 'Where are you from?' 'Kentucky' being the answer, he remarked, 'Do you know a Dr. Graham?' 'I am his son,' was the response, 'and my father is now camped just below here.' 'Is it possible? He saved my life.' Hurrying to the camp, he took me to his house, where two of his farm-hands were then dying, they having been shot that morning by the Indians. This man was Dr. Wilkerson of the Galt-House tragedy, who, having been a surgeon in the invasion of Mexico, had married a Spanish woman with a considerable landed estate; but the Doctor had determined to abandon his possessions and return to Mississippi." Dr. Graham was the main witness in the Wilkerson tragedy, and through his influence and that of Judge Rowan a change of venue from Louisville to Harrodsburg was obtained from the Kentucky Legislature.

"Upon another occasion," he remarked, "we had traveled hard all day, within sight of a smoking ranche, in order to reach a place of safety. On our arrival at the village, and while talking with the alcalde, his wife came, wringing her hands and crying aloud, 'The savages have burnt the village of Alecko and murdered all the people.' The alcalde most nobly, instead of detaining me to fight with and for them, advised me to travel all night, and furnished me with a guide. A hard travel it was, both upon self and mule. I felt badly," said he, "in leaving the village in such terror and confusion, but the safety of myself and party demanded such a course."

The most hazardous enterprise ever undertaken by any small company was that of Dr. Graham's. He ran the gauntlet for twelve hundred miles through a border warfare,

where nearly every man able to bear arms had been drafted, leaving old men, women, and children only to the mercy of savages. It may be said with truth that this little band traversed this distance with no hope of safety, except that they were well armed and were Americans; for it was a truth undoubted that the Indians entertained greater fear and respect for Americans by far than they did for Spaniards. They seem to have slain the Spaniards on many occasions without remorse and with relentless vengeance, having a tradition of Cortez's cruelties to themselves. In their travels they passed mining-furnaces which had been abandoned, and saw silver shining in the rocks every where. The valley beneath the mountain-range abounded in tropical fruits, even in mid-winter. Birds of paradise, parrots, and black pheasants almost as large as turkeys were to be seen in great numbers. The staples of the country are mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and logwood, which are packed upon the back to the seaboard, a distance of fifty miles. Although this valley may be regarded as a paradise in some respects, many of the natives go as naked as when they were born, wearing not even a fig-leaf. The road to this valley runs through narrow and fearful passes, with a thousand feet perpendicular rock above you, and a precipice as great and equally terrifying below you. The Doctor says that his guide gave him this instruction in passing along, "Give your mule the bridle, shut your eyes, and hold fast to the horn of your saddle; which," says he, "I did, and moreover held my breath till I got through." Then it was that the Doctor gave up his railroad project, leaving the iron mountain to its undisturbed repose.

On arriving at Mazatlan, there being no steamers, they took passage for San Francisco in an old rotten whaler which had brought Walker and his fillibusters down to Wymer's. It was soon seized by the Mexican authorities, and the captain thrust into prison. He purchased his liberty, however, yet found trouble in being ordered not to leave the port. Not regarding the order, he hoisted anchor at midnight, cleared the straits, and was on the wide ocean by daylight. When off Cape St. Lucas they were struck by a tornado, which rent their rotten sails into ribbons, and left them with naked masts to the mercy of the foaming waves. In this condition they were tossed about for sixty-two days, laboring at the pumps both day and night. The hatches had to be kept shut tight, for the vessel was frequently under water, the waves rolling entirely over her. Provisions growing scarce, a demand was made by the sailors and steerage passengers for an equal division; and as life was equally dear to all, it was granted, and on open deck each trembling hand grasped his last morsel with feelings not to be described. The trying hour had not yet come-to draw lots as to who should be eaten. But by-and-by the hour arrived when it was secretly determined to butcher the captain, who weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds; and though the sailors were urgent and anxious for the feast, Dr. Graham's squad opposed it on the ground of there being no one on board who understood navigation, so that the death of the captain was the certain destruction of all. In the mean time the captain had found in the hold of the vessel some old, dried, mouldy beef, though riddled out by a hairy worm called the moth-worm, which he boiled in black, stinking water and thick with wiggletails,

which furnished some little fuel for the spark of life remaining. On the sixty-third day from their embarkation they entered the harbor of San Francisco. Montrose, the Doctor's son, with others, were down with a nervous fever at the time, produced by the whetting of the stomach upon itself.

Relating nothing of the events connected with the Doctor in California, we now speak of his operations on Rockcastle River, Kentucky, where in the wilderness he built up a place by legislative charter called Sublimity, or Rockcastle Springs. At this place he spent about ten years' labor and twenty thousand dollars, building a fine lumber- and flouring-mill, a hotel, and cottages. He made the river navigable, and opened roads to Somerset, Crab Orchard, London, and Barboursville, thus enhancing the value of property in that section to double its former worth.

In his travels the Doctor has checkered the continent from the head of the Mississippi to the capes of Florida and from Maine to California. He has hunted the moose in the Adirondack Mountains at the head of the Hudson, an account of which was published in the Home Journal of New York by Mansfield Walworth, a son of Chancellor Walworth, who accompanied him at the time alluded to.

In the year 1822 Dr. Graham determined on a trip to Mexico. When about to start from New Orleans on a vessel bound for Tampico he had the good fortune to meet with a man named Alfonso Vicara, who spoke Spanish and desired to accompany him. About the same time he was approached by a young Englishman by the name of Charles Chambers, who was also anxious to go to that country, and proffered to accompany him as servant. In response to the humiliating offer the Doctor said, "Young man, in early life I learned to wait upon myself; but if you desire to go, I will take you along as companion to aid in any dangers we may encounter upon the road." To his gratification the Doctor soon found that the young man was not only an accomplished gentleman, but spoke with fluency the French language. Fitted out with three mules, a guide, and muleteer, they were soon on their way from Tampico to the city of Mexico. They gained the summit heights of some twelve thousand feet without molestation, and approached the celebrated silver-mines of Real del Monta, which, though very rich, were at the time abandoned and in ruins—the result of civil war. Here they were met and stopped by a wild-looking beggar, when suddenly four armed men emerged from an adjoining chaparral, who darted upon them, firing as they came. Perceiving the danger that surrounded them, the firing became mutual and simultaneous. The man at whom the Doctor directed his aim soon tumbled from his horse and expired. About the same time his own mule fell under him, while the other two were wounded. The guerrillas, seeing that their foe was doubly armed, passed on and were no more seen. During the fight the affrighted horse of the man whom the Doctor had killed ran over the guide, disabling him to such an extent that he had to be carried on one of the mules, the others riding and walking by turns.

The reason which the Doctor assigned for not having communicated so important an event long before is that he has been averse to giving any sketch of his life for publication

until he should attain a hundred years of age; for now he feels as though he would "cast a century behind him, and live in another age to meditate upon the past, demonstrate the foreknowledge of God or destiny of man, which are inseparable, and thus furnish something worthy of record; for then time would read the list and give importance to the events otherwise uninteresting." And he adds, "In the little pittance of man's life I see nothing worthy of record, for I have ever looked upon him as an ephemeral and helpless being, whose life at the best is but a flitting shadow, and whose acts are destined by the laws of his organism to be a fated link in the eternal chain of casualty. He is forced into existence, forced through his existence, and soon forced out of it-a mere bubble upon the rapid stream of time, which rises to view, sinks, and is gone forever. Past ages and mouldering nations tell the tale of our fated and rapid succession. I have in my own short life already outlived some three thousand millions of my race. There being a thousand millions of human beings on our planet, and thirty years being a full average of life, the startling and melancholy fact comes forcibly before me. With these views of God's eternal supremacy and man's mortality and humble dependence, I claim no merit in life. I did not give it, nor can I prolong it beyond its destined end; and hence, though often asked by publishers of high repute for a sketch of my eventful life, I have hitherto refused, and even now yield a reluctant assent, influenced only by the desire manifested by my children."

Being becalmed on a trip between the capes of Florida and the island of Cuba, the sea rolling smoothly, he and another passenger concluded to take a swim, but had not proceeded far when they heard from the ship's deck the startling exclamation, "A shark! a shark!" A ladder was lowered, and he quickly ascended; but his friend, being behind, had one of his feet caught and severely torn by the shark. The shouts from the vessel and the missiles showered upon him caused him to let go his hold and sink; but soon rising again and making for the vessel, a sailor placed a piece of beef upon a tackle-hook and threw it to him, which he instantly swallowed, and by it was caught in the gills. They were thus enabled to draw his head above water, with his great, wide mouth open, down which a crow-bar was pitched with such force as to protrude through his side. Around the crow-bar a lasso was quickly thrown, with the other end made fast to the capstan, and he was soon hoisted on deck; but such were his frightful throes that all took to the rigging, giving him a clear deck for action. When he had been calmed by death, and they approached the monster, a sailor remarked that he did not wonder that these "critters" were called heartless, when their hearts were not much larger than his thumb. This remark induced the Doctor to open the animal, and he found the declaration of the sailor to be true.

During the late civil war, when the Doctor had nearly attained the age of eighty, an incident occurred at Crab Orchard that it may be in place to mention here. It was understood that Kirby Smith had passed the mountain-defiles, and was approaching Richmond; and while Judge Higgins and the Doctor were quietly sitting in a room at Crab Orchard, and some five thousand troops were hurrying through the streets, a soldier,

some six feet two, with a number at his back, burst suddenly into the room, with the exclamation, "Here are two damned rebels, and I will give them hell." The Doctor, not willing to retreat, stood his ground, when the assailant seized him by the throat, saying, "Now, damn you, I will blow your brains out," at the same time pointing a pistol at him and exploding a cap. Seeing his danger, the Doctor grasped the pistol-arm, and with his right drew his bowie-knife, when two soldiers caught him and strove to disarm him. He held on to the arm of the soldier, and every time he turned the pistol toward him he threw it up; and thus they went round and round the room. In his efforts to extricate his knife-arm the Doctor cut a soldier deeply and dangerously, which created great excitement throughout the place. He now surrendered, and, with bayonets pointed at him, was ordered to march to the woods. Believing that they intended to shoot him, he refused to go, and stood firm upon the street, though pricked with bayonets on every side. Growing impatient, a soldier more desperate than the rest stepped back, with the exclamation, "Clear the way; I'll move the damned rebel or send him to hell." "At this instant," says the Doctor, "I felt sure of death; but the soldier flinched in his charge, and only ran his bayonet into me about an inch." At this juncture a citizen whom he knew to be a friend said to him, "Go, Doctor, go; they only want to take you to the army;" which they did, with his consent. By this time it had become dark, and was snowing and sleeting. On his arrival he was put into a rail pen, knee-deep in mud and snow, with several others they had taken into custody. He was in this horrible condition for a week, the officer of the guard allowing no friend to speak to him, and refusing all applications for his release by habeas corpus. The army having left to meet the southern forces, except the guard commanded by a corporal, an officer stationed at Sandford was appealed to to give him a trial, which being had, he was released.

We are obliged to omit much of the history of this extraordinary man for want of space, but there are several points to which we must advert before we conclude this epitome of a long and useful life. Religiously, he tells us, he has always taken the Ten Commandments of the Bible and the life of Christ as his guide; and although he has never subscribed to any man's dogma, he has ever been kind and respectful to the clergy; and during the thirty-two years that he was proprietor of the Harrodsburg Springs it was a standing order to his clerks never to charge a preacher, and when traveling with them it was his habit to ask the privilege of paying their bills. It was a fact understood by all the different sects at Harrodsburg that at the state meetings of the clergy, so often held there, it was his custom to accommodate all that were sent to his house, however great the number, without charge. This he did not because he thought they could do more for him than he could do for himself, but because they were honestly spending their lives in striving to prepare us for our destined end. He contributed five hundred dollars to the new Presbyterian Church and an equal amount to Bacon College, which by his subsequent aid and influence was established at Harrodsburg. The Presbyterian Female College and the Christian Baptist Female College at Harrodsburg also owe their existence to Dr.

Graham more than to any other man. To the first he gave the ground upon which it is situated, the rock necessary for its erection, bestowed upon it a cabinet of natural history, and planted every tree which now so beautifully shades its grounds. And it is fairly estimated that during his residence in that place he attracted to the state more than four million dollars.

Dr. Graham, as related by others, has had his share of rough and tumble, and one sword-duel, which took place during the war of 1812 with an officer named Willahanti, while stationed at the town of Erie, on the lake of that name; but as, in his own language, he "holds all such rencounters with his fellows to be low, vulgar, and immoral," he declines to report particulars.

Dr. Graham is an author of no inconsiderable notoriety. The first production of his pen that we remember to have seen noticed was a work entitled "Man from his Cradle to his Grave;" his next work was entitled "The True Science of Medicine;" but the crowning work of his life is a book written and published by him at the age of eighty-two years, entitled "The Philosophy of the Mind." We never read a work on this subject that developed, illustrated, and, we may say, demonstrated the laws of the mind so fully to our satisfaction. It must have cost an immense amount of mental labor.

The extraordinary activity of this venerable gentleman is doubtless largely attributable to his early habits of life. In his ninetieth year he can walk twenty miles a day as a pleasant exercise, and, without glasses, can beat doubtless any man in the state at off-hand rifle-shooting, which requires no small amount of nerve and muscle, as well as good sight.

As we are confessedly unequal to the task of presenting to our readers a complete mental analysis of this remarkable gentleman, we shall only present some of the most striking traits that have marked his active career. Benevolence (not of the blind, impulsive kind) has ever been a prominent and, we may say, a ruling propensity with him. At times, it is true, his benefactions would appear, to one unacquainted with him, to be the fruit of kindness unaided by reason; but nothing could be further from the truth. He would examine the subject thoroughly, and would come to a decision before many men would get their heads fairly to work at it; hence the mistaken notion that some have in this regard. We have already shown the liberal hand with which he dealt with all religious bodies, and we will now advert to a fact that serves to illustrate his beneficence and the wisdom with which it is dispensed. In January, 1872, Doctor Graham contributed to the Public Library of Kentucky his whole cabinet of scientific curiosities, which he had been collecting for over half a century. The collection consists of minerals, fossils, old and new coins, specimens in geology and natural history, and relics from every quarter of the globe. The student who seeks knowledge from every source, the pleasure-seeker, or the curious, all can spend hours in this museum both pleasantly and profitably. By thus placing the fruit of so many years of careful selection and vast outlay where the masses of the people can have access to it, and measurably enjoy the luxuries of the wealthy, he has conferred a

lasting benefit upon our citizens, and one that entitles the donor to be numbered among the most munificent benefactors of the state. Since the original gift, which was moderately estimated to be worth \$25,000, he has been constantly adding to it from abroad, and it actually seems as if the Doctor intends to devote all his spare time to the enlargement and embellishment of this already large collection. Prompted only by his interest in his adopted city and the benefit of the public, his services in this department of the Public Library are without any pecuniary compensation whatever. Dr. Graham is a living witness to the truth of the Scripture which says, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth;" and he has ever held the latter part of the verse as a maxim ever worthy of respect, "And there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

An indomitable perseverance has characterized Dr. Graham from boyhood. Having concluded to engage in an undertaking, all the force of his nature is brought to bear in that direction, and the almost invariable result has been success. Born with no other heritage than poverty, he has attained wealth, wide-spread fame as a fearless adventurer, and is a man of most unquestionable integrity and unbounded liberality. Few men any where have achieved so much by the forcible application of native power. No one has a more genuine claim to the respect of his fellow-citizens for what he has done to make Louisville all that could be desired for a delightful place of residence as well as a great commercial center. His influence has always been for good; and judging from his efforts for the moral and social elevation of the people, he looks for an immunity from crime and misery through a more wide-spread cultivation of the mind.

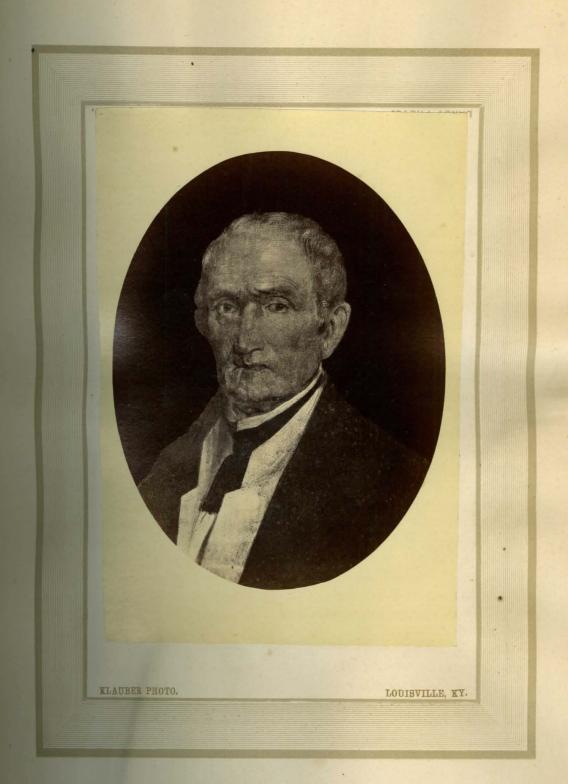
Although we are unable to give the whole story of his wonderful life to future generations, we most heartily accord him the first place in our biographical history, and pay a tribute to his goodness of heart, his manliness of character, and the stern principles of right that have governed him in all his intercourse with his fellow-men, and feel assured that the record thus substantially though briefly made will serve to inspire the youth of many generations with a wholesome desire to do all that in them lies to develop their God-given powers to improve their own condition and benefit the world at large.

Dr. Graham was married to Miss Therese Sutton, only child of Daniel and Sarah Sutton, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1820. Of this union were born to him eight children, six of whom attained their majority; viz., James S., who married Miss Finnall, of Virginia; Sarah, wife of Daniel Akin, of New Orleans; Mary, wife of General Thomas E. Adams, of New Orleans; Ellen, wife of Rev. John J. Cook, of Baltimore, but now living in Louisville; Therese, wife of Captain Joseph C. S. Blackburn, M. C., of Woodford, Ky.; and Montrose, unmarried.

# FORTUNATUS COSBY, SR.

HE gentleman whose portrait accompanies this article will be recognized by our oldest citizens as one whose history comprises that of Louisville. He was born in Louisa County, Virginia, December 25, 1766; graduated at William and Mary College at the age of nineteen; and shortly after completing his legal studies under able preceptors married Mary, the oldest daughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine, of the same county, she being then only sixteen years of age. Soon after this event Captain Fontaine with his whole family, excepting his wife, who had died a year or two previously, decided to migrate to Kentucky. Putting their household goods and chattels in a large flatboat, he in company with the subject of this sketch started from Wheeling, on the Ohio River, and after a tedious voyage finally landed at Harrod's Creek, nine miles above Louisville. Here Mr. Fontaine purchased a farm, it being then the spring of 1798. Being a widower, and having young children who needed the care of their oldest sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cosby were induced to make that their home also, although our subject opened an office in Louisville for the practice of law. After performing the duties of a mother and matron in her father's house for six years, Mrs. Cosby removed with her husband to Louisville, where they took possession of an unfinished log-cabin; and long years after this good lady was in the habit of relating to her children the little facts and incidents connected with life in the then frontier town. There being as yet no doors to the cabin, she on several occasions was obliged to make a bright fire inside and hang blankets in the doorway to keep away the wolves. Being a remarkably successful practitioner, Mr. Cosby at a later day was induced to erect a brick dwelling. It was the second building that was ever put up with that material, and attracted no little attention by its unique style. It stood on the square bounded by Green and Walnut and Third and Fourth streets, and will be remembered still, by a few of the old residents that connect the past with the present, as the Prather House.

On the 23d of July, 1810, Mr. Cosby was appointed by Governor Scott circuit judge, in place of Judge Ormsby. He held this important position for several years, during which he earned the reputation of being a profound lawyer and an impartial judge. In practice his success was only limited by the time at his disposal, and had he been of an avaricious disposition could have accumulated an immense fortune, if indeed the possession of that quality of mind had not disturbed all the other elements of success. As it was, few had the ability to make more money than he; but after it was gotten it was left to take



care of itself in a great measure. We are not of the opinion, however, that it could be said of him as of Marc Antony, "he had lost all except what he had given away," although this remark may serve to illustrate his habits to some extent. At one time he is said to have owned three thousand acres of land in one tract, commencing at Tenth Street and running toward Portland, besides various other tracts in other parts of the city, the whole of which is now estimated to be worth thirty million dollars. He was large-hearted, generous to a fault, and entertained with true Kentucky liberality. The long eventide of his life was spent in the company of kindred spirits till one after another of his long-time friends had gone before him. A fine belles-lettres scholar, of prodigious memory and brilliant conversational talents, his society was every where sought after by the cultivated; and among the most distinguished of his visitors was Henry Clay, the great Commoner, and his political opponent.

Mr. Cosby retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree down to the close of his active and useful life, and would frequently relate incidents that were fastened upon his memory seventy-five years before. He remembered seeing General Washington several times, and recollected that his mother on one occasion held him up so that he could get a good view of the "Father of his Country" as he passed. Attracted by his intelligent face, the General spoke to him, and took his hand and said, "You can say at some future day that you have shaken hands with General Washington." He also frequently related anecdotes of John Randolph, who was fellow-student with him at college.

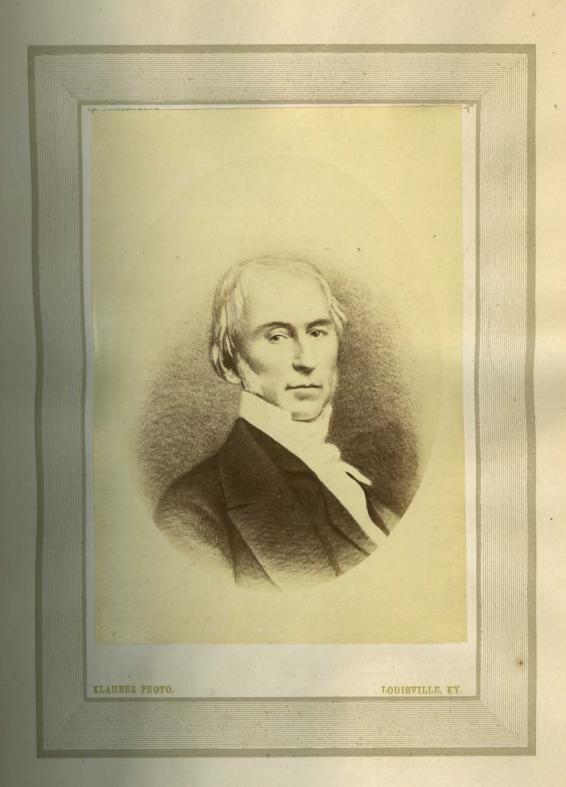
On the 19th of October, 1847, after a brief illness, he quietly breathed himself away, at the advanced age of eighty-two. The gifted representative of the Louisville bench and bar, the upright man, the loving husband and indulgent parent, it is true, sleeps with his fathers; but the example of a pure and unblemished character that he set before his fellows, and the noble traits that marked his career through life, will long be remembered by all who knew him.

The fruits of his marriage were seven children, six of whom attained their majority. In closing it would be but justice to say that his wife, who survived him several years, was a lady of wonderful ability and endurance—one who, in the circle in which she moved, was greatly beloved, and whose advice was often sought and followed.

#### DAVID S. CHAMBERS.

HE biographies of great, and especially good, men are instructive and useful, as helps, guides, and incentives to others. They teach high thinking, high aims, high living, and energetic action for the benefit of the world at large. The biography of this our beloved city is happily studded with illustrious examples of the power of self-reliance, patient purpose, resolute working, and steadfast integrity. These have resulted in the formation of truly noble and manly characters, exhibiting in language not to be mistaken what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself.

It is now our pleasant duty to pay a tribute to the memory of David S. Chambers, who, as one of the most able and honorable founders of our trade and commerce, richly deserves a place among the representatives of Louisville in the past. He was the son of David and Sarah Chambers, and was born on the Short-creek Farm, Brooke County, Virginia, August 16, 1787. Here all his earliest recollections clustered; here too was the scene of the manly sports that laid the foundation of the vigorous constitution that characterized his long and useful life. His education, although desultory, was completed at Cannonsburg College, Pennsylvania, and shortly after leaving this institution he became clerk in a bank at Marietta, Ohio. Here he was governed by such an unswerving integrity of purpose and exhibited such an aptness for business that he was promoted from one position to another till he reached the presidency. But in 1817, just as the age of steam was dawning upon the world of traffic, he concluded to collect together what means he had acquired, and cast his lot in some young and vigorous town further west, where he could grow with its growth, and thus acquire a sufficiency of this world's goods where competition was not so great. The natural advantages of Louisville were somewhat attractive to him, and being in thorough sympathy with the wide-awake thrift of the people, he decided to make this his future home. Resigning his position in the bank, he came to this city with a stock of dry-goods. But he had scarcely made a commencement on his own account when he connected himself with Mr. Milton Wilson, under the firm of Wilson & Chambers. After a successful career of some nine years this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chambers, in company with Mr. William Garvin, opened an extensive wholesale dry-goods house, under the style of Chambers & Garvin. In 1835, having been successful beyond anticipation, Mr. Chambers withdrew from the active management of their important interests and retired to a magnificent country-seat, on account of the delicate state of his wife's health. Here he spent two years of devoted attention to the wife of his youth, adorning his residence, beautifying his grounds, etc. But the reverses



of Garvin & Co. involved his estate to such a degree that he lost every thing but his character for inflexible rectitude and honor. Soon after the wreck of his fortune Mr. Chambers accepted the position of secretary of the Franklin Insurance Company, which he filled with characteristic energy and fidelity for six or seven years, until the agency was withdrawn from this point, and then engaged in real-estate transactions. He continued thus, with moderate success, until failing health and defective hearing compelled him, about 1862, to relinquish all active pursuits. He was probably the oldest member of the Episcopal Church in the city, and one of the most consistent adherents of that or any other communion.

At the opening of the Industrial Exposition Building in 1872 Mr. Chambers was one of the three old citizens of Louisville to whom homage was paid as being among the founders of the prosperity of the city. A number of prominent citizens, including the mayor, directors of the Exposition, and speakers of the occasion, were on the stand, and just before the speaking commenced the carriage of Mr. John T. Moore came through the northern entrance and across the floor to the center of the building, and stopped under the grand dome near the immense concourse of people. In this carriage were seated three of the oldest citizens of Louisville, who had come to witness the celebration as the culmination of all the works of progress they had helped to inaugurate during more than half a century. They were Mr. Elisha Applegate, aged ninety years and four months; Mr. William S. Vernon, aged eighty-nine years and eight months; and the subject of this memoir, who was at that time eighty-six years and three months old. What a host of recollections must have passed through the minds of those venerable men as they gazed upon the brilliant scene! What a contrast they must have seen between the Louisville then before them and the Louisville as they first knew it! The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, in his remarks at the opening of the Exposition, alluded to these worthies as follows: "We are honored this afternoon by the presence of the three oldest citizens of Louisville. They are sitting in their carriage in the midst of this great company—the venerable Elisha Applegate [applause], William S. Vernon [applause], and the venerable David S. Chambers [applause]. One of them is more than ninety, and the others are upon the verge of it. One was born in this neighborhood more than ninety years ago, another in Rhode Island, and the other in Virginia. They are among us this evening to witness this glad festival and ceremonial. Old Louisville stands face to face with new Louisville—young, vigorous Louisville. It is a pleasure on this happy occasion to welcome among us these venerable old men—venerable in their years, venerable in their efforts. I propose a sentiment to you this evening: The three oldest citizens of Louisville! Their sun shone bright in the eighteenth century; may it shine far down the nineteenth century."

In 1827 Mr. Chambers married the third daughter of John Postlewaite, Esq., of Lexington, eight children being the fruit of the union. Of these but two survive, both daughters, one being the wife of Mr. W. F. Pragoff, an extensive and enterprising tobacco merchant of this city, and the other still unmarried. Mrs. Chambers departed this life 27th of March, 1847, in the forty-third year of her age.

Personally Mr. Chambers was characterized while in business by an untiring industry, quick perception, soundness of judgment, and had the remarkable faculty of reading men and their motives at sight; and it is quite probable that if these elements of success had been actively employed, they might have averted the calamity already referred to. His habits were of the most exemplary character. Pleasing and affable in manner, he won and retained the esteem of all who knew him. His educational advantages were far above that of most men born in the eighteenth century, and his subsequent life may be said to have been one of discipline and culture. Retaining his mental faculties to the end of his long and peaceful life, he would relate his novel experiences of the past in a manner that delighted all who had access to his society. In movements that looked to the religious or moral advantages of the masses he took a lively interest, and in the erection of Christ and St. Paul's Episcopal churches he took a most active part. But no matter how great or good, labor must cease and the debt of nature must be paid. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Pragoff, March 13, 1873. His funeral took place at St. Paul's Church, and was numerously attended by our substantial citizens, who honored him for his consistent and harmonious life.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, held on Saturday, March 15, 1873, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

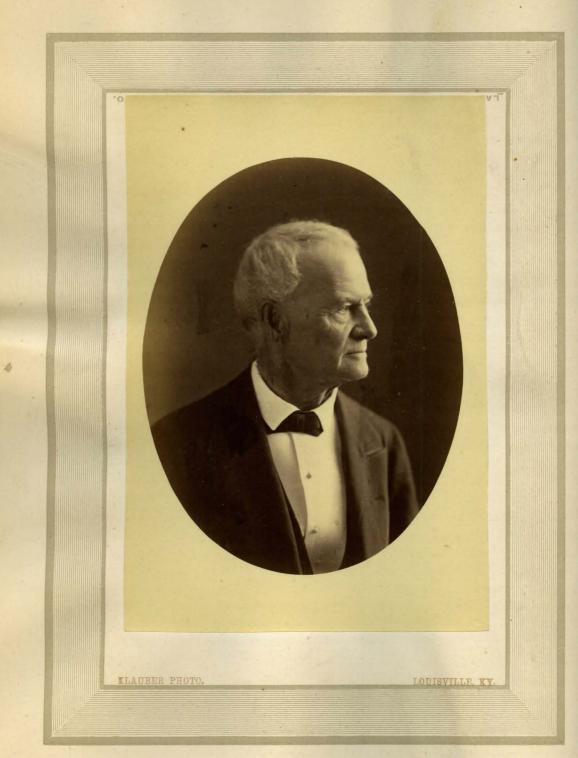
"This vestry has heard with sincere regret of the death of Colonel David S. Chambers, who for many years has been a consistent member of this church, and for a greater portion of the time an active and influential member of the vestry, contributing his time and means to promote the growth and prosperity of the parish. Although quiet and unobtrusive, his consistent walk and conversation exerted a decided influence in the cause of true religion. He was universally beloved and respected by the members of our church. In all the relations of life he was one of our most exemplary citizens. His life was extended to a ripe old age, and now at the close of it he has entered peacefully into the enjoyment of that rest prepared for all who have devoted their lives to the worship and service of God.

"Resolved, that these proceedings be entered upon the records of this vestry, be published in the city papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased."

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters, held on Friday, March 14, 1873, the following memorial and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"This board has heard with sincere regret of the death of Colonel David S. Chambers, who, though for many years withdrawn from the whirl of business life, was in the early history of our organization a faithful and honored associate. Cherishing a high regard for his worth, recalling gratefully his kind and genial bearing toward all with whom he had business or social relations, and desiring to express the respect we feel for the memory of a good man called away from earth after a long life of untiring Christian usefulness, this memorial is ordered to be spread upon the records of the board.

"Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the city papers, and that a copy of the memorial be sent to the family of the deceased."



# JAMES C. FORD.

OTHING speaks so plainly of the refined society, educational facilities, beauty of situation, and the security to life and property afforded by a city, as its choice as a permanent residence by the wealthy; and as the settlement of this class in any locality will largely contribute to its prosperity, it should be the object of those in authority to invite such to come among us by making apparent those essentials to a life of elegant leisure. Men of means, instead of competing for a share of business themselves, become the patrons of all other business men. They not only ornament a city by the erection of elegant residences, but give employment to hosts of artisans, who in turn give an impetus to every branch of industry. As the representative of this class of our citizens we have selected the gentleman named at the head of this article—James C. Ford—who for nearly forty years has elevated the tastes and improved the moral atmosphere of Louisville by an exemplary life.

In 1789 Mr. William Ford emigrated from Virginia to Fayette County, Kentucky, within three miles of Lexington, where he tilled the virgin soil of that still productive region. A brother-in-law of his had previously come to this country, and it was through his glowing account of its productiveness and beauty that William and the rest of the brothers were induced to follow him. The subject of this article was the second son of William, and one of a family of ten children who lived to attain their majority. He was born at the original homestead in 1798; and as educational advantages in that region were quite limited at the time of which we write, he was induced to enter the dry-goods store of his uncle, Warfield, at the age of sixteen, and prepare himself for mercantile rather than professional life. Remaining in this position until he attained his majority, his uncle then allowed him to start a new business at Claysville, Harrison County, giving one third of the profits for his services. In this enterprise he proved so successful that at the end of two years he was able to purchase the interest of his uncle and continue the business as sole proprietor and manager. In 1822, having a good opportunity to sell out, he did so, and went to Paris, Bourbon County, and in connection with his oldest brother, Charles F., again embarked in the dry-goods business. They did a moderately successful trade till 1826, when our subject concluded he would dispose of his interest and go South to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he conceived there was an excellent opening for the line of business in which he was engaged, and the result proved the correctness of his judgment. Three years later he invested his surplus capital in a valuable plantation, which,

in addition to his regular business, was successfully operated until 1833, when he concluded to extricate himself from the trammels of city business and enjoy the life of a planter. Bringing the sterling business qualities that had made him successful as a merchant to bear on this new calling, the result may be anticipated. He had early in life adopted the "pay-as-you-go" principle, and at the end of the season the crop was his own, and hence he could dispose of it to the best advantage. And need it be said that he shortly distanced his neighbors in the pursuit of wealth?

In 1830 Mr. Ford had married the accomplished Miss Mary J., third daughter of Judge Robert Trimble, of Bourbon County, Kentucky; and in 1835, being satisfied with the results of his life-labors thus far, he concluded for the sake of the cultivated society of Louisville and other advantages it afforded to make it his permanent residence, although retaining his extensive landed interests in the South. To give an idea of the extent of his operations as a cotton-grower, we may mention that his crop of 1861 consisted of two thousand two hundred bales of choice cotton, which was destroyed by fire by order of General Beauregard. The estimated value of this crop was \$130,000, and when we add to this the loss of several hundred slaves it would be safe to estimate his loss by the late civil war at over \$500,000. Yet with such losses he was able to retain his real estate, and pleasantly glide down the shady side of mortal life, in company with the amiable wife of his youth, with an abundance of this world's goods.

In 1848 Mr. Ford, with many other leading cotton-planters on the Mississippi River, became alarmed at the condition and prospects of the controlling branch of industry in their districts. The price of raw cotton had fallen below the cost of production, and the supply seemed to have passed the limit of demand; besides there was perceived by all careful observers the "small cloud" rising from the northern horizon that threatened a tornado at the South. Fearing therefore to make further investments in planting, he turned his attention to the expediency of manufacturing cotton north of the Ohio, and in a place of safety, whatever sectional difficulties might arise. Consulting with his friends, Morgan, Sellers, Bry, Griffin, and other wealthy planters of Louisiana and Mississippi, there seemed to be no reason why coarse cotton goods could not be made on the Ohio River with more economy and profit than on the Merrimac. Material was much nearer, subsistence more varied and abundant, power (in coal) less expensive and more reliable than water, climate more favorable, and a superabundant, and therefore cheap, home supply of that kind of labor required in a cotton-mill. Besides these general advantages, it was evident that the cotton-growers might send their crops directly to the home manufacturer, and thus save commissions and the numerous expenses and charges attending sales at or shipments from New Orleans. It was also a consideration of some importance that they could in the summer look after their interests in the mill.

The result of these consultations was the obtaining from the legislature of Indiana eleven very liberal charters for cotton and auxiliary mills, to be located at Cannelton, Ind., where land, coal, building materials, subsistence, and general supplies could be had on the

most favorable terms; the organization of the Cannelton Cotton-mill Company; and the contracting with C. T. James, of Rhode Island, for the general superintendence of the mill and its full equipment. General James had then put in successful operation similar mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and was putting up others in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and was regarded as the most reliable and competent person in New England to bring this enterprise to a satisfactory issue. The officers of the company were chosen from among the most cautious business men of Louisville, and the leading cotton-planters on the Mississippi River were invited to co-operate as stockholders. It was concluded to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the estimated capital required to put in operation five thousand spindles, with corresponding machinery and necessary buildings; to operate with entire publicity, so that, if the business was profitable, overseers, models, and contractors might be obtained to start similar mills at other favorable positions in the West and South. At that time it was difficult, if not impracticable, to obtain from eastern manufacturers the information wanted, and it was also difficult to draw skilled workmen into a new country. By making a sort of normal school at Cannelton it was thought that these difficulties might be surmounted. The ultimate objects were the transfer of capital, skill, and machinery for the making of coarser grades of cotton-yarns and cloth from Old and New England to eligible locations nearer the cotton-fields, and particularly within the line of free territory, where power and subsistence were to be obtained in abundance, and where the facilities were greater for bringing materials and sending off products. was demonstrated beyond cavil that it was then costing more labor and more money to transport the material and its coarse product to distant mills and back to home consumers than would be required in the processes of manufacture at home. For instance, it then cost, including freight, commissions, waste, interest, insurance, and other long lists of port charges, about five cents per pound to take raw cotton from Mr. Ford's plantation on Lake Providence to the yarn-spinners of Manchester, England, while the full cost of taking the staple to Cannelton, making it up into bundles of coarse yarn, and sending these to New Orleans could not be over, if equal to, five cents a pound. Thus New Orleans being as near as Manchester to the yarn-markets of the world, the price of money and labor might fall to zero in Europe, and yet our spinner could compete with his rival in England, The gentleman referred to supposed that after this model mill was put in profitable operation in furnishing brown sheetings for a home market it would be easy to erect a model yarn-mill on a large scale, to compete with Manchester and Glasgow mills in markets equally near; and other mills for printing cloth, for making machinery, and all auxiliary work-shops would follow in due course.

These plans at the first view might seem visionary; but when we look into the history of the cotton manufacture, and notice the rise of this industry in Manchester, England, and hear of its seven hundred thousand spindles in one locality, the natural growth of the energy of a poor Scotch weaver and his sons; of the establishment of the business in this country by Slater, who brought no capital to Rhode Island save what was in his

head; of the building up in Lowell, Lawrence, and other New-England cities of looms and spindles by men of more enterprise than means, and who thereby made "merchant princes" who shaped the industrial policy of the nation for half a century, it must have seemed perfectly feasible for sixty leading capitalists and business men, aided by imported skill and natural advantages infinitely greater than was to be found in Old or New England, to set fairly in motion the forces that would be constantly accumulating, and in time accomplish the objects in view.

After General James had carefully examined the location selected he proposed to furnish by contract all the machinery for a mill of ten thousand eight hundred spindles (that size being considered best for a model), and to carry all the additional stock required. The directors, after satisfying themselves of his ability to comply with such a contract, accepted his proposal, and the mill was erected and filled with the best machinery then known. When ready to receive its complement of operatives the directors unfortunately yielded to the popular belief, which was fostered by New-England rivals, that these operatives should be taken from a manufacturing district and be familiar with the work. They were thus taken under contract to work for three years at Lowell wages. Just at this time there were such changes in the price of raw cotton and cotton goods as very rarely occurs. The first stock laid in cost almost as much per pound as could be obtained for the cloth. The "help" had to be paid, profit or no profit. Had the views of Mr. Ford and a few other members of the company been adopted, a score of skilled teachers would have been imported, and the mill gradually filled with men, women, and children in its vicinity who were anxious for employment, and who could have been discharged when any such fluctuation in prices occurred; and it may here be remarked that there has been no time for twenty years past when a similar mill could not have been readily filled with operatives every ninety days, and with a far better class than that imported from Rhode Island, and at lower wages.

At this time also the Massachusetts cotton-spinners took the alarm at the danger threatened by this movement to their own investments. It became clear that if this mill had in position an advantage of twenty or even ten per cent over theirs, they must at least lose in all coarse cotton fabrics the trade of the Mississippi Valley, which was of vast importance to them. By letters, pamphlets, magazine articles, sent to every stockholder of the mill and scattered widely over the Southwest, they predicted certain failure to the enterprise; declared that the natural advantages claimed for the West did not exist; pledged their reputation that the mill could not be supplied with suitable operatives; that its raw cotton must be purchased at New Orleans, and its cloth sent to eastern cities for sale; and that steam was not an economical motive power. Finding that these statements did not effect their purpose, and ascertaining the reliance placed upon General James's credit and aid, they secured the co-operation of moneyed institutions where he was making large negotiations in carrying out his contracts for building mills in several eastern states, as well as at Cannelton, and he was in one week cut off from all moneyed facilities. (This

statement is made on the authority of General James and his friends.) He thus was compelled to go into liquidation and throw the obligations he was under for the Cannelton mill upon that company, whose stockholders, most of whom were entirely ignorant of the business, seeing that no further aid or service could be had from the manager on whose skill they had relied, and knowing that there were no profits in manufacturing cotton at the prices then existing, concluded to make no assessments or further efforts, and to let the property be sold. A new company was formed to purchase it, and Mr. Ford, confident of its eventual success, invested largely in this. The result of the operations of this mill for the last twenty years shows the soundness of Mr. Ford's judgment. Its material has come from points far above New Orleans; its product has all been sold at Louisville, for distribution directly from the mill over the West and South; labor has been abundant, cheap, and efficient, and steam has proved cheaper than water-power.

As Mr. Ford has been identified with this mill from its origin, and as the causes of its early difficulties have never before been published, the foregoing brief statement seemed necessary to show that he did not take hold of this enterprise without the strongest reasons for expecting as full success as he had achieved in producing raw cotton. Had it not been for these unforeseen casualties there would have been in all probability a most rapid increase of cotton-machinery on the Ohio River below, and controlled by Louisville.

The cotton-mills of Lancashire built Liverpool, and the mills at the water-falls of New England gave Boston its population and wealth. The district around Louisville had far greater natural advantages for manufacturing than Liverpool and Boston combined, and Mr. Ford and his associates should have full credit for their efforts to develop and utilize these advantages.

That the full success of this movement would have had a great influence in lessening the feeling of discontent then arising in the minds of the southern people in reference to (as they thought) partial legislation in favor of northern manufacturers there can be no doubt. It might have delayed and possibly prevented secession and the civil war, and among the possibilities it might have forced manufacturing and commercial New England to assemble another Hartford Convention, and to seek again, by close alliance with Canada, a market for its imports, skill, and capital in the vast agricultural territory north of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

No one with ordinary observation and knowledge of the vast mineral richness of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and their agricultural capacity for supporting a dense population in work-shops, now questions the speedy transfer of skill and money to an indefinite extent to this district. The alarming diminution of coal in England and of water-power in New England is now attracting intense attention to our immense and never-failing water-power and our vast area of coal-field. The coming generation will in all probability witness the realization of industries so clearly foreseen by Mr. Ford and his associates, and which they endeavored to hasten.

In ten years prior to 1848 the average consumption of raw cotton in Great Britain was something less than two million eight hundred thousand bales. From 1792 to 1807 the estimated profits attending the manufacture of a yearly average of one million five hundred thousand bales reached the enormous sum of eight hundred million pounds sterling. In 1848 the whole amount of fixed capital invested in English and Scotch cotton-mills, including material in the process of conversion, was supposed to be not over twenty million pounds sterling. The cost of similar or rather improved machinery on the Ohio River and its tributaries to work up three million bales would not exceed that sum, or not one tenth of what had been expended in England in railroads and canals to connect her coal-fields and manufacturing cities with her ports; less than had then been expended in Pennsylvania and Maryland in connecting the coal-fields of those states with tide-water; less than the yearly value of the crop of cotton grown near the coal-fields on the Ohio. Even fifty million dollars judiciously expended would have constructed and equipped two hundred and fifty cotton-mills as large as that at Cannelton. These would have built at the coalfields on the Ohio River, from Cannelton to the mouth of the Tradewater, ten cities as large as Lowell. Add to their legitimate increase the establishment of kindred industries aiding commerce, and what limit could have been placed on their growth! What markets would have been opened for the great staple of the South and the cereals of the Northwest; what profitable exchanges between the products of different latitudes; what connecting railroads; what an accumulation of capital; what centralizing influences, and the binding together, by frequent association and mutual interests, of the sections of our country, then becoming estranged! The whole enterprise was of more easy accomplishment than the construction of a single railroad to the Pacific; and Mr. Ford and his associates had greater means than had the parties who carried through that great work.

Mr. Ford has also been largely interested in the coal-mines in the vicinity of Cannelton and above Hawesville in Hancock County. From these mines Louisville has already received important advantages, and perhaps may hereafter draw from them a considerable supply of her fuel; and thus, in an unobtrusive way, he has been one of her most useful citizens. It may be added that, as a large stockholder in the Galt House, Western Financial Corporation, Louisville Water Company, and Louisville & Nashville Railroad, he has shown judicious investments and an active purpose in sustaining the substantial interests of the city. Perhaps no person among us has "put his deeds so far beyond his words."

The peculiar characteristics of Mr. Ford are his firmness and modesty, never obtruding his opinions, although no man has stronger convictions. He quietly examines, and when he has formed his opinions he can not be turned from corresponding action. In matters of justice and right he is inflexible; and the writer of this sketch can not better illustrate this than by the following anecdote.

In 1864, when the Union troops held Memphis and its river approaches, Mr. Ford had a large quantity of cotton ready for baling in his gin-house at his Oakland Plantation in Arkansas. As he was a law-abiding citizen, this was not subject to seizure by the Union

officers; yet he apprehended its seizure by Confederate troops, and was anxious to have it baled and brought to the Cannelton mill, for which the writer had obtained a permit from the secretary of the treasury. But bagging and twine were necessary. Application was made for a permit. This was refused by the officer in command, while it was intimated by some friends that a proper "compliment" in money would effect the object. This would have been but a trifle when compared with the property at risk, and the writer confesses that he urged his friend to do what seemed to be justified by the common law of the period. "No," answered Mr. Ford, "I have never knowingly violated the laws of my country, or attempted to effect any purpose by improper means, and the cotton may be carried away or destroyed before I will give a single dollar as a bribe."

About three years since Mr. Ford sold one of his plantations to an association of his former slaves, giving them a term of years in which to make the payments. In an extensive acquaintance with men of sterling business qualities we do not remember one whose ventures so early in life resulted in so handsome a fortune, except by a chance speculation; and when we know it to have been accumulated in the legitimate channels of trade we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Ford united all the essential elements of success. His judgment was such that he knew when to buy and to whom to sell, and therefore avoided many of those harassing losses by men of smooth tongues and fair exterior. He attributes much of his success to the skillful management of his finances, so as to be always ready to meet his engagements; and added to this were a strict economy, an untiring energy, and an unswerving integrity.

Unlike hosts of others who never cease their strife for wealth till they are ready to die of sheer exhaustion, he wisely concluded to disentangle himself from active business while in the vigor of manhood, and therefore able to enjoy the blessings that had crowned his efforts. And we can conceive of no happier lot than that of one who, satisfied with his success, is able to stand aloof from the turmoil of business life, revel in all the beauties of nature, and by the inspiration thus derived cultivate an acquaintance with art. The residence of this gentleman on Broadway ranks with the most elegant of those which line that beautiful avenue, and in all its appointments is a model of excellence and cultivated taste. Here Mrs. Ford dispenses a quiet but generous hospitality, with the grace and dignity that has characterized her through life.

Mr. Ford is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and has taken no little interest in the society and its missions. In politics he was formerly a Clay Whig; but never having been an office-seeker, he can not be said to have developed much of a partisan spirit. He is erect, well preserved bodily, and in possession of a vigorous intellect. From the correctness of his life we are warranted to hope for him years of unostentatious usefulness; and we are certain that the manly virtues that mark the old-time gentleman will cause his memory to be cherished long after he has ceased to move among us.

#### ABRAHAM HITE.

MONG the business men of Louisville of a past generation none were held in higher esteem than the late Abraham Hite. There was something about him that irresistibly attracted the attention of the true lover of his kind. This was not for the reason that he was himself faultless, but because the worst of his faults were uncharacterized by either meanness or selfishness. If it can not be said of him that he was a perfect man, it can at least be said of him that he was a true man. He had charity for human folly, but none for human baseness. He esteemed honor as the chief of human virtues, and there was nothing he condemned so heartily as acts dishonorable to human nature.

Abraham Hite, the father of the deceased merchant so long and favorably known in Louisville, was a native of Virginia, and he bore a captain's commission, signed by George Washington himself, throughout the struggle for American independence. In 1782 he removed from Berkeley County, Virginia, and settled in Jefferson County, Kentucky, about eight miles south of Louisville, on what afterward became known as the Bardstown Road. Isaac Hite, one of his brothers, had previously visited Kentucky on a tour of exploration. The company with whom he had acted in exploring the wilderness numbered, among others, the far-famed Daniel Boone, and for long years afterward they were known as "The Ten Hunters of Kentucky." Isaac Hite went back to Virginia; but returning in 1778 he settled on lands situated a few miles east of Louisville, on the waters of Goose Creek. There he remained till the date of his death in 1785, and there still reside some of his descendants. Joseph Hite, another brother, came to Kentucky in 1783, and settled on a farm two miles south of that occupied by Captain Abraham Hite. Finally, in 1784, Abraham Hite, Sr., the father of the family, followed his children to Kentucky, and settled in their midst. In thus acting, since removal from old scenes and associations could but carry with it in the case of one of his advanced years little beyond personal discomfort, he was most likely moved solely by the desire to be with his children and watch over their most abiding interests. This idea is strengthened by the fact that he was accompanied by a minister of religion—the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, of the Episcopal Church. The old gentleman did not long survive his change of residence, though he lived to witness the death of his son Isaac, which event took place in the year 1785. Twelve months later he was himself called away to a better life.

In considering the character of the men who were the pioneers of civilization in Kentucky regard must be had for the circumstances in which they were placed. None but brave men would have been willing to encounter the dangers to which they were constantly exposed, and none but hardy and venturesome men would have willingly accepted the labors and privations incident to a life in the wilderness. At the time referred to the Indians were a terror to the scattered settlers. Their frequent predatory excursions were to them constant sources of alarm and incentives to vigilance. To prevent surprises from the lurking foe watches had to be set around working parties in the fields, like sentinels around a beleaguered camp.

The Hites of Jefferson County were no exception to a rule that was applicable to the entire body of Kentucky pioneers. They were brave, and they were as hardy as they were brave. In estimating their situation they neither counted the danger of their position in the wilderness nor the labors in which it involved them in order to live. Had they been made of stuff less unyielding the names they bore would not now, as they are, be honored in the land they helped to reclaim from savagery and solitude. Of the three brothers named two bore to the close of their lives the marks of wounds inflicted on their persons by Indians. Captain Abraham Hite was shot through the body by the ambushed foe as he was passing from his house to that of a neighbor. He managed to escape, and finally recovered from his wound. Joseph Hite, while standing guard over the field in which others of his family were at work, was severely wounded by a like enemy. Others in the place of these venturous men might have abandoned their homes, and sought freedom from danger among scenes further removed from savagery. Not so they. They learned by their mishaps that wariness which becomes men constantly exposed to danger, and they lived to see the wild lands they had cleared of the forest-growth blossom as the rose, and affording homes of comfort to their children. Joseph Hite departed this life in the year 1831, and a year later (in August, 1832) his brother, Captain Abraham Hite, was followed to his grave by a numerous retinue of surrounding relatives and friends.

Abraham Hite, the third of the name in descent from his grandfather, was born at the home of his parents on the Bardstown Road, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the 18th day of November, 1799. As the boy advanced in years he was supplied with such advantages of education as were to be had in the country. These were limited, however; and, like the majority of the leading men of Kentucky of his day, the sum of his acquired knowledge was the result of studies self-prosecuted, and continued long after he had attained the stature and assumed the responsibilities of a man.

When at a suitable age Abraham Hite was placed by his father with Mr. Robert Ormsby, then one of the leading merchants of Louisville, and a man of unblemished character and high social standing. This gentleman was a contemporary of such business men of Louisville as the Prathers, the Jacobs, the Bullitts, and the Wilsons, the remembrance of whom has not yet died out in the city to whose mercantile distinction they gave the primary impetus. Under such a master it is not at all wonderful that Abraham Hite

should have become the man he afterward proved himself to be. It was from the examples furnished him by Mr. Ormsby and his old-time contemporaries that he learned the just estimate to be placed upon honor and integrity. These were all merchants, and not merely gamblers in trade. They were actuated by no such sentiment as the desire to grow rich independently of labor. Not one of them would have cared to risk his fortune and his good name by entering the field of mere speculation. They were content to labor for a reasonable reward, and as for such tricks as forestalling the market in their own interests they would as soon have engaged in systematic peculation or highway robbery.

Abraham Hite was fortunate in having such mentors. He learned from them to be precise, to be punctual, and to be orderly. He learned from them the still more valuable lessons of mercantile prudence and mercantile honor. He learned from them to distinguish between the virtue of self-reliance and that bravado of self-confidence which leads men to despise the wisdom of experience. Above all, he learned from them how necessary a thing it is for one's own happiness to be always ready to contribute to the happiness of others. He remained with Mr. Ormsby for several years, and he afterward occupied a position similar to that he had filled in that gentleman's establishment in the house of Hite & Ormsby. In 1828 he went into business on his own account, with William Fellowes and Ormsby Hite for his partners. This business, under the style of Hite, Fellowes & Hite, was prosecuted for two years only, the two Hites selling out to William Fellowes.

In 1830, in connection with Ormsby Hite, he opened a wholesale dry-goods house, under the style of Ormsby Hite & Co., and for twelve years business prospered in their hands; but the disastrous financial revolution of 1842 found them, as it did almost every other house in the city, unprepared to meet its effects. A suspension ensued; but, however much to be deplored, it touched not the honor or integrity of the members of the firm. The task of settling up the affairs of the house devolved upon Abraham Hite. The duties devolving upon him in this position were so well performed that there was never a complaint from any quarter.

A few years later, in connection with D. B. Leight, Abraham Hite again embarked in the wholesale dry-goods business, which they successfully prosecuted for ten years. In 1855 Mr. Hite felt that he was able to retire from business, and needed rest; but a single year's experience proved to him that one so long and actively engaged in business could not, while in full health, be content with retirement, and that a resumption of the yoke he had thrown aside as burdensome would add to his happiness and usefulness. It was for him a fortunate circumstance at this juncture that the affairs of the Franklin Insurance Company of Louisiana required a new man to take charge of them. The position was tendered Mr. Hite, and accepted by him, as secretary of that company. In the peculiar office he had assumed there was large scope for the display of both business tact and energy, and very soon the results of his wise management were apparent, as well in the enlarged prosperity of the company as in the increased confidence manifested in it by those with whom it did business, as also by the stockholders of the company.

For one reason especially Mr. Hite was content to continue his connection with the Franklin Insurance Company; it brought him into almost daily intercourse with his old friends of the mercantile community. These, and particularly the younger among them, well remember how heartily his sympathies went out to meet them amid the vicissitudes of their daily life-experiences; how judiciously he advised and how mildly he rebuked, They well remember too the charms of his manner, and the delicate snatches of wit with which his conversation was loaded, and not overloaded. The writer of these lines has few more pleasant memories than his frequent bits of talk during those years with Abraham Hite. Those occasions often recur to him now, and their remembrance is provocative only of a sensation of enjoyment. His was a rare wit, barbed only when it was directed against the willfully vicious. Toward the good and the true, whether they were rich or poor, learned or illiterate, there was no unsympathetic feeling in his heart. To give was nothing to him. He might have thrown money into the Ohio River and been none the worse off in respect to his own absolute needs. But he had the wisdom to see that evil rather than good is certain to flow from the injudicious distribution of money, even among those whose poverty is indisputable. Hence it was that throughout his life his charities—and these were as a stream flowing from a fountain-head that suffered no diminution of its waters—found their way only to the homes of the deserving poor.

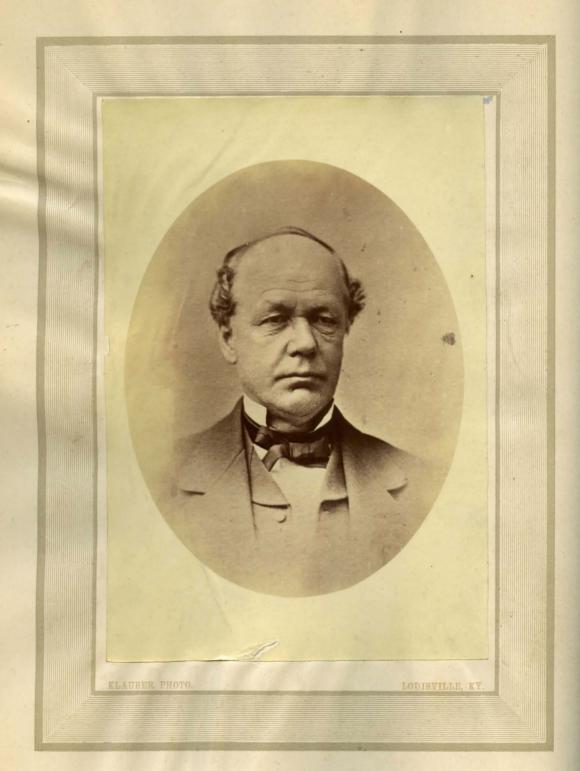
Shams, whatever were their character, were abominable in his sight, and no man had a rarer gift for their detection. In treating with one of these his natural urbanity of manner rarely deserted him. He would listen with the greatest apparent attention to the story told him, whether it was long or short; and being convinced of the character of his visitor, he would set him in a moral pillory, and so belabor him with rods of wit and satire and ridicule that the self-exposed rogue, unable longer to bear the infliction, would sneak from his presence. It was a picture to see him dealing with a scamp of this character. There would be nothing in his manner to indicate excitement, unless it were a merrier twinkle of the eye; no loud words, and no abusive epithets; he proceeded always with a calmness indicative of entire self-control, and with the assurance of a master of the art of incision.

One of Mr. Hite's most praiseworthy characteristics was his consideration for the interests of the young men in his employment. Those among them who were deserving always found in him the most obliging of friends. It was his habit to aid them not only by his advice, but by his means, in establishing themselves in business. Now and again one of his protégés would shame his teachings by unworthy conduct. These lapses were to him occasions of the deepest pain and mortification. They did not have the effect to make him cynical or to repress his desire to be serviceable to others.

Though Mr. Hite was ever regarded as a Christian in his religious belief, it was only a short time before his death that he attached himself to the church. It was possibly because of the modest esteem he had for his own worth, and the exalted estimation in which he held the Christian character, that he so long refrained from making a public

proclamation of his religious convictions. For many years previous to his death he was a regular attendant at the services held in Christ (Episcopal) Church, and there was not a member of the congregation that seemed to concern himself more than he did in every thing connected with the church and its special works of charity. Up to the date of his open acceptance of a special form of Christian faith he was evidently impressed with the idea that he was not called upon to decide between creeds. This notion most likely arose from his observance of the fact that there were good men to be found in all churches, and that none were exempt from the membership of persons whose illustration in their lives of the Christian character did not come up to the exalted standard he had himself conceived of that character.

It is not the purpose of the writer, as it certainly is not his province, to speculate upon a mystery that is incomprehensible. It will suffice to say that Abraham Hite had made honor his guiding-star through the mazes of life, and that his reverence for this virtue finally led him to the foot of the cross.



### HORATIO DALTON NEWCOMB.

of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad" to compress his biography into the space permitted by the plan of this work, its completeness requires a record of his life-labors, even though very succinctly made. It is easy to say of him that he amassed a given amount of wealth, projected public enterprises, filled offices of trust, and was possessed of great financial ability. But no man was richer in those peculiarities which in the tout ensemble constitute one's individuality—that which we esteem; and to reproduce in space so scanty that rare combination of common-sense, sound judgment, solid worth, sturdy fidelity to principle, simple kindness of heart, frank Saxon speech, and all the characteristics which blended to form the Horatio Dalton Newcomb, whose memory the whole city cherishes, is simply impossible.

H. D. Newcomb was born at Bernardstown, near Springfield, Massachusetts, August 10, 1809. After acquiring a good practical education, his time was variously employed about his father's farm and elsewhere till he had nearly attained his majority, when for want of a more promising calling he for a time taught school in his native state. But, besides being distasteful to his ardent and ambitious spirit, the monotonous duties of the school-room afforded him no opportunities for bettering his condition in life, and he determined to abandon them. On quitting the school he accepted the agency of a primary school-book, and at once addressed himself to the new business of a canvasser. Having made the tour of the East as far as Virginia, he then started westward, where he intuitively felt that he would be in perfect sympathy with the broad views, generous impulses, and thrifty habits of the people. At the time of which we write General Harrison was conducting a war against the Blackhawk Indians, and having proceeded westward on foot as far as Vincennes, Indiana, he was there stopped by the military authorities.

He now directed his course toward Louisville, and, working as he went, arrived here in the spring of 1832. His only acquaintance in Kentucky at that time was a relative named Allen, long since dead. In order to have some certain means of living he was induced, shortly after his arrival, to accept the position of a clerk in a small business house. But after he had made himself familiar with the customs of the people in matters of business he began to trade on his own account in pelts, furs, etc., and thus acquired the nucleus of a good business capital. Before permanently locating, however, he concluded to visit Mexico, and see if that country offered any greater advantages to the man of limited means. On

reaching New Orleans he discovered that he was too late for the ocean steamer, and abandoning the idea he returned to Louisville and determined to make it his home.

The first opening that presented itself was a clerkship in the commission-house of Ezra E. Webb, where his aptness for business integrity of character and small capital soon admitted him to a share of the profits. He then and there began to build his colossal fortune; and, small as was the foundation, the fabric never showed signs of weakness, but steadily grew till all competitors were distanced in the race for wealth and position. After a time he left this firm and opened a warehouse for the storage of goods, etc. At this time his brother, Captain Hezekiah Newcomb, was running a steamboat on the Tennessee River, and another brother, Warren Newcomb, was clerking in the same trade, both having come West after he left his native state. From keeping a warehouse Mr, Newcomb, about 1837, engaged in the business of compounding spirits, and in the course of time stepped into the wider field of a dealer in groceries. Possessing the energy and enterprise so characteristic of the state in which he was raised, he soon built up a successful business, At this juncture he invited his brother Warren to engage in business with him, and there sprang into existence the grocery-house of H. D. Newcomb & Brother - a house which afterward became the largest of the line in the West. The firm was largely aided in extending their trade by Captain Hezekiah Newcomb, through whose influence the greater portion of the trade of Tennessee River found its way to them.

In 1840 Mr. Newcomb had familiarized himself with the great wants of the West; and thoroughly understanding the commercial status, the house went into the sale of sugars, molasses, and coffee. For many years all the great cities of the West, and as far north as Detroit, Michigan, purchased largely of these staples from this firm. The profits of this house on its legitimate business some years amounted to the immense sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The thorough knowledge gained by Mr. Newcomb of the exact condition of the market, the demands of the present and future, and his remarkable powers of discrimination enabled him to reap a profit from almost every situation and distance all competitors. He was one of the very few mercantile men in the country who never blundered, who always acted upon convictions based upon defined causes, and therefore did no haphazard or speculative business. Ascertaining first the true condition of trade, the future demand, and the causes which would produce certain results, Mr. Newcomb went steadily forward, amassing wealth where many others dropped out of the line crippled or ruined. In 1863, after nearly a quarter of a century of active and successful business life, Mr. Warren Newcomb retired from the firm and removed to New York, where he died three years later, a millionaire. The house soon became Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. by the association of Messrs. George and Andrew Buchanan and Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, who in a short time abandoned the grocery business and devoted themselves entirely to operations in whisky.

In May, 1871, having amassed one of the largest fortunes in the legitimate channels of trade ever acquired by that means in the West, he retired from all active commercial

pursuits, and from that time forward devoted all his time and talents to the interests of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. He had been a warm friend of the corporation from its inception, and was a valuable counselor to Mr. James Guthrie during that gentleman's administration, and always acted as president in his absence. On the death of Mr. Cuthrie, in the spring of 1869, Mr. Newcomb was elected president of the road, and since that time has filled his important position with marked ability and fidelity. Under his management the corporation assumed vast proportions; its influence and interests were widely extended, and financial negotiations of the greatest magnitude were conducted by Mr. Newcomb with great success. The public generally are familiar with the financial embarrassments of this road, and the troubles through which it passed incident to the panic of last year are still fresh in the minds of all, and still leave some of their evil effects to remind us of the threatened bankruptcy. The worst was expected, and the worst might have come had it not been for the substantial aid and influence extended to it by the president. Mr. Newcomb placed his entire fortune in jeopardy, and by lending his indorsements and by placing all his collaterals at its disposal the road was saved. In his transactions with parties in London he had formed acquaintances and made friends, socially as well as in a business way, with some of the most prominent and wealthy bankers of England, and it was through his influence with such capitalists as Baring Brothers & Co. of London that the recent negotiations were made for relief to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Aside from his regular business and the railroad matter adverted to, Mr. Newcomb was largely interested in several projects that owe their success to his unremitting attention and his consummate management. In 1850 the celebrated cotton-mills at Cannelton, Indiana, seemed likely to ruin their projectors, Hamilton Smith and associates, when Mr. Newcomb stepped in with a large subscription and secured their establishment on a safe basis. From the starting of the mills till his death Mr. Newcomb owned a controlling interest in the enterprise, and its success was such that a large portion of his fortune was derived from this source. Another large investment was made in 1855 and 1856, in company with another brother, Mr. Dwight Newcomb, by leasing the Cannelton coal-mines, which were successfully operated for several years, Mr. H. D. Newcomb finally withdrawing and leaving the business in the hands of his brother. After the destruction of the old Galt House by fire in 1863 the people keenly felt the necessity for its re-erection, and the organization of a new company and the speedy erection of the splendid house of the same name on the corner of First and Main streets are largely due to his energy and influence. In fact every project that looked to the prosperity of his adopted city received his practical support. To public improvements, arts, and sciences he was a liberal contributor, and all cases of deserving want brought to his notice received prompt relief, although he was studiously unostentatious and discriminating in his bounty. Defective sight and a habit of absorption in business sometimes led those not familiar with him to regard him as one of a cold and insensitive nature. It is true

the peculiarities referred to tended to separate him from the masses, and hence those only who knew him intimately were qualified to speak of him as he really was. We are assured by those who had constant access to him that, although more given to deeds than words, there were times when he would give the index to his inner man by disclosing the outline of some noble scheme of charity that he had matured and executed, and which proved to them that his benefactions were as conscientiously dispensed as his debts were conscientiously paid.

After withdrawing from the busy scenes of commercial life, with all the wealth that heart could wish, we can not but admire the spirit with which he devoted himself to the interests of the corporation to which more than to any other source we look for the continued prosperity of our city. But while we highly appreciate the benefits accruing to the city from his arduous efforts, we deeply deplore the sacrifice upon its altar of a life so valuable. Early in the winter of 1873 it became evident to his physician that his overtaxed brain needed rest; but instead of heeding the warning, he felt compelled to apply himself with greater assiduity as the affairs of the road became more precarious, The consequence of this was that about the 1st of March symptoms of paralysis of the brain were apparent, and about the 1st of May, the day on which he started his son, Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, to London to negotiate the loan referred to, he suffered a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered. From that time faint hopes of his recovery were sometimes entertained by his friends, and about the beginning of July he was so much improved that his physician had hopes that he would live till cooler weather set in. But during the intensely hot weather that followed he rapidly declined, until August 18, 1874, when he quietly passed away, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Newcomb leaves a wife and three sons, who have the sympathy of the whole community with their affliction.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Newcomb the meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank B. Schmidt, first vice-president; and Mr. A. O. Brannin, chairman of the committee, presented the following report:

"After a long and heroic but Christian struggle our distinguished and beloved citizen, a member of this board, Horatio Dalton Newcomb, has been called from life unto death. In a body like this, composed so largely of members of the same business and commercial pursuits, it is fit we should suspend for a short time our usual routine of business, and direct our attention to the solemn event which an act of Divine Providence has commended to our consideration.

"Mr. Newcomb commenced his career of manhood in our midst. He was one of the first inaugurators of a board of trade in this city, its first president and honored head, and has since been a consistent contributor of his talent, energy, and means to its support, and has been a leading actor, more or less, in all public enterprises of this city. By his clear head, business abilities, sound integrity, and universal energies he has attained success in almost every undertaking in life. It was the privilege of many of us to be allowed close personal intercourse with the distinguished deceased, and from interchange of mind with mind are enabled to form a just estimate of the

character of a friend, in which capacity he was not only true, but generous. Quick in thought, clear in perception, sound in comprehension, and bold in action when he thought he was right, he had hardly a superior, thus enabling him by his great business mind to acquire large success in life for himself and make himself useful in enlarged public enterprises, which added much to the growth and prosperity of his adopted city. Truly he has worthily and successfully followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, and his fellow-citizens can say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been true to thyself and true to the people that now pay to you tribute.' Therefore,

"Resolved, That this board has heard with profound regret the formal announcement of the death of one of its most distinguished members, Horatio D. Newcomb, to whose earnest abilities and hearty devotion to the discharge of his duties, whether public or private, testimony is here borne.

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Newcomb the commercial, municipal, and railroad interests of Louisville have lost one of their most eminent and useful supporters, the community a trusted and valued friend, and his family a devoted husband, father, and brother.

"Resolved, That this board, when expressing regret at the loss which itself sustains, feels it due to itself and others to offer the expression of its deep sympathy to the bereaved family of Mr. Newcomb, and to the community of which he had so long been an esteemed and honored member.

"Resolved, That the president be and he is hereby requested to communicate these resolutions, properly attested by the officers of the board, to the family of the deceased, and that they be spread upon the minutes.

"Resolved, That this board, as a further token of respect for its late member, will refrain from any further business until after the funeral, and that it will attend the funeral in a body.

"Your committee would recommend that steps be taken by this board for a memorial of our deceased member and friend."

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions Mr. George W. Morris addressed the board, paying an eloquent and befitting tribute to the memory of Mr. Newcomb.

Mr. Warren Mitchell then moved that the recommendations of the committee be referred to the same committee for further action. The motion was adopted.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet at half past three o'clock P. M., Thursday, August 20, at the board rooms, for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"With deep regret this board has heard of the death, at his residence in Louisville on the morning of the 18th inst., of H. D. Newcomb, the respected president of this company, and from its infancy one of the most devoted of its directors and friends, never failing to give it the aid of his industry, energy, private credit, and individual estate, if necessary for the promotion of its welfare.

"By his business life Mr. Newcomb acquired a credit in this country and in Europe as a financier that few men possess, and as president of this company he has faithfully given it the

benefit of his financial skill and credit on all occasions when required or deemed necessary for its interests. In his business relations with the board he was always respectful and liberal, and in his private and social relations hospitable and generous. His life was the life of a merchant, and he was a merchant without reproach.

"Resolved, That this board as a body will attend the funeral of the deceased.

"Resolved, That the family and friends of Mr. Newcomb have our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss.

"Resolved, That the depot-buildings and engines of the company be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect for his memory.

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased."

#### D. S. BENEDICT.

N industrial representation of Louisville, on the plan adopted for this volume, would be evidently incomplete without an extended notice of D. S. Benedict. A leading element in the progress, if not in the rise, of an interest that has been and still is of great commercial importance to the city, largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, confessedly one of the best financiers among us, and a man of great moral excellence, it is with much pleasure that we present to our readers the salient points in the business history of this successful man.

He was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1797. It was his good fortune to have been fitted for his life-labor by a liberal education, which, on coming West to Louisville in 1810, proved to be the most available means of his support. After being employed in this county as a school-teacher till 1822 or 1823, he accepted the position of clerk of the steamer Plow-boy for a time, and then took the same position on the Huntress. But it was not long before his energy, aptness for business, and versatility of talent recommended him as a suitable person to take command of a boat. He first took charge of the Dove, owned by Captain James Mays, of Pittsburgh. On leaving the Dove he accepted the position of clerk of the Diana No. I, and shortly after succeeded to the captaincy. He next became part owner of the General Browne and Diana Nos. 2 and 3. In 1830 he married Miss Virginia Ann Carter, withdrew from the river, and established the mercantile house of Benedict, Carter & Co. on the corner of Bullitt and Main streets. He, however, still continued to make heavy investments on the river, as may be seen from the following list of boats which he owned wholly or in part during his busy life, in addition to those already mentioned: Talma, Alice Grey, Alice Scott, Ringgold, General Lane, Falcon, Fanny Smith, Lexington, Georgetown, W. B. Clifton, Fanny Bullitt, Niagara, Mary Hunt, Empress, Eclipse, E. H. Fairchild, H. D. Newcomb, Autocrat, Magenta No. 1, Peytonia, and possibly several others of which we have not been able to procure the names. The boats in which he was interested ran in the Louisville and New Orleans line and the Louisville and St. Louis trade. In 1836 he also became interested in the mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati, and was a part owner and director of the same until his death.

In reverting to his mercantile operations, we may remark that after the firm of Benedict, Carter & Co. had existed for two years it was changed to Benedict & Carter, and continued thus till 1853. An extensive business was prosecuted successfully during the whole of this period. A change was, however, now made, by which Mr. Benedict became

the sole proprietor. Two years later he admitted his son, E. W. Benedict, to an interest, and in 1860 another son, John C. Benedict, became a partner, the firm-name being D. S. Benedict & Sons. Up to 1861 this house had dealt almost exclusively in boat-stores and groceries, but during that year they embarked in the wholesale grocery line, and soon had the satisfaction of building up a large and lucrative trade at 111 West Main Street, the scene of all their mercantile transactions since 1840.

Besides his steamboat and mercantile operations, Mr. Benedict was a director of the Bank of Kentucky for about twenty-five years, and for several years acted as its financial agent at New Orleans; and in 1853, when the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was organized, he was chosen president of the branch established in this city. Filling this position with marked ability until 1871, he was then obliged by failing health to resign. He was also president of the Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Louisville Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which, while it entailed upon him a little world of business, proved him to be every way equal to it.

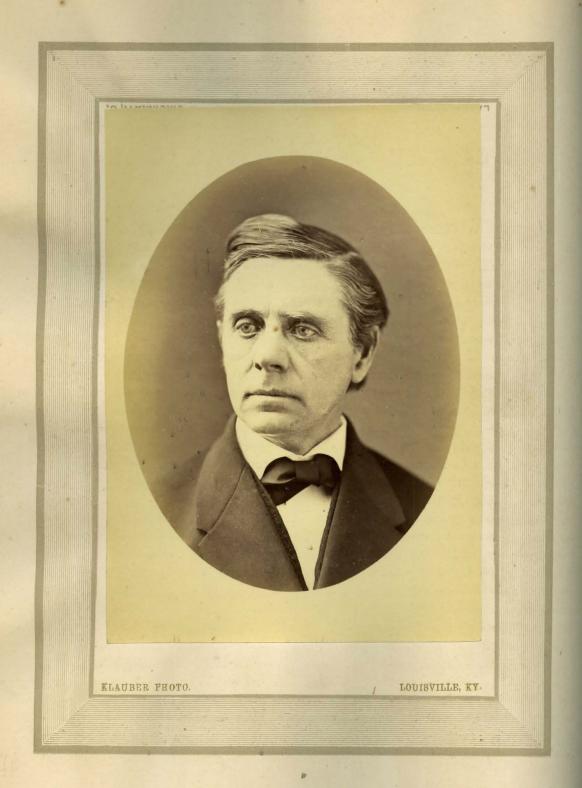
In fact there are few men who could so easily grapple with and master great business projects. We do not remember that he ever failed in an enterprise that fairly interested him. His energy and patient industry scarcely knew any limit. With a conservative mind, a clear judgment, and an immovable uprightness of character, he was trusted and honored with the direction of nearly all the corporate bodies with which he was connected; and if any one trait more than another tended to elevate him above his compeers, it was his fortitude in adversity. Constantly looking through temporary defeat to a beyond when success would certainly be evolved, he was calculated to infuse spirit and determination into his associates, no matter how forbidding the circumstances. During the late war one of his finest boats, the Peytonia, was burned on the Yazoo River, and, although a total loss, it is said by one who was with him when news of the disaster reached him that he never uttered a murmur or regret.

After a lingering illness of several months he calmly passed away from the busy scenes in which he had for half a century acted so conspicuous a part, on the 15th of July, 1874 Possessed in an eminent degree of those sterling virtues which impart dignity to manhood and never fail to throw a charm around their possessor, he is mourned by a host of men of business as well as social friends. He leaves as a legacy an example of business integrity worthy of emulation.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held on 'Change on the 15th of July, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the board has received with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of D. S. Benedict.

"Resolved, That the sympathy of the board be tendered to the family of the deceased."



## GEORGE WOOD BAYLESS.

EORGE WOOD BAYLESS was the youngest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wood Bayless, of Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, and was born January 17, 1817. Of his early youth we only know that he enjoyed most excellent educational advantages, and improved them with all the energy and ability that characterized his earnest nature. Having made choice of the medical profession, he came to this city when about twenty years of age, and became one of the first class who attended lectures in the Medical Institute, then occupying the upper rooms of the city work-house. From one of his fellow-students we learn that he at once entered upon and devoted himself to his new field of studies with the intensest zeal and earnestness, and it was not long before he gave bright promise of the eminence which he afterward attained. Having attended lectures the following winter at Philadelphia, he returned to this city in the spring, after receiving the degree of M. D., and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. Shortly after this he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Institute, and in that laborious and responsible office acquitted himself of his duties so ably that he constantly rose in the estimation of the faculty and the students. While he had charge of that department the school attained its most rapid growth; and, although its classes numbered over four hundred students, such was his efficiency and energy that his dissecting classes were always supplied with subjects. In 1848 he resigned the position of demonstrator, and in the autumn of 1849 accepted a chair in the Medical College of Ohio, with his friend Dr. Drake. His health failing, the following spring he resigned his professorship and removed to Missouri, where for several years he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. But the life of a farmer was not suited to his tastes, and a few years before the breaking out of the war he returned to his old home, Louisville, and connected himself first with the Kentucky School of Medicine and then with the University of Louisville, and pursued his profession as a teacher and practitioner most assiduously.

Dr. Bayless occupied successively three chairs in the medical schools of Louisville, and won enviable distinction in the three important chairs of a medical school—physiology, anatomy, and the principles and practice of surgery. He was, however, not only a scholar in what may be termed his special domain of medical science, but he had enriched his mind with knowledge from almost every field of cultivated intellect. In practice it was his

greatest ambition to be a conservative surgeon. This was indeed his great distinguishing trait and his highest boast. As an operator he was one of the neatest and most dexterous and skillful that the country has produced, and while engaged in an operation was perfectly composed and self-possessed.

As a man Prof. Bayless was loved by a host of admirers for the goodness of heart and the noble qualities of mind that distinguished him throughout his active and useful career. Indeed we have known few in whom the purity and uprightness of private life have cast a more healthy moral influence around them. His unswerving truthfulness, his unblemished integrity, his firm and unyielding devotion to whatever he considered right, endeared him to all who knew him, and especially to those with whom he had long been associated in a professional capacity.

In 1870, having long filled with signal success the chair devoted to the principles of surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, he was seized with paralysis, superinduced no doubt by his intense and unremitting attention to professional duties. From this, however, he so far recovered that his medical friends entertained the hope that a long career of health and usefulness still awaited him. After recovering from this attack he prepared for himself a delightful home in the country, in the confident expectation that a quiet rural life would entirely recuperate his shattered health. The prospect of this was very encouraging. Early in the summer of 1873 he went to Rockcastle Springs, where he hoped to materially recruit his strength in the mountain air of that region. Here he improved to such a degree that perfect restoration seemed not only possible but highly probable. But while engaged in preparations for returning home he was again seized with apoplexy, which terminated fatally on the 8th day of September, 1873.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, officiating clergyman at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, assisted by John N. Norton, D. D., and W. M. Nelson. Immediately preceding the opening of the services the faculty and medical class of the University, together with the physicians of the city, wearing the badge of mourning, two hundred in number, entered and were seated near the chancel. The coffin, borne by Drs. Forée, Rogers, Hewett, Bell, Bodine, Cowling, Galt, and Captain Goslee, was then carried down the central aisle, preceded by the clergy chanting solemnly, and followed by the family of the deceased. After the conclusion of the impressive services the body was conveyed to Cave Hill, followed by fifty vehicles, where the funeral services were concluded by Dr. Norton and the remains consigned to the grave.

On the same day a meeting of the physicians of Louisville was held in the common pleas court-room, Dr. Lewis Rogers being appointed chairman and Dr. Bolling secretary. Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., announced the object of the meeting to be to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of Prof. Bayless, and testify to his virtues and great professional worth, closing his remarks by moving the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting in reference to the loss of the profession of

Louisville in the death of Dr. Bayless. Drs. L. P. Yandell, Forée, and Ed. Richardson were appointed such committee, who presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow we have heard of the death of Dr. George W. Bayless, who has fallen whilst at the zenith of his intellectual usefulness.

"Resolved, That we have found him a highly enlightened and honorable co-laborer in the field of our profession, courteous to his associates, earnest and careful in the investigation of disease, skillful in the application of remedies, and always kind and attentive to his patients.

"Resolved, That in him the profession has lost an honored and loved compeer, the community a valued member, and the sick a kind and skillful physician.

"Resolved, That we tender our earnest sympathies to the family of the deceased.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Bayless and family, and to each of the daily papers for publication."

At the regular meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, September 11, 1873, Dr. Speed made the following remarks:

"It is only a few hours since we committed to the grave all that was mortal of our friend and fellow, Dr. George W. Bayless. The university in which he was long a teacher has done honor to his worth. The profession at large, of which he was an honored member, has to-day passed becoming resolutions. It is simply graceful that this college contribute its share in commemoration of his virtues. With this view I submit the following:

"It is a trite phrase that 'the dealings of Providence are inscrutable.' They are inscrutable. His ways are past finding out. We may not attempt to solve the insolvable. We can only bow before his majesty, be still, and know that he is God. This we also know and feel to-night—that a form and a voice with which this hall was once familiar has passed away, and rests to-night in our beautiful City of the Dead. We know that the heart, the analogue of many into whose secret chambers he had so often looked and whose mysteries he had so often exposed to others, has ceased its pulsings forever. We know that the chords, whose tone and whose office our brother knew so well, are broken and silent in the grave. We know that there is another vacant chair in this college as well as in the domestic circle. We know that we have lost a fellow worthy of a seat amongst us; and in memory of that worth be it

"Resolved, That we cherish the memory and emulate the virtues of George W. Bayless.

"Resolved, That we tender to his family in their grief the warm sympathy of those who knew him in his best phases."

Dr. Ed. Richardson moved that the remarks and resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be handed the press and furnished to the family, and that as a mark of respect the college adjourn.

On Wednesday, September 10th, the faculty of the University Medical College met and adopted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased colleague, Prof. Bayless. Drs. Bell and Yandell, having been appointed to draft suitable resolutions, reported as follows:

"In view of the long and intimate relations we enjoyed with our late eminent associate we move the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we have learned with the profoundest grief of the death of our colleague, the late Prof. George W. Bayless, professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

"Resolved, That we bear willing testimony to Prof. Bayless's rare and eminent abilities as a physician, his judgment and skill as a surgeon, and unsurpassed merits as a teacher of surgery.

"Resolved, That while we recognize in their fullness the high professional acquirements of our late colleague, we should do great injustice to our sense of what is due to him were we to fail to bear testimony to his eminent qualities as a member of society. He had few peers in his sense of the demands of untarnished integrity and of an honor untainted. In all the relations growing out of his duties as a man he was an exemplar of the highest virtue. In his domestic circle he was a model.

"Resolved, That the members of this faculty will attend in a body the funeral solemnities of Prof. George W. Bayless.

"Resolved, That our profoundest sympathies be extended to the family and other relatives of our late associate."

"Resolved, That — be appointed to deliver, at the opening exercises of the thirty-seventh session of the University of Louisville, at the Public Library Hall, formerly known as Weisiger Hall, on the evening of the first Monday of October, an address commemorative of the life and services of Prof. George W. Bayless.

"Resolved, That this faculty as a body meet the family of Prof. Bayless at the depot of the Lebanon train.

"Resolved, That the University exercises be suspended until after the funeral of Prof. Bayless.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the faculty, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased colleague and to each of the daily papers for publication."

At a meeting of the medical class of the University for the purpose of taking appropriate action with reference to the death of Prof. Bayless, Mr. W. H. Henry, of Kentucky, was called to the chair, and Mr. A. B. Applegate, also of this state, was chosen secretary. On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. C. C. Godshaw, of Kentucky; J. E. Goldin, of Mississippi; I. L. Splawn, of Louisiana; A. P. Busey, of Missouri; and L. Johnson, of Georgia, were selected to draft suitable resolutions, and reported as follows:

"Whereas, We have learned with profound regret and sorrow of the sudden death of our esteemed teacher Prof. Bayless, therefore be it

"Resolved, That by his death the University faculty have lost a valuable and faithful colleague, and the students a warm friend and most efficient teacher.

"Resolved, That we cherish the recollection of the sound moral precepts which it was his wont to impress upon his pupils, and that we strive in our daily life to imitate his many and crowning virtues.

"Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the customary badge of mourning. "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased professor, and

also that one be sent to each of the daily papers for publication.'

On learning of the sudden death of Prof. Bayless at Rockcastle Springs the trustees of the University of Louisville held a meeting at their office, and passed the subjoined resolutions:

"Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of Prof. George W. Bayless, late professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

"Resolved, That in all our intercourse with Prof. Bayless in the affairs of the University of Louisville we have ever found him true and faithful to the interests confided to him, and eminently fitted for the duties we appointed him to discharge.

"Resolved, That in the loss of this eminent surgeon the community, in common with ourselves, have experienced a profound bereavement.

"Resolved, That we tender to the faculty of the University our deep-felt sympathies in the loss they have undergone in the death of their colleague.

"Resolved, That our condolements are respectfully tendered to the afflicted family of Prof. Bayless in the irreparable calamity they have sustained.

"Resolved, That Dr. R. O. Cowling, as the cherished pupil, the intimate friend of Prof. Bayless, and adjunct professor of surgery, be requested to deliver on the evening of the first Monday in October, 1873, at the Public Library Hall, in connection with the other exercises of the evening, an address on the professional character and services of Prof. Bayless.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of Prof. Bayless, and that these resolutions be published in the city papers.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be spread on the records of the board.

Prof. Bayless was married in this city October 20, 1842, to Miss Virginia Lafayette, daughter of Judge William Browne, of Virginia. Of nine children, the fruit of this union, eight are now living, and are named respectively Benjamin, Mary, Lizzie, Sally, Martha, Maria, George, and Esther, Virginia having died when two years old. Mrs. Bayless, the wife of his youth and helpmeet through all his professional career, is living at Anchorage, Jefferson County, Ky., his country residence.

# JOHN BRENT MCILVAINE.

MONG the first settlers of Lexington, Kentucky, were Hugh and Mary B. McIlvaine and Hugh and Elizabeth Brent, the paternal and maternal ancestors of John B. McIlvaine, the subject of our present sketch. His father and mother were from Virginia, from whence they came to Lexington in the year 1787. His father commenced business as a merchant in that place, and continued it till his death, which occurred April 18, 1818, in the fifty-second year of his age. His mother died on the 17th of January, 1811, in her forty-fifth year. John B. was born in Fayette County on the 5th of March, 1801; so that he was but ten years old when he lost his mother, and seventeen at the death of his father. Thus early in life, deprived of the counsels of those from whom character and destiny are usually formed, young McIlvaine was compelled to rely upon himself, which, however severe the ordeal, no doubt largely contributed to the fortitude and energy that have distinguished him through an active and somewhat checkered career. After obtaining the elements of an English education he entered the dry-goods store of Mr. John T. Langhorne, of Maysville, as clerk, at a salary of twenty pounds per annum and board. This was in November, 1815, when he lacked some four months of being fifteen years old. With Mr. Langhorne he remained until he attained his majority, faithfully performing his duties and acquiring a thorough knowledge of that business.

Frugal in his habits, his savings by this time enabled him to start a little business of his own at Paris, Kentucky. But it must be remembered that the facilities for carrying on a business at that time were not what they are to-day. It was some twenty-two years before the first message by means of the electric telegraph was sent between Washington and Baltimore, and when the steamboat interest was in its infancy; and Mr. McIlvaine informs us that the freight on the goods from Philadelphia with which he opened his store amounted to five cents per pound. After a fair degree of success for ten years he returned to Maysville, where he opened a wholesale grocery and commission-house. The auspices were favorable, trade extended in every direction, and he even sent goods by wagon to Nashville, Tennessee, and to Huntsville, Alabama. He did a prosperous business in Maysville for over twenty years, but in 1847 he had the misfortune to have his warehouse and contents annihilated by fire, and, although partially insured, suffered heavily, having on hand at the time a very large stock of hemp and general merchandise. Nothing daunted by this disaster, he at once rebuilt the warehouse, and resumed business as

if nothing had occurred. While at Maysville he was repeatedly elected to the city council, and was president of that body through several terms.

In 1852 Mr. McIlvaine decided to remove to this city. He rented a store on Wall Street, as the part of Fourth Street between Main and the river was then called, and at once became identified with the interests on which the growth and prosperity of our city depends. In 1855 he removed to the corner of Seventh and Main streets, from whence after eight years he removed to the Peterson Block, where he remained just one year to a day, when on the night of July 1, 1864, a great fire broke out in that square, and among a number of others Mr. McIlvaine was completely burned out. By this second visitation of the fire-fiend he lost thousands of barrels of flour, besides about twelve hundred barrels of whisky. The tax on the latter article at the time swelled the losses of our subject enormously. But J. B. McIlvaine & Son, as the firm was styled from the commencement of business in this city, proved themselves superior to circumstances. Having the means and the energy, they without hesitation again launched out into commercial life from No. 13 Second Street, where they still remain. The sales of this wholesale commission-house are very large, and extend from New York to California, and it is not too much to say that no house in the West is more largely or more favorably known. Indeed it has been the constant study of the proprietors to gain a reputation for integrity, and then let results take care of themselves, and we are satisfied that they have no reason to regret the course marked out for themselves. Success has always attended their business ventures, and enabled them to overcome the calamities that no human foresight could have prevented.

At the age of seventy-three Mr. McIlvaine is in full possession of his mental faculties, and to all appearance is as well preserved physically as most men at the age of fifty-five. His eye sparkles with life and mirth, and, although he weighs more than two hundred pounds, the elasticity of his step is so remarkable that one would almost suspect a mistake had been made in regard to his age. While this desirable eventide of life is partly the result of a strong constitution, it is doubtless in a greater degree due to his regular and temperate habits of life.

This good old-fashioned gentleman, by the affability and geniality of his nature, has drawn around him a large circle of devoted friends, with whom he delights to talk over the facts and incidents relating to early times, at his elegant home on Broadway; and we can only hope that, as three-score years and ten have failed to warn him that life's ordinary limit has been reached, four-score and ten may yet pass him by as one capable of enjoying still more of life.

He was married in 1825 to Miss Charlotte Vimont, by whom have been born to him five children; viz., Mary R., Hugh L., J. Banks, Charlotte, and H. Rogers. Mrs. McIlvaine, who has been his companion and counselor through a long life of business, is still living, and doubtless anticipates a golden wedding during the coming year.

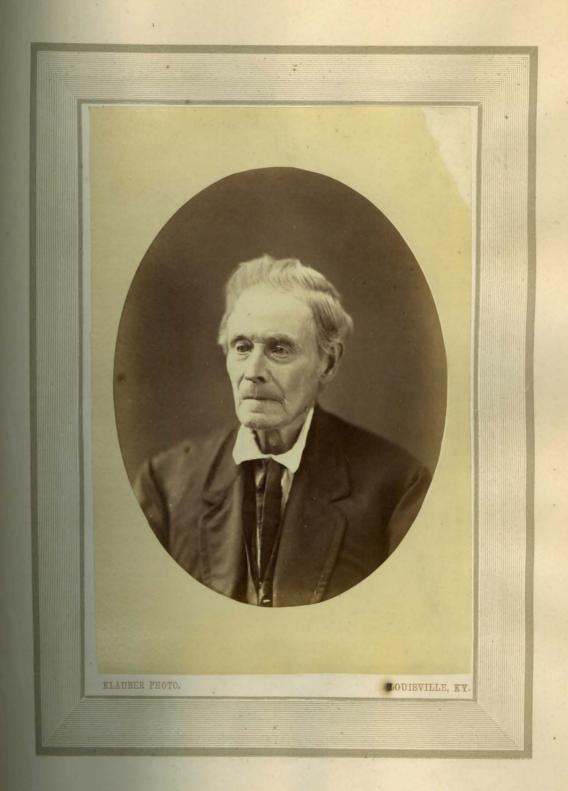
### ELISHA APPLEGATE.

NE by one our old citizens pass away; one by one the old land-marks disappear. The present generation knows but little of the trials, privations, and dangers that beset the early pioneer. Where now stands the beautiful and prosperous city of Louisville once stood the waving forest; where the wild beasts roamed and the savage Indian hunted now rises the spacious warehouse or the elegant residence. It is not probable that any who have died in past years or are now living have witnessed so many changes in this his native city as Mr. Elisha Applegate, because he saw it transformed from the hunting-grounds of the fierce red man to a large, flourishing, and commercial city, his period of observation covering more than eighty years. At the time of his death he was the oldest person in this city. He was born in Jefferson County, and ended his days amid the scenes of his youth. Thomas and Mary Applegate, his parents, were from Pennsylvania, and among the first settlers of Kentucky. There was situated in this county in 1782, about six miles out on the Bardstown Road, Fort Sullivan; in this fort Mr. Applegate was born on the 25th of March, 1782, being the first male child born in this county. He grew up amid the trials and dangers incident to the life of the pioneers of the state, receiving such rude elements of education as were available, which were learned not from books, but from the strict honesty, stern integrity, and hardy bravery of Kentucky's first sons. To his children and relatives he frequently related stories of many narrow escapes, when a boy, from the scalping-knife of the Indians, and of his witnessing many murders committed by them.

When but eighteen be built himself a flatboat at the mouth of Salt River, loaded it with produce, and start d down to New Orleans, where he arrived after a long and tedious journey. Here he sold his boat and its contents. He then sailed to New York in a vessel, and from New York walked to Louisville, stopping in Pennsylvania to visit some of his parents' relatives. The route which he took to return from New Orleans was then considered the shortest to Louisville. After his return home he engaged in salt-making where Paroquet now stands.

Soon after attaining his majority he married, but his wife lived only a few years. She bore him two children, one of whom (a daughter) married Mr. Allison, and is now living in Indiana; the other child died in youth.

In 1808, when twenty-six years old, he moved to Louisville, then of course well-nigh a wilderness and containing but a few houses, and engaged in the business of brewing.



In this occupation he remained for several years. Becoming tired of this business, he commenced trading in tobacco, and was the pioneer of that now most important branch of our city's mercantile and commercial interests. He remained in this business for the rest of his active life, between forty and fifty years, during which time he was the tobacco inspector of the town. He built the first warehouse in the city on Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth, which shortly after its construction was burned down. Afterward another was built on the same square, of which he became manager. In 1831 and 1832 he erected a hotel on the south side of Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth, calling it the United States Hotel, but afterward its name was changed to the Western Hotel. There was only one hotel in the city before this, and the original Louisville Hotel was erected in the same year that Mr. Applegate built his. Mr. A. rented his hotel to other parties.

About six years after the death of his first wife he again married, his second wife being the daughter of Mr. Morrison. She died six years ago. By his second wife he had seven children—two sons and five daughters. Two of the daughters are living, one the wife of Mr. John T. Moore, and the other of Mr. R. Burge.

Thirty years ago he purchased from the Pierce heirs Fort Nelson, on Seventh Street, between Main and the river, where now stands the residence of Mr. Burge. Here he lived until sixteen years ago, when the frame building was torn down and the present elegant mansion erected. In digging a foundation on this site many interesting Indian relics were found, some of which still remain in the family. Mr. Applegate helped to adorn and beautify the old cemetery on Jefferson Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, where his children and brothers are buried. When the war broke out in 1860 he permanently retired from business. After the war he divided most of the large amount of property which he had accumulated during his active business career among his children.

During the earlier days of the city he was a member of the fire department under the old bucket-system, and was captain for several years of one of the hand fire-engines in use before the advent of steam fire-engines. He also served for a long time as one of the patrols of the city.

Up to his last days he preserved a distinct recollection of the incidents of his youth, and could easily relate them; but his memory was not clear upon the events of the past ten years. He retained the senses of seeing and hearing, however, in a goodly degree. He was a remarkably healthy man during his whole life-time, experiencing but little sickness. Until the last year he could walk around easily, and it was delightful to him to superintend the beautiful garden of Mr. Burge, with whom he lived after he discontinued housekeeping. He was never satisfied unless doing something. He was a man strictly conscientious in all his dealings, frugal and saving in money matters, but generous in his disposition. In his religion he was a Unitarian, and contributed largely toward the erection of the present Fourth-street Unitarian Church. In his politics he was a genuine Jacksonian Democrat, and kept a portrait of his favorite general in his house.

He was never known to have voted any ticket but the straight Democratic one. He was, we think, a number of years in the city council. At the opening of the Exposition in 1872 the three oldest men in the city—Mr. Chambers, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Applegate—were wheeled around through the building in a carriage. None of these three now remain; they have since died in the order mentioned above.

The estimation in which Mr. Applegate was held will perhaps best be shown by the action taken by the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade at a meeting held by its members at the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse on Monday, May 25, 1874. This meeting was held to pay respect to the memory of Mr. Elisha Applegate. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Messrs. Ronald, Schwartz, Hyatt, Phelps, and Clark. Resolutions as follows were reported and unanimously adopted:

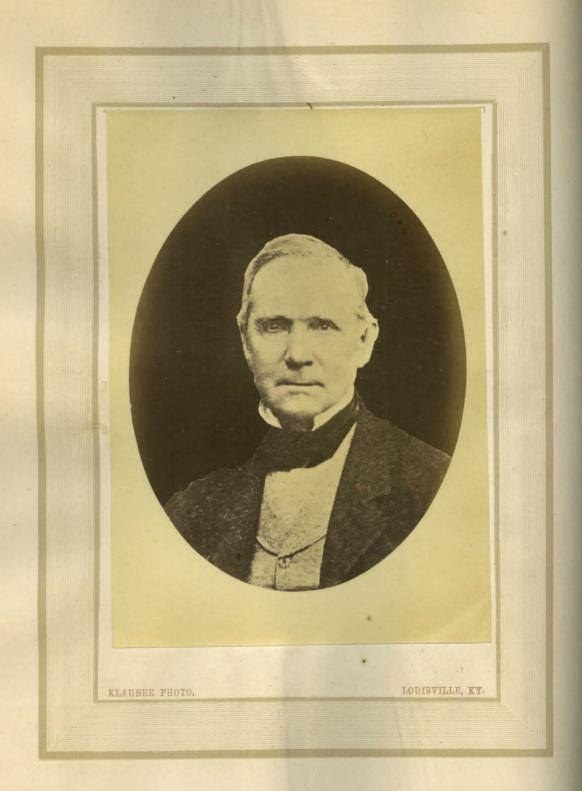
"By the will of Divine Providence, to which at all times we should bow with humble resignation, we are called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the oldest citizen of Louisville, and the oldest member of the tobacco trade in our city, if not in the state. Elisha Applegate was born in Jefferson County in 1782, when the site on which Louisville now stands consisted of ponds and quagmires, and one fort to protect the few people who were then here from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage. As soon as he attained sufficient age to advance the interest and welfare of the small settlement in which his lot was cast, he became identified with the tobacco trade of Louisville from its infancy, and never ceased to take a deep interest in the progress of the same. He had the satisfaction of seeing Louisville expand to its present magnificent dimensions, and the tobacco trade to increase from a few hundred hogsheads a year to sixty thousand, and warehouse facilities from a small shed on Main Street, in which he did all the business of the city, to eight large and capacious warehouses, required to accommodate this large and growing trade. In all the various vicissitudes of his long and eventful life he has fallen asleep at a ripe old age, to which but few attain, without one stain or blot on his pure character and fair name. As a husband, he was kind and affectionate; as a parent, loving and indulgent; as a citizen, upright and just; as a neighbor, courteous and kind.

"Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory we suspend all sales of tobacco for the day.

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and relatives in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body."

"Resolved, That these proceedings be placed upon the records of the Tobacco Board of Trade, published in the papers of the city, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased."



## FORTUNATUS COSBY, JR.

HIS gentleman was the son of the distinguished jurist of the same name, referred to in another part of this work. He was born May 2, 1801, near Harrod's Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky, and was partly educated at Yale College, but graduated at Transylvania University, then the great school of the West and the alma mater of many of Kentucky's most distinguished sons. In his youth Mr. Cosby manifested an inclination for literary pursuits, which grew with his growth, and determined his occupation for life. He became one of the best-read men of his generation, a versatile and graceful writer, an able teacher, a discerning critic, and a man whose ready intelligence and elegant conversation made him the life of every circle. For many years he conducted a female school of high reputation, and later in life served first as trustee and afterward as superintendent of the public schools of Louisville. At all times his pen was active, and the magazines, reviews, and other periodicals of his day were filled with his poems and literary and art criticisms. In 1847 he edited the Louisville "Examiner," a paper devoted to the cause of gradual emancipation in Kentucky. The contemporary and friend of Prentice, his contributions were always welcome to the columns of the "Journal," and were generally introduced with flattering commendations from its distinguished editor. But in order to give a more distinct view of his mental qualities we will quote from the pen of a well-known litterateur of this city on the occasion of the death of our subject, which occurred June 14, 1871:

"Fortunatus Cosby is dead! No purer spirit or brighter mind has gone from our midst to the other shore since the death of the beloved Prentice, with whom indeed he had many qualities of heart and mind in common. His nature was essentially a retiring one. He was content that the sweet violet odors should exhale from his gentle spirit without wishing to flaunt their source before the passer-by. Delicate like Keats, sensitive as Shelley, and as full of exquisite poetic feeling and expression as either of these, his tastes and feelings were not with the masses of men. He cared not for their applause nor their censure. His world was in his books and in the society of the few to whom he could reveal himself, and by whom he was enthusiastically admired. Born in the first year of the present century, of parents who were highly cultivated and educated, among people of like tastes with his own family, his earlier years developed an aptitude for study and a taste

purely æsthetic, which gave the key-note to his life. He was born a poet. His delicate and sensitive organization was never meant to contend with the world in its ruder paths; and he was content from the first to obey the promptings of his inner life. He devoted himself to literature with no other end in view than the gratification of his fondness for that study, and he fairly mastered his favorite pursuit. Excepting no man, not even Prentice, Cosby was the most thoroughly accomplished belles-lettres scholar who has ever grown up in the West. Nor had he a superior in the capacity for criticism or the perfection of aesthetic tastes. His fancy was not unlike that of Leigh Hunt-dainty, critical, somewhat sensuous, but withal pure and always graceful. He passed over no field of letters whence his mind did not cull the brightest flowers and his spirit secure the sweetest odors. His life was a search for the beautiful and the true. Not even Thomas Carlyle had a greater hatred of shams than he, for he was ruthless to expose any false pretense or attempted charlatanism in literature. He was a devourer of books; nothing escaped him, from a child's primer to a ponderous volume of metaphysics. In every field of letters he separated with wonderful adroitness the true from the false, the beautiful from the unlovely. His criticism was close, ready, and analytic, and his memory prodigious; hence he was the most delightful of companions. He was not distinguished for brilliancy of wit or pungency of humor, though he completely enjoyed the humorous side of literary composition. His genius and his tastes were essentially lyric. His temper was as gentle as Lamb's, while his criticism was as firm and original as Hazlitt's; and had Cosby possessed ambition and industry equal to his genius, no man in America would to-day have been reckoned his superior in literary composition."

Mr. Cosby was for some years employed in one of the government departments at Washington, and in August, 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln consul to Geneva. This appointment, while it reflected credit on the administration and on the country, was the one reward which he would have chosen for himself out of all the honors that could have sought him. Here his intelligence and gentle manners soon gathered about him just the society which was most congenial to his nature and his temperament. On his return from Europe he loved to speak of his many charming adventures, and to tell his friends of the notable people whom he had seen. Among a company of ladies and gentlemen at an English home he one day heard a lady singing one of his own songs. He could not imagine how it came into her possession. Seeking an introduction, he admitted the authorship of the song, and asked the lady where she had procured it. She replied that it had been sent to her by a British officer from India. Mr. Cosby was both astonished and delighted thus to recognize one of his own almost forgotten waifs, which had strayed around the world to surprise him in a land where he was himself a stranger.

Mr. Cosby never published a collection of his poems. Such of them as have been seen by the public were contributed to various newspapers by himself or those for whom they were written. Rufus Griswold, in his "Poetry and Poets of America," gives a very appreciative notice of the subject of this article, but in his first edition erroneously

attributes one of his best poems—"The Mocking-bird"—to Judge Meek. In later editions, we are informed, this error has been corrected in a foot-note.

In preserving in permanent form the memory of one who contributed so much to the literary character of the city we can not do better than to introduce a selection of his poetic effusions.

#### MAIDEN FAIR.

All around and all above thee,
In the hushed and charmed air,
All things woo thee, all things love thee,
Maiden fair!
Gentlest zephyrs, perfume breathing,
Waft to thee their tribute sweet;
And for thee the spring is wreathing
Garlands meet.
In their caverned, cool recesses
Songs for thee the fountains frame;
Whatsoe'er the wind caresses
Lisps thy name.

Greener verdure, brighter blossom,
Wheresoe'er thy footsteps stray,
O'er the earth's enamored bosom,
Dwell alway!
Wheresoe'er thy presence lingers,
Wheresoe'er its brightness beams,
Fancy weaves with cunning fingers
Sweetest dreams;
And the heart forgets thee never,
Thy young beauty's own delight;
There it dwells and dwells forever,
Ever bright.

Mr. Prentice repeatedly pronounced this the finest lyric production of any American poet. It is certainly very excellent. Perhaps one of the best known of Mr. Cosby's songs is the following:

We stood beside the window;
It was the very same
Where years ago together
We wrote each other's name.
I listened for the dear words
I used to hear from thee;
I listened, but there came not
One loving word for me.

I looked into the blue depths
Of those beloved eyes;
I longed to see them glisten
With thoughts of former ties.
I looked, but oh, they spoke not
The tenderness of old;
I thought my very heart-strings
Would break, they were so cold.

My hand I laid it gently—
How gently!—on to thine.
I thought its pulse beat quicker,
I thought it answered mine!
But no, there was no pressure;
My dream of bliss was o'er;
I knew the spell was broken—
That I was loved no more.

When Cave-Hill Cemetery was first opened Mr. Cosby, by request, composed and read the following exquisite lines:

Not in the crowded mart,
On sordid thoughts intent;
Not where the groveling heart
On low desire is bent;
Not where Ambition stalks
And spurns the patient earth,
Nor yet where Folly walks
'Mid scenes of idle mirth;

Not where the busy hum
Of ceaseless toil is heard,
Nor where the thoughtless come
With jest and careless word;
Not there, not there should rest—
Forgotten evermore—
The weary, the opprest,
Their tedious life-ache o'er.

Not there the hallowed form
That pillowed all our woes
On her pure bosom warm,
Not there should she repose;
Not there, not there should sleep
A parent's honored head;
Not there the living keep
Remembrance of the dead.

But where the forest weaves
Its ceaseless undersong,
Where voices 'mid the leaves
The sympathy prolong,
Where breeze and brook and bird
Their witching concert wake,
Where nature's hymn is heard,
Their resting-place we make.

Here where the crocus springs,
The earliest of the year,
And where the violet brings
Its first awakening cheer;
Where summer suns unfold
Their wealth of fragrant bloom,
And autumn's ruddy gold
Illumes the gathering gloom;

Here where the water's sheen
Reveals the world above,
And where the heavens serene
Look down with watchful love;
The loved ones here to earth
We render dust to dust—
To Him who gave them birth,
The Merciful, the Just.

#### TO THE MOCKING-BIRD.

Bird of the wild and wondrous song,
I hear thy rich and varied voice
Swelling the greenwood depths among,
Till hill and vale the while rejoice.
Spell-bound, entranced in rapture's chain,
I list to that inspiring strain;
I thread the forest's tangled maze
The thousand choristers to see,
Who, mingled thus, their voices raise
In that delicious minstrelsy;
I search in vain each pause between—
The choral band is still unseen.

'T is but the music of a dream,
An airy sound that mocks the ear;
But hark again! the eagle's scream,
It rose and fell, distinct and clear.

And list, in yonder hawthorn bush,
The red-bird, robin, and the thrush.
Lost in amaze, I look around,
Nor thrush nor eagle there behold;
But still that rich, aërial sound,
Like some forgotten song of old
That o'er the heart has held control,
Falls sweetly on the ravished soul.

And yet the woods are vocal still,
The air is musical with song;
O'er the near stream, above the hill,
The 'wildering notes are borne along;
But whence that gush of rare delight?
And what art thou, or bird or sprite,
Perched on yon maple's topmost bough,
With glancing wings and restless feet?
Bird of untiring throat, art thou
Sole songster in this concert sweet,
So perfect, full, and rich each part,
It mocks the highest reach of art?

Once more, once more that thrilling strain!
Ill-omened owl, be mute, be mute!
Thy native tones I hear again,
More sweet than harp or lover's lute;
Compared with thy impassioned tale,
How cold, how tame the nightingale!
Alas! capricious in thy power,
Thy "wood-note wild" again is fled;
The mimic rules the changeful hour,
And all the "soul of song" is dead.
But no; to every borrowed tone
He lends a sweetness all his own.

On glittering wing, erect and bright,
With arrowy speed he darts aloft,
As though his soul had ta'en its flight
In that last strain, so sad and soft,
And he would call it back to life
To mingle in the mimic strife;
And ever to each fitful lay
His frame in restless motion wheels,
As though he would indeed essay
To act the ecstasy he feels,
As though his very feet kept time
To that inimitable chime.

And ever as the rising moon
Climbs with full orb the trees above,
He sings his most enchanting tune,
While echo wakes through all the grove;
His descant soothes, in care's despite,
The weary watches of the night.
The sleeper from his couch starts up
To listen to that lay forlorn;
And he who quaffs the midnight cup
Looks out to see the purple morn.
Oh, ever in the merry spring,
Sweet mimic, let me hear thee sing!

As a sample of his numerous lighter and more playful productions with which the magazines of a former generation teemed, we take the following from an old number of "Graham's Magazine":

You ask me to write you a sonnet,
My fancies to fix as they rise;
Shall it be on your brows or your bonnet?
Shall it be on your lips or your eyes?
I will take from my pallet some carmine,
And mix with the powder of pearls,
Till the coldest grows warm with the charm in
The cheek that lies under your curls.

I will snatch from the sunset its roses
The bloom on your lips to portray;
From the woodbine the sweets it discloses,
The sweets they conceal to display.
I will rob the gazelle of the splendor
That lives in her languishing glance
But to show that your own is more tender
And soft as a dream of romance.

I will ask Mr. Espy, the warder,
Who watches the storm-clouds on high,
Just to give them a hint or an order
To send me a flash for your eye;
A flash not to dazzle or blind us,
But soft as the summer eve shows
When love lies in ambush to bind us,
And fancy the fetter bestows.

I will dive for fresh pearls in their casket, Far down in their coral sea-bower—
Some mermaid perhaps, if you'll ask it,
May loan me her string for an hour.

But be sure you are not overzealous,

Lest the pearls 'neath your lips be confest;

Should she see them, the nymph would be jealous,

And flatly refuse the request.

I will beg of the streamlet a dimple
Just kissed into life by the breeze.
Only think how bewitching and simple;
Only think how the dimple will please!
I will place one on each side the portal
Your lips, like twin-rubies, shut in;
Or if two are too much for one mortal,
Then one shall be set in your chin.

I will ask of the bright shining river
To slacken the flow of its stream,
While I seize the soft moonbeams that quiver
And laugh in the light of its gleam.
I will beg of the black cloud that lowers
To let the glad sunlight shine through
Till I have caught from the rain-beaded flowers
A smile that is worthy of you.

I will pray yonder shadow one minute
To pause on that summit of snow,
Till my pencil I've time to dip in it,
And fix its dark tints ere they go;
Or beseech of the raven to linger,
And rest on his wings in the air,
While I brush with a delicate finger
Its gloss to transfer to your hair.

I will borrow the wave of the willow
As it sways in the summer wind sweet,
Or shadow your grace in the billow
That gracefully swells to my feet.
I will ask of Apelles to lend me
His Venus, bewitching and warm—
Perhaps Mr. Powers will send me
A model to picture your form.

I will ask of the Syrens to sing me
The song to Ulysses they sung—
Perchance the soft cadence may bring me
The voice on whose music I hung.
I will beg Jenny Lind, in a letter,
To waft me one nightingale tone—
May I perish if e'er I forget her,
If it speaks to my heart like your own.

I will borrow of Cupid a feather
To impart the last exquisite touch,
That the canvas may show altogether
Nor a light nor a shadow too much.
And now, that I've finished my sketching,
I will brush from the butterfly's wing
Its powder to sprinkle my etching,
And make it exactly the thing.

I will ask of Petrarch to write me
How Laura resisted his rhyme;
Perhaps the poor fellow, to spite me,
May say, "You will learn it in time."
And since that with him it's all over,
"Mrs. Laura may tell, if she choose,
That ladies like best for a lover
A man not in love with a Muse."

I have done, but what good will it do me
To plead to your obdurate heart?
You've forgot the request you sent to me,
The artist, and maybe his art.
You've forgot all the day-dreams we cherished,
The vows and the hopes and the fears—
From my sky that the rainbow has perished,
And that nothing is left but its tears.

As the son of Judge Cosby, our subject became the companion and friend of the men who gave distinction to our bar and tone to the public opinion of a preceding generation. But he is gone, and with him a world of entertaining reminiscences of the growth of Louisville, and of the men who have figured in the public and social life of the city and state; and all who knew him mourn his loss, while thousands will owe him much, though they knew him not. His life was peaceful and blameless, and every act seemed to contribute to the refinement of social intercourse.

In 1826 he married Miss Ellen Blake, a most beautiful and accomplished lady, with whom he lived in great happiness till her death, in 1848. Of this union were born seven children. Of these, Robert, the oldest, was distinguished as a poet, and died in 1853; George was educated at West Point, but joined the Confederate army, where he became a general; Frank C. is a paymaster in the United States navy. Of the two daughters, Ellen, the oldest, is the accomplished wife of Mr. John S. Carpenter, and Mary, whose first husband was Colonel Lucius Rich, C. S. A., who was mortally wounded at Shiloh, is now the wife of Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Washington City.

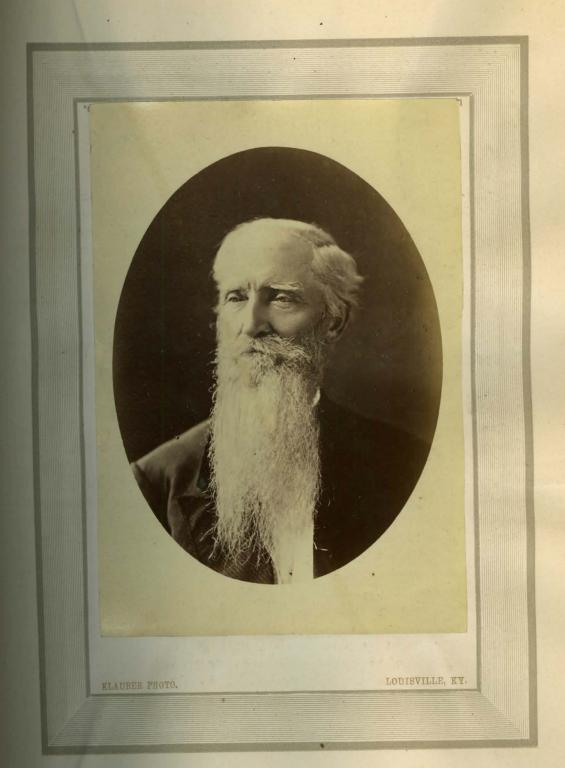
## BENJAMIN F. AVERY.

LTHOUGH so decidedly modest that it is with difficulty he can be induced to speak of himself, Benjamin F. Avery is a type of the men who promote the growth and improvement of cities in every thing that can be accomplished by energy, enterprise, perseverance, and skill. We know of no man whose name carries the manufacturing fame of Louisville farther or sustains it better, and have therefore selected him as a representative of the *real producers* of his adopted city.

He was born in Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, December 3, 1801. His father, Daniel Avery, removed from Groton, Connecticut, and was among the early settlers of Cayuga County. He was a large land-owner, which for a time he cultivated himself; but as his children increased in size and number he removed from his farm to the village near by, that they might receive the advantages of its academy, one of the oldest and then, as now, one of the best in the state. Mr. Avery was a Clay Whig or Republican, and in 1812 and again in 1815 was elected to represent his district in Washington.

There were fifteen children, twelve living to middle or old age, all of whom received a good academical education and one thousand dollars in money as they became of age.

During school-vacations the boys (nine of whom grew to be men) were sent to make themselves useful on the farm. At one such period of usefulness Benjamin became thoroughly disgusted with farming, and proposed that his father should send him to college. Consent was granted on condition that the expense should be deducted from his prospective thousand dollars. Accordingly he prepared for and entered Hamilton College, afterward, however, transferring himself to Union, whence he was graduated in 1822. His father insisted that he should study law, which he did for three years, and was admitted to the bar in New York. He found law as little to his taste as farming. Preferring some mechanical occupation to either, he made his arrangements and set off from New York in 1825 on a small coasting vessel bound for Norfolk and Petersburg, Virginia, taking with him plow-patterns and the necessary implements for starting a small foundry (a "pocketfurnace," as it was then called) in some one of the southern states. He remembers distinctly the desire he felt, as he sailed up the James River, to begin his work in Richmond. But the hope was a forlorn one. His ambition was effectually cooled by a consideration of the fact that four hundred dollars constituted the whole of his worldly possession.



He made this hazardous venture upon a verbal agreement with a young man, Caleb H. Richmond, who was a practical molder, and understood the management of the "pocket-furnace." He reached Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in May, and young Richmond followed in September. Here Mr. Avery began his life-work in a building eighteen or twenty feet square, made of pine logs, and covered with slabs split from the "old field-pine." Mr. Richmond did the molding and melting; Mr. Avery every thing else. Their first purchase of metal was a single ton. They would not borrow, if they could, nor would they buy on credit. Their industry, energy, and economy made their business a success. After a few years they removed to Milton, Caswell County, North Carolina, and still later to Meadsville, Halifax County, Virginia. During all this time Mr. Avery labored with his own hands, doing not only the rough, hard work of the foundry, but supervising and managing their steadily-increasing business.

At Meadsville the long harmonious partnership was closed by circumstances over which neither had any control. Mr. Richmond returned to Milton, where he attained social position and wealth, and there the remaining members of his family still live. He died several years ago, leaving a memory affectionately cherished by his friend.

In 1842 Mr. Avery's father died, and he was appointed executor of the estate. In 1843 he sold his property and business in Virginia to a younger brother, and returned to his native village. Living there at that time was a nephew, Daniel Humphrey Avery, an active, energetic young man, whose business position was not entirely satisfactory either to himself or his uncle. In 1846 his uncle fitted him out with plow-patterns, etc., for a journey through the southern and southwestern states, with instructions to begin business in what he considered the best place for making plows. After a careful survey he selected Louisville, and here in the spring of 1847 he began work in the foundry then owned by Mr. Jabez Baldwin, in which Mr. T. E. C. Brinly now makes his plows. After a trial of a few months the nephew became convinced that more knowledge of the business than he possessed was desirable, and strongly urged his uncle to come to his assistance. In the winter of 1847-48 he came, intending to stay a few weeks only; but in those few weeks he became so much interested in his favorite work that he decided to remain permanently, the obstacles in the way of success apparently and naturally acting as a stimulus to his mechanical nature. He knew that he could make a better and a cheaper plow than any in use. The difficulty was to produce the same conviction in the mind of the planter. Success was slow in coming. For a long time the sale of a plow was an event. He remembers that at that time his principal encouragement came from Mr. James Hewitt, who lived at Rock Hill, near Louisville, and owned large plantations in Louisiana. The encouragement was this: "If you can succeed in introducing your plows - but I do not believe you can - you will have fortune enough."

After a few years Daniel H. Avery very successfully established himself in business in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where during the war he died.

Mr. Avery's business gradually increased, and in 1851 he built a portion of the premises now occupied by him. During the war, as his trade was almost entirely with the South, his business was suspended, broken up, and his buildings were used as a government hospital. At the close of the war trade revived, and since then has been uninterruptedly increasing. In 1868 Mr. Avery admitted his sons as partners, the firm-name becoming B. F. Avery & Sons. Two hundred and seventy-five workmen are employed, and seventy different kinds and sizes of plows are made, nearly equally divided between cast-iron and steel.

Only the very best material is used in constructing the "Avery Plow," and great care is taken to insure uniformity of excellence. Out of every "heat" a bar is drawn and subjected to rigid tests. The result is recorded in a book kept for the purpose, which enables the firm to be absolutely certain of the quality of their work.

We risk the displeasure of Mr. Avery's retiring nature when we cite him as an example to our young business men of patient perseverance in well-doing. The lesson is, "Do not look for or expect to find a 'short-cut' to success." Mr. Avery never suffered from the apparent mental disease which seems to afflict so many business men at this day; viz., "impatience of success." He was content to work and wait till merit crowned his efforts. Louisville honors such men. They are the pith and marrow of her material prosperity and her moral position. We delight to preserve the record of their lives and their labors, that those who come after them may know who laid the foundation of our future greatness.

## JOHN S. SNEAD.

E are pleased to be able to trace the history of the trade and commerce of Louisville through the lives of so many of her pioneer merchants. One by one they have fallen out of the ranks till scarcely any are left, and we confidently expect that the public will appreciate our efforts to perpetuate the memories of those sturdy souls who laid the foundation of our greatness. Delayed a few years longer, this work could never have been accomplished, because the links that still bind the past with the present would have been severed, and therefore no reliable data would be obtainable.

Among those who have well deserved a place in the industrial history of the city is Mr. John S. Snead. He was the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth Snead, of Accomack County, Virginia, where he was born in 1784. Availing himself of the educational facilities of that day, which were limited, he addressed himself to the active duties of life in a variety of channels until he was thirty-one years old. At that time he crossed the Alleghanies on horseback, and made his way westward as far as Winchester, Kentucky. In 1818, however, he left Winchester and went to Lexington, where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Morton, for the purpose of transacting a general mercantile business. The firm dealt largely in tobacco; and in order to note the progress of the last fifty years we may mention that the tobacco was hauled to Louisville in wagons, and thence transferred to flatboats, which conveyed it to New Orleans, where it was shipped to Liverpool. After doing a large and remunerative trade at this point for several years he was married to Miss Martha Ann Postlethwaite, of the same place, on the 17th of January, 1817, and during the same year concluded to move to Louisville. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. James Anderson, under the firm-name of Snead & Anderson, for the purpose of doing a mercantile business. Opening out on the north side of Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, they rapidly built up a large and successful trade, and continued in that style of firm until the admission of Mr. Coleman Duncan in 1828, when it was changed to Anderson, Duncan & Co., Mr. Snead being a silent partner. For several years this house enjoyed a patronage that was every way commensurate with its characteristic energy. But about 1832, when Louisville began to assume the air of a large trading center, and give definite promise of future greatness, it was only natural that the industries of the place should become classified in a manner entirely impracticable in the frontier town or village. As the transactions of a house began to assume large proportions, it was not convenient to keep on hand every thing that could be thought of, from a blacksmith's anvil to a silk dress; and hence this firm, which had hitherto dealt in groceries and queensware at wholesale, deemed it necessary to separate the two branches. The firm of T. G. Rowland & Co. was

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formed to carry forward the wholesale grocery department, and the firm of Bruce & Casseday that of the queensware, Mr. Snead being a silent partner in each.

About this time the Bank of Louisville was chartered; and such had been the success of our subject, and such the reputation he enjoyed for financial ability and energy, that he was elected its first president; and that he fully justified this action on the part of the stockholders is evident from the fact that he held this position till the day of his death. The banking-house was then located on Market between Third and Fourth streets. In 1835 he retired from the firms of T. G. Rowland & Co. and Bruce & Casseday, and formed a partnership with Thomas J. Martin & Co., for the purpose of dealing in groceries at wholesale, as also staple dry-goods by the package. This rather unusual combination created no small stir among the wholesale dry-goods men; but a steady determination to succeed soon after resulted in a very extensive business, that required both of the stores on Fourth Street now occupied by Fonda & Sons and Dora Schultz. Another business venture of Mr. Snead was made in connection with Messrs. Robert Graham, James Anderson, and Stephen Duncan. These gentlemen, under the name of Snead, Graham & Co., built and for several years successfully operated a cotton-factory on Main Street, occupying the whole square from Preston to Jackson Street. But being fearful that northern manufacturers would eventually undersell them, and thus ruin their business, they determined to sell out while they were still prosperous. Messrs. Graham and Anderson bought all the machinery and moved it to Grahamton, in Meade County, as that place afforded the advantages of water-power. This was a misfortune to the city that can never be fully repaired; and as the unbroken success of the factory at Grahamton has demonstrated the groundlessness of the fears entertained, we the more regret that it was not continued here, to encourage the establishment of many others.

In 1839 Mr. Snead formed a partnership with his son Thomas and E. A. Gardner, under the style of Snead, Son & Co., and commenced business in the grocery line on the corner of Second and Main streets, on the present site of the People's Bank. This building, with several of those adjoining, were built and owned by him.

In November, 1840, a little over a year after the last-mentioned business association, Mr. Snead, after a short illness of ten days from paralysis, passed away from the busy scenes in which he had taken so active and prominent a part, leaving to mourn his loss a widow and seven children, Thomas, Charles S., Samuel P., John S., Mary S., Sarah E., and Martha Ann, besides a large circle of business men who had learned to esteem him for his sterling worth. He was a thorough man of business, and one who never sought political preferments, but contented himself with being a law-abiding citizen. His business talents were of no common order, and such were his energy in execution and prudence in council that we can think of no enterprise to which he gave attention that failed of success; and we know of no one in the history of our city who in a greater degree stamped his individuality upon its industries, or did more to encourage every movement that had for its object the prosperity of his adopted city. Prompt in all his business engagements, and characterized by integrity of purpose, it is with pleasure that we accord to him a place in the history of his adopted city.

Mrs. Snead survived her husband about eight years, and died in 1848.



### EDWARD A. GARDNER.

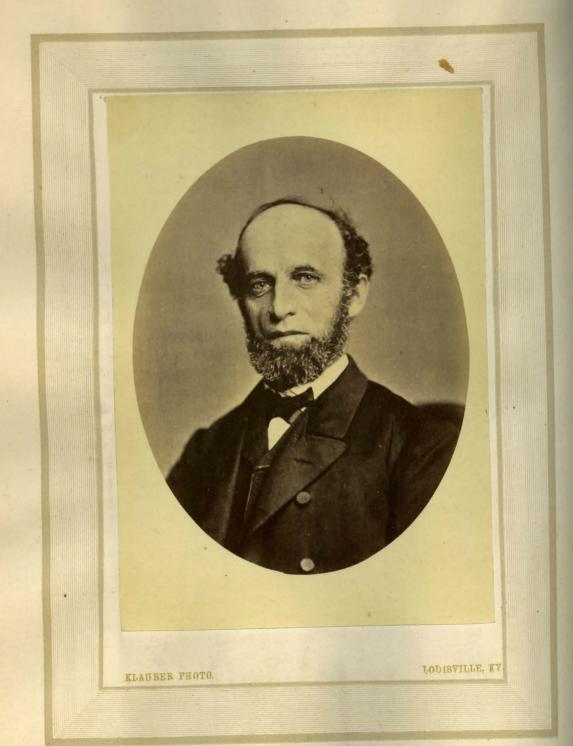
HIS gentleman, although not one of the pioneers of Louisville, was for about thirty years so closely and extensively identified, not only with its mercantile but every other element of its prosperity, that he richly deserves a place in its industrial and biographical history. He was the son of Joseph and Nancy Gardner, of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 14th of April, 1813. While he was yet very young his parents moved to Portland, Maine, where he attended the grammar-school until he was fifteen years of age. At that time he was brought face to face with the active duties of life by entering the retail grocery store of a Mr. Chute. Here he remained for several years, and acquired all the details of the business. His first venture for himself was made in 1833, by forming a partnership with a Mr. James S. Waite. After two years the firm was dissolved, and a Mr. John Hohn became his partner. In 1837, although the business had been ordinarily successful, its results were by no means satisfactory to Mr. Gardner, and he concluded to try a new field, in which, perchance, there might be less competition and greater advantages for small capitalists.

At the time of which we write Louisville was quite an enterprising town, and in fact had already begun to show unmistakable signs of its future importance. Mr. Gardner was quick to observe its unrivaled advantages for business, and promptly decided to make it the scene of his future operations. Obtaining the situation of a salesman and book-keeper with the firm of Thomas J. Martin & Co., in order to familiarize himself with business life in the West, he was able to wait for a favorable opportunity before he attempted it on his own account. In 1839 he entered the firm of Snead, Son & Co., wholesale grocers, etc. Shortly after his connection with that house began Mr. John S. Snead, the senior partner, died, and its name was changed to Snead, Gardner & Co. Business on a large scale was conducted on the corner of Second and Main streets, the present site of the People's Bank, until 1847, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Gardner then formed a partnership with S. S. Moody, and opened a large wholesale grocery at 196 Main Street, the firm-name being Gardner & Co. In 1859 Mr. Moody retired from the business, and Mr. Gardner became sole proprietor. But in 1862 his brothers A. H. and W. O. were admitted to an interest in the business, the name being unchanged. The year following, the two brothers having withdrawn, his son Charles H. became a partner with him under the same firm-name.

Mr. Gardner was possessed of very superior abilities. His mind was strong and active, and his information was alike accurate and extensive. His quick perception enabled him

to anticipate the wants of the community, and to adapt his business to the sometimes fickle tastes of society; and his characteristic energy impelled him to reach out after a goodly share of the business from every opening field. He was remarkably prompt to keep all his engagements; and among those who were intimately connected with him his integrity was undoubted, and his whole career was considered to be without a blemish. He laid the foundation both for the confidence that was reposed in him and for the success that crowned his life-labors by his frugality and correct business habits. In this respect we can point to him as a pattern for the young men of this day, many of whom seem slow to learn that economy is one of the most important elements of success in life. Besides his regular business, Mr. Gardner was largely interested in the banking interests of the city, and for many years was a director of the Falls City and the Northern banks. He was always ready to take an active part in all progressive movements, and in every effort for the amolioration of the condition of the respectable poor his services were very conspicuous, time and means being freely bestowed. As one of the trustees of the Cooke Benevolent Association he labored arduously to make it a success, and we may truly say that none entered more fully into the spirit of the movement. In disposition he was genial, courteous, and hospitable to all. A kind father, an affectionate husband, and a loyal citizen, he won the esteem of all whose privilege it was to know him intimately. After a lingering illness of several months he died, January 8, 1872, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Gardner was married in 1841 to Miss Laurina P. Hohn, of Portland, Maine.



### EMANUEL BAMBERGER.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or prunella."—POPE.

HAT energy and decision of character, combined with industry and integrity, make their possessor a marked individual in whatever field of labor he may engage is aptly illustrated by the business career of Emanuel Bamberger. The facts we have been able to gather in reference to him are as follows: He was born in the year 1811, in the southern portion of Bavaria, and was the youngest of five brothers. Owing to the poverty of his parents, his educational opportunities were quite limited; but this was more than counterbalanced by quick perception and a retentive memory; and hence he succeeded in acquiring a fair knowledge of the German language, and the rudiments of several other branches, before he had passed the period of boyhood. His parents died while he was still quite young, and as the realities of life then looked sterner than ever, he began to think of the land of plenty über dem meer, from whence he had heard such good reports from fellow-countrymen. Further observation fully convinced him that nothing but a life of drudgery awaited him in his native land, so he set sail for America, and landed on the shores of the new world penniless and friendless, but full of hope for the best, based upon a determination to do his utmost to advance his position by every honorable means within his reach.

By hard labor and strict economy he accumulated what then seemed to him the nucleus of a working capital, and moved from the East to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he wisely concluded there would be less competition, and therefore greater advantages for men of limited means. This was in the spring of 1837; and some fifteen months later we find him settled in the village of Wilsonville, Spencer County, Kentucky, where he had commenced as a dry-goods merchant on a small scale. By honorable dealing he soon won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and of the community at large, and in time received the appointment of postmaster, the functions of which office were performed in conjunction with his regular business.

After remaining at Wilsonville about six years, and accumulating quite a capital, he concluded to employ it where a larger and more propitious field presented itself, and selected Louisville, moving thither in 1844. Here he opened a retail dry-goods store on

Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and soon established for himself a first-class trade. His store was known favorably far and wide through the surrounding country and city as the *cheapest*. Step by step he paved the way for the enviable position he occupied in later years at the head of the dry-goods trade in the South vest.

In 1852 his brother-in-law, Mr. N. Bloom, entered into partnership with him, when with their combined capital they ventured to commence business as wholesalers of drygoods. It soon became evident that success was following them in this branch; and in fact it was but five years before they were obliged to look around for more spacious quarters. In 1857 they purchased the wholesale stock of A. Gowdy & Co., at No. 193 Main Street.

Mr. Bamberger had now overcome the difficulties incident to the establishment of a business with inadequate means, and had fairly mounted the ladder of prosperity; but instead of being satisfied to do a moderate and quiet business, his ambition rose with his circumstances; new fields for trade were sought in all directions, till the retail merchant, selling thousands, had become a wholesale merchant, selling millions. To such an extent had his business increased in 1864 that he was compelled to remove to New York in order to superintend the purchase of goods. But, although he thus became a non-resident, he never lost sight of the interests of the city in which he had achieved such a wonderful success. He made it a point to invest his surplus capital here, and some of the most elegant buildings in Louisville are monuments to his financial skill and enterprise.

In 1865 the firm-name was changed from E. Bamberger & Co. to Bamberger, Bloom & Co., his oldest son, Levi Bamberger, being then admitted to a partnership. From this time forward his business interests constantly increased, and with such consummate skill was the whole conducted that one unbroken chain of prosperity seemed to attend all the transactions of the house; for the trifling losses that unavoidably occurred in a business of such magnitude are not worthy of consideration, although they might result in serious consequences to houses that did not aspire to a position above mediocre in the world of mercantile pursuits.

But with all his accumulation of wealth he seemed to remember the Divine injunction, "If riches increase, set not thy heart upon them." His great practical mind must of necessity have been active in some important field of enterprise, and for him to be once thoroughly interested in any line of business was a guarantee that success would be evolved from it. But it was the *process* of such achievements more than the result that gave him most pleasure; and so, while he gratefully recognized the Providence that smiled upon and crowned his labors with an abundance of the good things of this life, he never forgot that he was a steward, and as such dispensed bountifully, though unostentatiously, to the deserving poor every where, without distinction of creed, color, or nationality. None were too indigent to be overlooked by him; and so far from being lifted up above his fellows by prosperity, his affability, his simplicity, and his characteristic gentleness followed him to the close of his peaceful life. Residing in a beautiful residence in New York, and surrounded

by his family and devoted friends, he enjoyed with moderation his hard-earned wealth, and derived his greatest pleasure from the fact that his family enjoyed health and happiness. In social life he was beloved by all, having a kind word and a pleasant smile for every one. No one could long enjoy his society without being deeply attached to him.

Mr. Bamberger was a regular attendant at the house of worship, and devoted both time and means to the advancement of the cause of his co-religionists, among whom he occupied a prominent position.

But alas! he has gone the way of all flesh. In the fall of 1867 our community was shocked to learn of his untimely death, which occurred on the 17th day of September. Although only in the prime of life, and surrounded with every comfort that heart could desire, he with resignation and fortitude awaited his death, conscious to the end—dying as he had lived, a good and noble man. Peace to thy ashes, and let thy name, Emanuel Bamberger, be thy epitaph.

Mr. Bamberger was married at the age of twenty-three to one who in after-years shared with him both the cares of a business life and the blessings which God had showered upon them. Both have long since departed, and nothing remains but their good names and deeds.

## WILLIAM FONTAINE BULLOCK.

T is impossible, even in so short and necessarily imperfect a sketch as we are about to present, to justly understand the life and character of any man without some conception of the history of the times and condition of society in which he lived. These are the influences which form his sentiments and determine his career, and to these must be attributed in almost all cases not only what of good but also what of evil the world may find in his life to praise or blame.

The early history of Kentucky is not unfamiliar. Those rude and adventurous woodsmen who forced a toilsome march across intervening mountains returned to Virginia and North Carolina, telling of the discovered wilderness of fertile lands, abounding in game and blooming with the untouched and primeval beauty of nature. Thus, hardly a century ago, the immigration began, and men of the cavalier settlements of the colonies fought their way step by step, and established themselves where none but heroes could come or live. By such men the state was settled, and from such men the people of the state are chiefly descended—a population whose spirit and bravery to this day make them distinguished.

The lands of Kentucky, being originally owned by the state of Virginia, were distributed by patents to the early settlers, and laid off in great part by what are locally known as "chimney-corner" surveys. It thus happened that the greatest amount of confusion and conflict arose as to land-titles, producing a prolific source of litigation. There sprung therefore from the needs of the times a long list of lawyers, whose names are known far and wide in the land. They rendered the legal annals of the state conspicuous wherever the common law is known for the learning and erudition displayed in the subtleties and intricacies of the ancient system of real-property law. The names of many of those lawyers are familiar to all. Boyle, Mills, Owsley, Clay, Bibb, Marshall, Rowan, Barry, and later Robertson, Crittenden, Pirtle, and Nicholas, are a few of the many who gave fame to the state and who represent that great era of our history.

While Kentucky was at this time distinguished for lawyers and statesmen, she was distinguished for nothing else, except perhaps the character of her people. The whole tendency of the moral and intellectual development was in this direction. What of poetry or eloquence or science or art appeared found its only outlet in the forum. The people were hardy and brave, but lacking in æsthetic culture. The system of education was very inadequate; in fact no public system existed; and there were none of those provisions



which enlightened civilization makes for those who, being unable to care for themselves, must look to society for protection. No man had risen up to lead the minds of the people toward the great eleemosynary and educational institutions which while they mark also make civilization.

Among such a people and in such a society William Fontaine Bullock was born, on the 16th of January, 1807, in Fayette County, Kentucky, of which Lexington is the county-seat. His father, Edmund Bullock, owned and lived upon a large farm in the center of the Blue-grass Region. Edmund Bullock was a typical southern gentleman of wealth and education. He was a native of Hanover County, Virginia, and emigrated at an early day to Kentucky. He soon became a prominent citizen of the state; was for many years a representative in the legislature from the county of Fayette; was at various sessions speaker of the house of representatives, and upon the death of George Madison, governor, he was elected speaker of the senate. He was distinguished as a presiding officer by his dignified manners and his prompt, enlightened, and impartial administration of the duties of his office. He was a man of fine culture, and was remarkable equally for his courteous and elegant manners and his unswerving devotion to truth and honor. He lived to an extreme old age, without a blot upon his name, honored and revered by all who knew him To such a father the subject of this sketch was indebted for his early training and for the principles which have marked his high and honorable career.

William F. Bullock at an early period exhibited a fondness for study, and such was his proficiency at a country school that he entered Transylvania University, and was graduated in 1824, when he was but seventeen years of age. This university, for many years the most renowned institution in the Mississippi Valley, was situated at Lexington. For a long time in the early history of Kentucky that city enjoyed a large portion of the renown of the state. It is situated in one of the richest agricultural districts in the West. The first newspaper printed west of the Alleghany Mountains was published in Lexington; and while Transylvania University was under the auspicious administration of President Holly it is doubtful whether any city in the United States possessed a larger share of intellectual activity.

Mr. Bullock left these classic halls with high honors, and an accomplished scholar. As an orator he was unrivaled in that institution; and such was his great distinction that upon the return of Mr. Clay to Kentucky after his vote for Mr. Adams, when his congressional district determined, in its own words, "to speak its instructions to Henry Clay in a language that could neither be misunderstood nor mistaken," the youthful orator of Transylvania was selected to deliver the speech welcoming home the great statesman. It was an occasion of deep interest, that drew together an immense assembly of Kentuckians and citizens of other states. Mr. Bullock's speech was worthy of the great occasion, and was long remembered by those who heard it, even with the thunder-tones of the great orator and sage of Ashland ringing in their ears, as an effort of which any son of Kentucky might well be proud.

It is interesting to remark here that many years afterward, in 1867, upon the unveiling of the statue of Henry Clay, sculptured by Hart, the great Kentucky artist, Judge Bullock was called on to deliver the oration. It was an occasion of very great interest and pride to all Kentuckians. It was the state giving homage, through her greatest artist, to her greatest statesman and citizen. Judge Bullock was awarded the honor of making the address on account of his position, powers of oratory, and the intimate acquaintance he had with the life and character of Mr. Clay. The oration was remarkable not only for power and eloquence, but especially for the just and discriminating analysis of the character of the great statesman. It thus happens that two of the most memorable efforts of Judge Bullock's life were in honor of Mr. Clay—one in the first and the other in the last years of his career.

In 1828 Mr. Bullock removed to Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the state, where he soon obtained high rank at the bar. After a probation of ten years at the bar the public voice called him to a seat in the Kentucky Legislature. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1838, 1840, and 1841, and was the author of some of the noblest monuments of Kentucky legislation. To his well-directed efforts, that never knew fatigue while the cause needed exertion, Kentucky is indebted for her common-school system. He introduced the bill in the legislature, and by his eloquence his entire mastery of the whole subject, and his untiring labors, both as the eloquent exponent of the cause before the legislature and the profound writer for the press, he so deeply engraved the merits of the common-school system upon the public mind that it now defies all the powers of its enemies. The original appropriation was eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a portion of the dividend paid to Kentucky from the surplus revenue of the General Government. This sum was loaned to the state on her bonds, This was a vast outlay for the times; and when it is considered that the proposition was new to the people, and the people as a whole comparatively uneducated, it was a great legislative achievement. In 1843 an attempt was made to cancel these bonds, by which the common-school system would have been utterly destroyed. Mr. Bullock was not at that time a member of the legislature, but he earnestly appealed through the press against this great outrage. He went to Frankfort, and was allowed the honor of addressing both houses of the legislature upon the subject. While the danger lasted he was always at his post, battling for the cause which had enlisted his zeal and his best abilities. To his noble exertions, his thorough understanding of the subject, and his persuasive eloquence Kentucky is indebted for her common-school system, a system that has benefited the people of the state more than can be estimated. A lasting debt of gratitude is due Judge Bullock for his services in the cause of education.

Nor were the philanthropic exertions of Mr. Bullock while he was in the legislature confined to the cause of popular education. When efforts were first begun in Kentucky for an improved management of the insane these efforts found in him a zealous and intelligent champion. In 1842 he produced a profound impression upon the public mind

by a report which he submitted to the legislature on the management of the insane. The report was an able document, compiled with great labor and care, and furnishing facts and statistics procured from all parts of the world. He accompanied the report with a speech which commanded the attention of the state; and to his exertions the triumph of the cause is due. Kentucky has been exceedingly liberal since that time in her appropriations to the insane; and her lunatic asylums now compare for excellence with any in the United States. To Judge Bullock is due the honor of the improvements in Kentucky in ameliorating the condition of the insane. He did for Kentucky what Pinel did for France.

Another crowning glory of his legislative career was in his successful exertions to procure an endowment from the state for an institution for the education of the blind. His eloquent advocacy of the cause, his zeal and energy, were crowned with success, and in 1841 the legislature appropriated ten thousand dollars toward establishing a school for the blind. This institution has been increased and perfected until it is now perhaps the most complete in the United States. The pupils, besides receiving a useful and thorough education, are instructed in music, and are taught various mechanical arts. This is the favorite eleemosynary institution of Kentucky, and has received most liberal support from the legislature. It is now a noble and flourishing charity. Judge Bullock was one of the original trustees, and has been president of the board from its organization until the present time.

Judge Bullock is also president of the American Printing-house for the Blind, and has been since the death of its first president, James Guthrie. This is an institution national in its character, and is the only establishment of its kind, outside of Boston, in the country. It supplies to the blind all kinds of text-books, maps, and many of the classic works in English literature. The blind are supplied with these books free of charge where they are unable to pay for them. This is peculiarly a Kentucky institution, of which the state is justly proud.

Judge Bullock has also always been the president of the Cooke Benevolent Institution, for the care of indigent women, founded by James Cooke. The trustees by their successful management have increased their funds, and the charity is now in a flourishing condition, and will increase in usefulness.

These are the monuments of the legislative and private career of Judge Bullock, and his friends point to them as the characteristics of the man. They have conferred unnumbered benefits upon Kentucky, the effects of which will go on increasing from year to year. They show how a man, born in a community careless of and ignorant of these great necessities of civilization, possessing in a high degree the qualities of the popular hero of the day—courage, eloquence, and high legal attainments—has bravely laid aside the mere natural desire for applause and official position to pursue the grander, more unselfish, and more obscure life of the patriot and philanthropist. It is in this respect that Judge Bullock's character and life have been most remarkable and most deserving of honor. No one who knows him doubts that the highest political honors have been within his reach.

He had the capacity, the genius, the education; and nothing lacked but that he saw his state needed his services in a sphere that, however noble, was not to be rewarded by popular applause and enthusiasm. It is this that has marked his life from the greatest to the smallest things. As in politics he sacrificed popular rewards for the good of the people, so in private life his fortune, his services have always been free to be given to his friends and to the helpless. No man has ever been more constantly called upon to sacrifice himself and his interests for others, and no man has more nobly and unselfishly responded to such demands. In the nature of things he will never be accredited for many of his acts. His history will be written in effects rather than words. The name of a hunter who a hundred years ago scalped a half-dozen Indians may remain longer upon the minds of the people, yet the people themselves can not live so long that they will not feel the benefit of Judge Bullock's life. In his life the reward which he has most deserved seems to have been that which belongs to a man who has lived "integer vitæ, scelerisque purus," and after his death his monument will endure in the good work done by him.

After his retirement from the legislature Judge Bullock never again held public office of took an active part in politics. Although often urged to enter the arena of national politics, and for which he was eminently fitted by his profound attainments and acknowledged ability, he has always preferred the dignified retirement of the private citizen, contented to devote his talents to the more congenial pursuits of his profession and to works of charity and practical benevolence. He was a candidate for the state senate in 1864, compelled by the desires of the people rather than his own wishes to make the race. He was the candidate of the conservative party, and was the choice of a large majority of the voters in his district. His election was certain beyond a doubt upon a fair vote, but was defeated by bayonets at the polls. During the war Judge Bullock was a Union man, and all his sentiments and efforts were at first to avert the unhappy controversy, and then in sympathy with the government, while he opposed with great earnestness the innovations upon the constitution and enhancement of Federal power which were brought about by the war.

In 1846 Judge Bullock was appointed to the bench as judge of the Fifth Judicial District. The appointment gave general satisfaction. His high legal reputation, his urbanity of demeanor, his decision and firmness, and his universally acknowledged integrity in all things gave an earnest of a successful career in his new sphere of usefulness, which was fully redeemed by his judicial course. There was no court in Kentucky which sustained a higher character, nor was there one which commanded a greater degree of confidence. The interests committed to this court were of much greater magnitude than are to be found in any other judicial district in Kentucky. Louisville, the commercial emporium of the state, was in the circuit, and the most important questions of commercial law were frequently presented for adjudication. The court also had criminal jurisdiction, and the criminal docket was the largest and most interesting in the state. This complication necessarily required a judge of ability and learning. The judiciary of

Kentucky has been adorned with names that would have commanded respect any where, but none has ever attracted a larger show of public confidence and respect than Judge Bullock's. A striking evidence of this fact was furnished by the election of judges by the people in the sixth year of Judge Bullock's judicial life. The new constitution of Kentucky required the election of judges by a popular vote, and in 1851 the first election took place. The district had been so changed that but one of the former counties in Judge Bullock's district remained, and three new ones were added to it. In this state of things a competitor for the office presented himself under auspicious circumstances for success. There were portions of the district in which this gentleman had formerly commanded an extraordinary popular vote, and he was supposed to be much more favorably known in the new portions of the district than Judge Bullock. But the election showed the deep hold which an upright and independent judge has upon public affection. Notwithstanding the popularity of his talented opponent, Judge Bullock was elected by a large majority.

In the performance of his judicial functions Judge Bullock knew no authority but duty to law and justice. He is singularly free from all those elements that narrow, warp, and bias the mind, and he held the scales of justice with as perfect an equipoise as is possible to any human being. He knew neither fear, favor, nor affection, and could neither be cajoled or denounced into doing judicial wrong. He was clear in his judgment, prompt in decisions, and firm and unwavering in the discharge of every duty. The firm, independent, and conscientious discharge of judicial duty gave him a strong hold upon the people, and he was most popular, respected, and beloved; nor did he find favor in the sight of the people alone, but stood high in the esteem of those most just of all judicial critics, his professional brethren.

In 1856 Judge Bullock was tendered the nomination for chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. It was generally desired that he should accept the position, and he was strongly urged so to do by the bar, the press, and the people. But being still circuit judge, and having held the office since 1846, he felt that the urgent demand which was made upon him by the voters of his district to stand for the office again could not be refused. It was such an honorable and complimentary indorsement that he could find but one way to respond.

In 1849 Judge Bullock was elected to the chair of "The Law of Real Property and the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence," in the Law Department of the University of Louisville. This position he filled until 1870, when he resigned, to the great loss of the school. He was highly appreciated by his eminent colleagues in the school, and commanded the respect and affection of his classes. Profoundly versed in the science of law, with a mind singularly clear and full, possessing great powers of elocution, perspicuous and direct in his teachings, with an enlarged and matured experience in the practice of the law, he made a most useful, popular, and impressive teacher.

Judge Bullock retired from the bench in r855, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being intrusted with a large and important business.

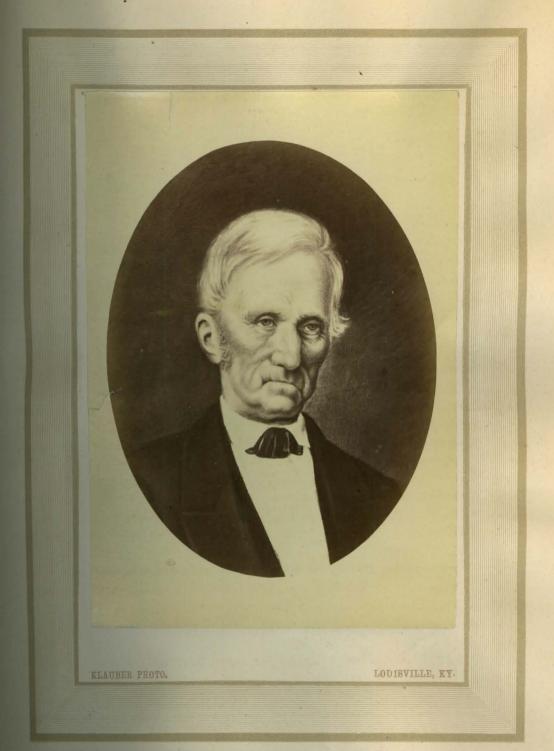
# ROBERT F. HIBBITT.

F commerce be the genius the merchants are the genii of civilization. Their magic wand points out the spot where cities shall rise and states spring up. Such is, such has ever been their mission. Hence in this industrial history we are bound by every consideration to give extended notices of the men who by early devotion to this pursuit have laid the foundation of our present and prospective metropolitan proportions. We have selected the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article as a representative man of his class. Being one of the most prominent merchants of the city for nearly half a century, and one of our most favorably known citizens besides, no one can question the propriety of the selection.

Robert F. Hibbitt was born at Exton, Rutlandshire, England, January 25, 1793. After the limited educational advantages afforded him he learned the trade of a florist. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he determined to try his fortune in the new world. Landing in New York, he proceeded westward as far as Pittsburgh, where he remained one year, when he came to Louisville and formed a partnership with old William Booth, on the Preston-street Road, for the purpose of prosecuting the gardening business. This was continued about two years, when he disposed of his interest and returned to England for his betrothed, a Miss Susanna Cole, whom he married April 11, 1821. Crossing old ocean again for the land of his adoption, he arrived at New Yorkwith his wife, and from thence came direct to Louisville. After casting around for a time in order to find a suitable field for his energies, he finally engaged in the grocery business on Market Street, between Third and Fourth streets, in a frame building on the north side. This was in 1822, and when there were but two brick buildings on the street. This was the first temperance grocery ever established in the city, and to this day, through all its changes, the firm has never sold liquor.

Mr. Hibbitt carried on his business at the same place until about 1850, although in 1844 he was obliged to go down, with many of his neighbors, in the financial troubles of the period. But such a character had he established for integrity of purpose that he was able to continue his business, and finally pay every obligation and acquire a handsome competency. In 1850 he moved to the opposite side of the street, between Second and Third streets. Remaining here until 1860, he then removed to the premises now occupied

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by his son, and where the business is conducted under the same firm-name, although it is at present composed of George A. Hibbitt and R. C. Armstrong, a son-in-law of the subject of our sketch.

In all the relations of life Mr. Hibbitt was truly exemplary. It is said of him by those who knew him long and intimately that he was possessed of such indomitable energy and untiring industry that he was superior to the most forbidding circumstances. He was rigidly honest and truthful in all his business transactions. Failing, and availing himself of the bankrupt law, he was legally free from every obligation; but all the freedom he felt or desired from this source was sufficient time to meet the demands of every paper to which he had put his name, either as principal or indorser. His efforts in this direction were abundantly blessed, and in a few years from the time of his suspension he was able to say, "I owe no man any thing." And as a consequence of his integrity and inviolable truth, no house stood higher in the world of commerce. His paper was said to be "gilt-edged," and his "word was as good as a bond."

But although he displayed so much energy and financial ability in prosecuting the business of life, it was by no means to the neglect of his spiritual welfare. More than any one of our acquaintance did he seem to apprehend and appreciate the meaning of the apostle's injunction, "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." He was indeed and in truth diligent in business and fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. He had within him the power of spiritual life, and it glowed in his bosom like the fire on the lips of the prophet when addressing the throne of grace; and his influence for good in every field of Christian labor was largely augmented by the intensity and acuteness of his sympathies. Stern as were some of the qualities of his mind, he could not speak to a fellow-sinner of the unbounded love of God without melting to tears; and he could not witness the privations or sufferings of any one without both mentally bearing their grief and promptly giving whatever relief may have happened to be his to give. But far better than any tribute we can offer to the memory and life-labors of this excellent man are the closing words of his funeral discourse by the Rev. Dr. Rivers:

"Wherever there was the manifestation of Christian charity there he delighted to be. He believed in the power of experimental religion, and rejoiced in a personal knowledge of Christ. The religion of the heart was manifested in the noblest sympathies, and in a walk so pure and blameless as but few had ever equaled. His fervent spirit would often burst forth in prayer or praise in words of unusual pith and power. I have heard him in the love-feast when he seemed for a brief period to be almost inspired, so strikingly earnest and touching were his utterances. He was a positive man in the best sense of that term. He never occupied an equivocal position. His convictions were positive, and he was not slow to let them be known, however unpalatable they might be to others. A spirit like his disdained hypocrisy and scorned every vain sham. His life was hid with Christ in God. His communion with God was consistent and deep; it bathed his spirit with celestial light and filled his soul with inexpressible joy. While engaged in his daily

business his thoughts were ever concentrated on the right, and his heart was stayed on God. . . .

"He was a benevolent man in the largest and fullest sense of that word. The Lord's poor were the objects not of sentimental compassion, but of active benevolence. He literally fed the hungry and clothed the naked. He dried the tear of the widow and hushed the complaints of the orphan. The stranger was relieved of his wants, the sick was visited and administered to in his anguish, and the injunction of our Savior in regard to the poor that ye have always with you was never neglected by him. Many will miss our brother, but none will miss him more than the poor. . . Religion was with him a part of his every-day life; it was mixed up with every transaction; it interpenetrated every element of his character; it was the soul of his justice, the heart of his charity, the life of his integrity, and the end and aim of his existence; and he was no less a Christian in his store and in the bosom of his family than in the church, and was always alive to the calls of duty. He rejoiced in the Lord always; even at midnight he was often heard praising God in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. In Christian courage he was like Paul, in rigid temperance he resembled Timothy, and in honest simplicity he was like Nathaniel, in whom was no guile.

"After taking more than his customary part in the business of the official board on Monday evening, he returned to his home in better than usual health, and apparently more cheerful. Arriving at home, he was soon heard in earnest prayer for God's blessing upon the family. We may suppose that, watched by angels, he slept sweetly during the night. In the morning God took him. As a citizen he was an honest man, without reproach; as a merchant he was faithful to every trust and just to every man; as a Christian he was rigid yet rejoicing, exacting yet forbearing and forgiving; as a philanthropist he never allowed the poor to be neglected, but was always liberal in supplying their needs; as a father he was tender and affectionate. He loved his children and his grandchildren with a devotion that was beautiful. He dispensed a liberal hospitality to numerous friends, who were always impressed with the beautiful manifestations of the domestic relation that were exhibited in that large household. He welcomed into his heart and home the wife of his son, and always loved her as his own daughter. He delighted in the innocent sports of his grandchildren, and attached them to him by ties which death has been too weak to sever. Death could break his heart-strings and cut the thread of life, but could not place even a strain upon that threefold cord that bound loving hearts in one. He is gone! A more honest man never lived; a more sincere Christian never died; no purer spirit has ever gone from the church in Louisville to the church in Heaven. Let us honor his virtues and follow his example, and in a few short years at most we that mourn him now shall rejoice in a reunion which shall be as joyous as it shall be undisturbed by all the changes of time and through all the cycles of eternity."

The fruit of his first marriage was six children, five of whom attained their majority; viz., Harriet E., Charles T., George A., Francis M., and Malvina. Having lost the wife

of his youth April 11, 1838, he married again, three years later, to Mrs. Rachel Clapham, who died in 1852, leaving no issue.

The death of Mr. Hibbitt occurred on the 25th of July, 1871, under the following circumstances: Having risen at five o'clock in the morning, he busied himself by mowing the grass in the garden, and having finished the job was about to take a seat upon the steps, when he was observed by his son to be falling. Supposed to be fainting, he was received into the loving arms of his son, and was found to be dead. The immense crowd of citizens that thronged the Broadway Church to pay their last tribute of respect attest that he has been a tower of strength in the business community and a living epistle among all the churches.

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### JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

R. JOSEPH BUCHANAN, who died at Louisville in September, 1829, while editing the "Focus and Journal" (predecessor of the "Louisville Journal"), which was founded by himself and Mr. W. W. Worsley, was one of the most remarkable men of his time in the originality and vigor of his mind. Of modest bearing, and singularly destitute of ambition, either pecuniary or social, with no advantages of fortune or family, he never attained the success to which he was entitled, though widely known and highly esteemed for his extraordinary mental powers and faultless personal character.

Born in Washington County, Virginia, in 1785, he spent his early years amid the poverty and hardship of frontier life in Tennessee, on the Cumberland, and acquired during his limited opportunities of schooling the reputation of a genius. In 1804 he attended Transylvania University at Lexington, where he displayed superior mathematical talent and originality. In five years from his arrival at Lexington, a diffident and inexperienced rustic of nineteen years, he had acquired a respectable collegiate education, had carried through his medical studies, had emigrated to Mississippi and commenced practice at Port Gibson, had written a medical work on fever, had spent some time at Philadelphia, had returned to Lexington, and had originated the organization of a medical school in which, notwithstanding his comparative youth and inexperience, he was appointed to the chair of Institutes of Medicine, with colleagues of distinguished ability, one of whom (Dudley) became in time the most distinguished surgeon of the West. Giving up the school from lack of faith in the efficient co-operation of his colleagues, he published in 1812 a portion of the fruits of his philosophic research in the form of a volume of three hundred and thirty-six pages, called the "Philosophy of Human Nature," a work of remarkably profound and original character, the production of which within six years from his first appearance as an unpolished rustic, feeble in health and cramped in resources, indicates that he was one of the master-minds to which the profoundest problems of life are familiar themes. Of this work Prof. L. P. Yandell, in his interesting sketches of the medical literature of Kentucky, says, "The 'Philosophy of Human Nature' may be pronounced a work of genius, and after all that has been written on the subject the student of physiology will read it with interest. In following his speculations one is continually reminded of the views which have been rendered so popular by the writings of Huxley, Tyndall, Carpenter, and Herbert Spencer. The followers of these able writers indeed will be surprised to see how often these doctrines have been anticipated by Dr. Buchanan in this work."

In every thing that he undertook of an intellectual character Dr. Buchanan surpassed all competition in the profundity of his conceptions. When at college he produced elaborate criticisms upon the calculations of Newton and the geometrical demonstrations of Euclid, in which he demanded more rigid accuracy of reasoning. While a medical student he investigated the laws of light and relations of colors, showing the practicability of producing the music of light by a succession of colors following each other according to harmonific laws, and filling the entire hall of exhibition, on which subject he read an able essay to the medical society of Lexington. After the publication of his book his pen was occupied in editorial labor on the old "Reporter" at Lexington, the "Palladium" at Frankfort, and the "Western Spy" at Cincinnati; on the History of the War of 1812; the Life of General George Rogers Clark; upon education, law, and the applications of steam-power. He was an ardent advocate of the Pestalozzian improvements in education, and demonstrated their value by conducting a school. After abandoning the practice of medicine he mastered the science of law, and gave a course of lectures to a law-school at Lexington about 1817, attended by a class some of whom have been eminent in the history of Kentucky.

Struck with the remarkable and exaggerated reports published in 1820 of improvements in the steam-engine, he investigated the subject, and produced improvements in the steamengine surpassing all that had ever been deemed possible, in the way of lightness, economy, and absolute safety. The most recent inventions and improvements of the present time (half a century later) have scarcely equaled the invention of Dr. Buchanan in 1822. The generation of steam in small tubes incapable of explosion was his fundamental idea, and after the loss of many thousand lives his principle is now slowly making its way to adoption. The practicability of his invention was demonstrated with a model engine in driving the machinery of a cotton-factory, in propelling a small boat, and in driving a wagon through the streets of Louisville before a crowd of wondering spectators, while railroads and locomotives were quite unknown. But at that day there were neither the mechanical shops nor the capital and enterprise in Kentucky for such undertakings, and his experimental demonstrations, like those of Fitch in 1787 at Philadelphia, produced no practical result. The air-engine, or caloric engine, as sometimes called, was also invented by Dr. Buchanan, and his plans published in the "Louisville Advertiser" about the same time that it was invented and put into successful operation in Scotland by Stirling. It is believed by many that this style of engine must ultimately supersede steam, from its superior economy and safety, if its durability can be secured. Either of these inventions of Dr. Buchanan, if they had been introduced into use, would have saved the vast amount of human life which has been sacrificed by the explosion of boilers.

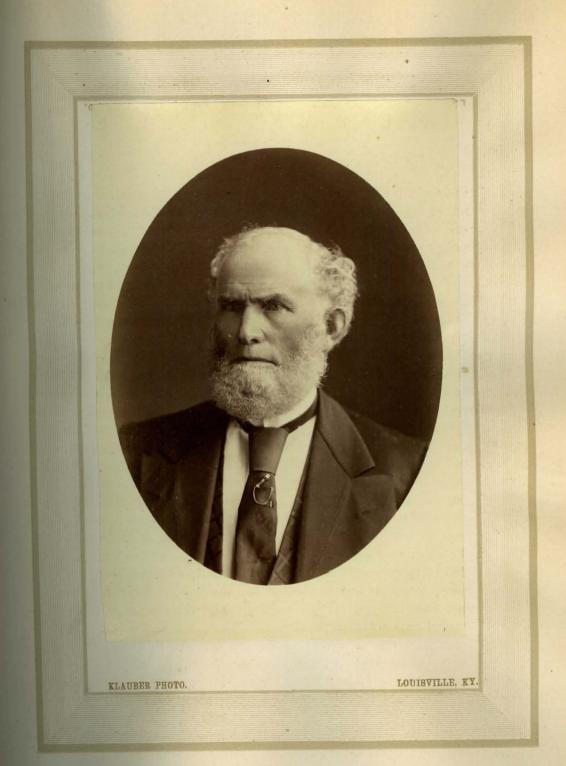
In the prime of his life Dr. Buchanan was cut off by typhoid fever in 1829, at the commencement of a promising editorial career, leaving a wife and one son, Professor J. R. Buchanan, whose labors have occupied a similar field in science and philosophy. In the writings of Dr. Buchanan we recognize the luminous conciseness and simplicity of Hume, with an originality unsurpassed by any writer on the philosophy of man.

#### RICHARDSON BURGE.

F the hundreds who have sought out Louisville as the place in which to employ their energies, unknown to fame, unpreceded by friends who could give a helping hand, with little except a stout heart, clear intellect, and resolute will to serve as monitor and guide, there are few at the present time occupying a more conspicuous position in their chosen calling than Richardson Burge. We regret that his retiring disposition prevents us from giving more than a mere outline of his business career; but as there is no one in the city whose business history can be better quoted for the encouragement of those about to launch out on the perilous and uncertain voyage of life, to illustrate the triumphs of industry, integrity, enterprise, and fidelity, we have determined to present what few facts are known to us, although they principally refer to results.

Richardson Burge is a native of Prince George County, Virginia, and was born in 1810. After laboriously working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age he then, with a meager education and a very small capital, commenced the career of a country merchant. By industry, prudence, economy, and assiduous attention to business he very soon accumulated capital sufficient to warrant his removal to Petersburg, where a more extended field for mercantile operations presented itself. The constant and by this time habitual exercise of the sterling qualities above adverted to again brought him success, and such a measure of success too that would have doubtless satisfied one of less ambition, or one who did not feel that he united in himself the elements of success on a large scale. Be that as it may, in 1839 he removed to Louisville, where he engaged in the tobacco trade, which he has prosecuted to the present time with most remarkable success. In 1849, after being connected with the tobacco trade of Louisville for ten years, an insurance company was inaugurated by the operators, of which Mr. Burge was elected president; and since that time he has frequently filled the office of president or director of other moneyed corporations in the city.

In 1855, having been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations, he wisely concluded that, instead of continuing to amass wealth until he should be physically incapable of its enjoyment, he would gratify his tastes and reap some of the solid advantages accruing from the proper use of this world's goods; and being attracted by the beautiful and commanding site of old Fort Nelson, he was induced to purchase it of his father-in-law, Elisha Applegate, Esq., when he proceeded to erect a large, elegant, and substantial mansion, in which, while his active temperament would not permit him to withdraw entirely



from business circles, he could enjoy the fruit of his labor. This attractive edifice stands on the very spot where once stood the "old fort," around which the pioneers worked, fought, feasted, and suffered with great cordiality; and being thus of much historic interest it can not fail to arrest the attention of all who promenade Seventh Street, between Main and the river.

As already intimated, the subject of this article is emphatically a self-made man, and is known by the writer to have encountered difficulties to his advancement which nothing but the most indomitable energy could have enabled him to surmount. He is now, by the smiles of Providence on his own exertions, regarded by those who know him as one of the most respectable, independent, and useful citizens of Louisville. By the judicious but liberal expenditure of his ample means he has at once contributed largely to the material growth and beauty of his adopted city, and by his example inspired others with confidence in its future greatness. A number of spacious and elegant storehouses stand as monuments of his industry, enterprise, and success as a man of business.

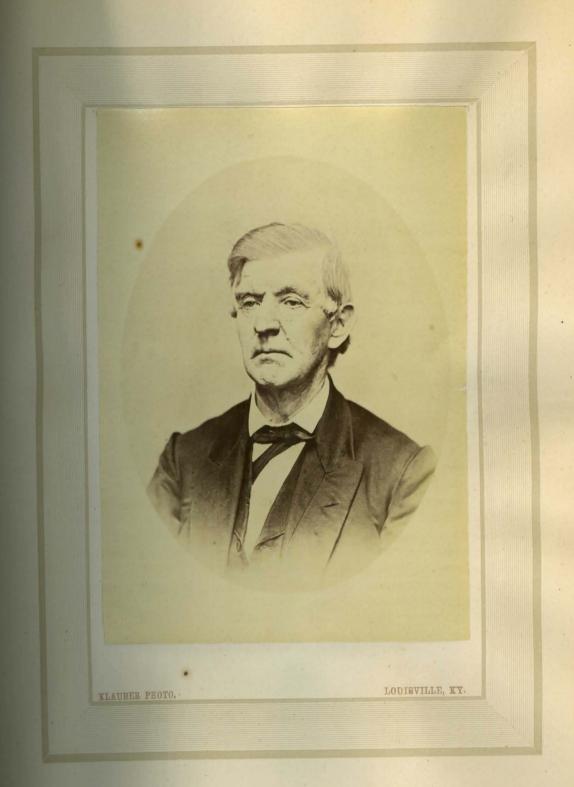
Since 1870 Mr. Albert Burge, the only son of our subject, has been associated with him in conducting his extensive business. We understand that this house exports all or nearly all its tobacco to Europe.

Although risking offense, we can not conclude this brief and imperfect sketch without adding some of the warmer tints which relieve the monotonous picture of a business life. From the time of his arrival he has been favorable to every public enterprise that was calculated to benefit the city and insure the welfare of the community; a patron of art and popular education; an exemplar of human magnanimity; scrupulously conscientious, cheerful in spirit, courteous, and yet gracefully dignified; and we trust that no untoward event will prevent him from long enjoying the fruit of his active life.

### HENRY MILLER.

HE observation of a late writer in the "London Times" is doubtless true, that "the greatness of our great men is quite as much a bodily affair as a mental one." It is in the physical man that the moral as well as the intellectual man lies hid; and hence when all parts of his nature are equally disciplined, so that he can go forth to the battle of life equally poised, then is it that he distances competitors in the profession of his choice, and stands head and shoulders above his fellows. If the physical powers are exclusively cultivated, an athlete or a savage is the result; the moral only, and we may expect an enthusiast or a maniac; the intellectual only, and we find a diseased oddity. The great and good man named at the head of this article seemed to realize that the complete man can only be formed; and therefore it was a life-study with him to preserve the balance of all his powers, so that he might be an embodiment of those rules of life and health which he enforced upon others; and hence it is as well for the perfect type of manhood that he exhibited as his professional skill that we desire to pay a tribute to his memory.

Dr. Henry Miller was of German descent, but his father, a native of Maryland, immigrated to Kentucky in the last century, and was one of the three original settlers of the village of Glasgow, in the county of Barren. In this comparatively uninhabited country our subject drew his first breath November 1, 1800. Although he did not enjoy the advantage of a collegiate course, he acquired a good English education at private schools, and subsequently obtained a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, logic, metaphysics, geometry, mathematics, and belles-lettres, and became in fact one of the best informed of the intellectual circle in which he moved. At the age of seventeen he entered upon the study of medicine under the tuition of Drs. Bainbridge and Gist, who were engaged in a large practice at Glasgow and the surrounding country. At that day there were but few apothecaries or dentists in the state, and physicians kept a full supply of drugs in their shops (as they were then called), made their own pharmaceutical preparations, and put up their own prescriptions, besides extracting teeth, the only dental operation performed by them. Blood-letting was in vogue at that time, and the subjects of the operation came to the doctor's shop to have it performed. As most of the pharmacy, dentistry, and bleeding devolved upon the students, it is presumable that opportunities for perfecting themselves in those branches were abundant. Having read medicine for two years, he entered the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and attended the first full course of lectures. This was in 1819. At the expiration of the session Dr. Miller returned



to his native village, where he was at once offered a partnership by his former preceptor, Dr. Bainbridge, which he accepted. Practicing until the fall of 1821, he returned to Lexington and attended his second course of lectures, at the conclusion of which he graduated with honor, having maintained throughout his course a high rank among his fellow-students. His inaugural thesis was the "Relations between the Sanguiferous and Nervous Systems," and bore such distinct marks of genius, and so highly was it esteemed by his brethren, that it was published at the time—no ordinary compliment in those days. Returning to Glasgow, he resumed the practice without a partner; but in 1822, the faculty of his professional alma mater having resolved to appoint a demonstrator of anatomy, he received the appointment without being consulted. He at once gave up his practice, and spent some time in Philadelphia, in order to be the better prepared for his new duties. Being a man of peace, however, he resigned the position on account of some dissensions, and returned to his practice at Glasgow, which he prosecuted there until 1827, when he removed to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where he practiced with great success for about nine years. In 1835 he was induced to move to Louisville, to aid in the organization of a medical school, in which he had been appointed to a professorship. The attempt to establish that school did not succeed; but in the fall of 1837 the Medical Institute of Louisville went into operation, Dr. Miller filling the chair of "Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children." This institute was afterward merged into the University of Louisville, for which a charter was granted in 1846. Dr. Miller continued to fill the same chair in the University until the 14th of May, 1858, when he resigned, to the almost universal regret of this community, as may be gathered from the following remarks in the "Louisville Daily Journal" of May 14, 1858:

"Most of our city readers are no doubt aware of the fact that Professor Miller some weeks ago resigned the chair of obstetrics in the Medical Department of the Louisville University. The news of this resignation will be received every where with regret, and something more than regret by Dr. Miller's own pupils, and there are thousands of these. Dr. Miller's connection with the school dates from the very first day of its existence. Every one of its diplomas bears his signature. For twenty-one years, amid all the numerous changes in its faculty, he has been fixed and constant. It is but truth to say that in this long period he has acquired a reputation of which any man might be proud. It is not a mushroom reputation. It is not the result of sham or trick or artifice, of any of those arts by which men of smaller mold endeavor to catch and retain the popular regard. It has its basis in those solid qualities of mind and heart which will endure as long as humanity endures. It is the steady growth of years spent in the conscientious pursuit of what is right and true in science, and in the fearless discharge of duty in the affairs of life. During his long connection with the school the breath of slander or detraction never dared to assail him professorially, professionally, or personally. His colleagues, one and all, relied with entire confidence on his judgment, on his sense of justice and propriety; while the students of the institution, without a single exception, regarded him not only as a most able and instructive teacher, but as a friend and mentor. In this community, where he has lived and worked for a quarter of a century, there is but one opinion of his skill and sound judgment as a practitioner of medicine and of his high

qualities as a man. In his particular department of practice he has been and is without a living superior."

Dr. Miller is widely known too abroad, as well as at home, as an author. Not to speak of earlier matters, he published in 1849 a work on obstetrics, which was received every where with favor; and we only repeat the common sentiment of his medical brethren when we say that it is one of the most sound and reliable books in the language. It embodies the results of a large experience, what he has found and proved to be true, conveyed in a style at once natural, simple, direct, and forcible. He has not followed blindly what are recognized as authorities; he has not received any thing as true without having subjected it to the crucible of his own judgment; and, with the frankness and independence and fearlessness that those who knew him will recognize as characteristic of the manhood that marked the whole course of his life, he has not hesitated to call in question opinions or doctrines which appeared to him unsound, no matter from whom they emanated, nor failed to give "reasons for the faith that is in him." During the following year he was elected president of the American Medical Association at its annual meeting in this city. In 1867, nine years after his retirement from the University, he was recalled to it by the creation of a special chair for his occupancy—that of "Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women." This chair, however, he soon resigned; but two years later he accepted a similar chair in the Louisville Medical College, with which he retained his connection until it was severed by death; and how much of its great success is due to him his fellow-professors can bear ample testimony. In 1849 he first published his great work, "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Human Parturition," which, some ten years later, was revised and republished under the title of "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics," which gave him a fame co-extensive with the circulation of medical literature. Besides these, he has made other valuable contributions to medical literature and science, by way of pamphlets and communications in public journals.

From 1822 to within a year or two of his death Dr. Miller was a constant, extensive, successful, and eminently progressive practitioner of medicine. He was the first in Louisville, and among the first in the United States, who employed the speculum uteri, and he made it so available in the discovery and treatment of the chronic sexual diseases of women as, for the last thirty years, to draw patients from all parts of the southwestern states. He was the first to employ anæsthesia in midwifery practice in Louisville, and subsequently employed it in hundreds of cases without a single accident.

On the 24th of June, 1824, Dr. Miller married Miss Clarissa, the oldest daughter of William Robertson, Esq., of an old Virginia family. The fruit of this union was seven children, four of whom—viz., George R., Edward, Caroline M. (wife of Dr. John Goodman), and Mary E. (wife of James H. Turner, Esq.)—together with their beloved mother, "who climbed the hill of life with him and accompanied his tottering footsteps down the other side to its base, lament the dear departed." This venerable lady is much beloved by all her descendants and esteemed by all who know her.

Dr. Miller departed this life on the 8th of February, 1874. His funeral services in the First Presbyterian Church were attended by an immense throng, to mingle their tears in the common stream of sorrow and affection. Ten days later the commencement exercises

of the Louisville Medical College took place, at which the president of the board of trustees, the Hon. H. W. Bruce, delivered an address in memory of Prof. Miller, to which we are indebted for many of the above facts, and with the closing paragraph of which we will conclude this notice. Speaking of the benevolence of his heart, he says:

"His services were never withheld from the poor and needy; nor were such, seeking alms, ever turned from his door. In these the more tender and delicate of his relations toward the public, as well as in the high and responsible official positions to which he was at different times called, he discharged ever his whole duty with eminent success and to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned in his conduct. And outside the sacred precincts of his own desolate household there are none who will miss his vast learning, his wisdom, his prudence, and his moderation so much as his bereaved colleagues in the faculty of the Louisville Medical College. The chair which he so long, so ably, and so gracefully filled and adorned is now vacant and draped in mourning. How he was esteemed as a professor his colleagues attest by feeling that his place can never be fully supplied. As a consort and parent he was all that could be expected of a husband and father protecting, kind, loving, and indulgent to a fault. As a citizen he was an example worthy to be followed by his fellow-citizens. Indeed he is one of those beautiful characters, not often exhibited, on which one dwells as on a master-piece of art, with ever-increasing delight. Having for many years but little to do with the affairs of the world outside his profession, his family, and his church, and feeling, as no doubt he did, that his domestic relations were too holy for general discussion, the public knew but little of them. Nor would I tear away the veil and profane so sacred a subject. But this community, which knew and loved him so well, I believe will at least indulge me in saying that I am authorized to bear testimony to the uninterrupted felicity of his entire connubial life. He was adored by his family, as he deserved to be; and amid their present flow of grief, which no styptic can staunch in their ineffable sorrow, they must be somewhat comforted by the knowledge that he left behind him a memory almost as dear to this entire community as it is to his own now desolate household.

"Thus came, walked, conversed, and went from among us Henry Miller, citizen, doctor of medicine, professor, and president, respected and beloved by all who knew him, and idolized by his family, whose great loss baffles all power of description. As a practitioner he was prudent and cautious in general, but when the occasion required it he was bold and intrepid, and fully abreast, if not in advance, of the age in which he lived. I am told by some of his brethren that he was the first physician in the West to employ anæsthesia and the forceps in other than regular surgical cases, whereby untold suffering has been averted and thousands of lives have been saved. As a writer he was careful, accurate, analytical, philosophic, and logical; as a student, unwearying, independent, and exhaustive; as a reviewer, honest, just, and generous; as a teacher, progressive, faithful, and successful; as a citizen, a paragon for imitation; as a son, husband, father, and friend, affectionate, devoted, and true; and as a church-member, most exemplary. But I can not dwell on particulars. Such is a dimly-portrayed picture of the character and a feebly-drawn sketch of the life of our deceased friend. To sum up the whole in epitome, borrowing the language of Antony concerning Brutus,

"'His life was gentle, and the elements

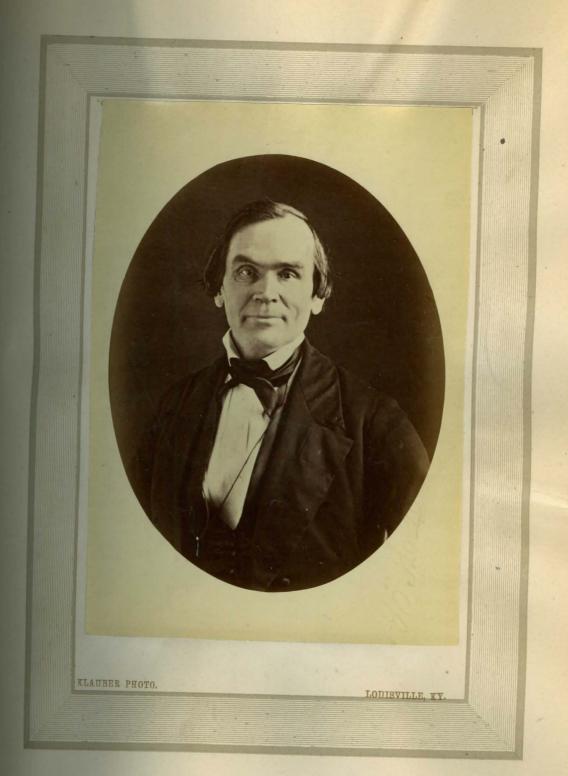
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,

And say to all the world, this was a man.""

#### JAMES HARVEY OWEN.

AMES HARVEY OWEN was born on the 19th day of May, 1801, in Shelby County, Kentucky, on a farm situated two miles east of Shelbyville, on the Lexington Turnpike. He was the third son and fifth child of John Owen, who was a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, the second son of a family of eleven children—nine sons and two daughters—whose father, Brackett Owen, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1783, and settled near the present town of Shelbyville, building one of the first forts or block-houses then so far west; and, possessing within his own family a small army, by his and their valor in both assault and defense, and in protection to other settlers from their mutual savage foe, gained the popular brevet of colonel.

Colonel Brackett Owen's father was a Welshman, and, immigrating to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century, brought with him from Wales to the colony a large portion of the prestige attached to the name renowned in Anglo-Welsh history. Dr. Owen's mother was Martha Talbot, daughter of James Talbot, who was born in Virginia, and came to Kentucky in 1780. On the maternal side he was the fifth in descent from Talbot, who espoused the cause of Prince Charles, and fell at the battle of Culloden in 1746, losing his estates, and leaving one son, Matthew, who emigrated soon after and settled in Virginia. Dr. Owen's father was a wealthy man of that day, and gave his son a fair education, sending him to the best schools to be found. When fifteen years of age his father moved to Louisville and invested largely in a salt enterprise, the United States Government being the other party, which proved a heavy loss, and came near ruining him financially, and thus frustrated his intention of giving his son the chance for a collegiate course in the East. However, at that day there were several prominent tutors in Kentucky, who were able to impart, and did impart to many of the young men who afterward attained to high position in letters and in the state, superior educations. Of the number of teachers none were more qualified perhaps than William Albert de L'Huys, or Hays as he was called, who opened a school in Shelbyville, and received the patronage of the best citizens of the town and county. De L'Huys was the son of a French nobleman by a morganatic marriage with a German woman, whose father had taken him from his mother and had him brought up and educated in the highest schools of continental Europe, including a fair portion of his time in England. He was a master of several modern languages, and a fine Latin and Greek scholar. De L'Huys, upon the death of his father, fled to America to



avoid his mother, took the anglicized name Hays, and opened a school in Shelbyville. Young Owen was entered as a pupil. He made rapid advance in the regular course of an English education and higher branches of mathematics, with some logic and a fair entrance into the classics; his proficiency in grammar was very superior. Hays drew his school to an abrupt close upon learning that his mother had tracked him as far as New York, and made a sudden departure; not, however, before voluntarily giving to Owen a letter to the effect that he considered him well qualified to teach a thorough knowledge of English grammar, and also a good education in all the elements of a seminary, which testimonial served Owen in after-life when misfortune overtook him.

He was now solicited by his cousin, the late Dr. John M. Talbot, of Louisville, to commence the study of medicine in his office, and was offered every facility. Dr. Talbot had been called from a lucrative practice in private life to the position of surgeon to the Kentucky troops under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and after the close of the war settled in Louisville, bringing a name for professional talent and skillful tact as a physician and surgeon of the highest character, which he maintained undiminished for more than thirty-five years, or up to the time of his retirement from practice. This was a fine opening for an ambitious youth just entering his eighteenth year. His father placed him under Dr. Talbot's tuition. He made rapid progress; for having great facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, he zealously appropriated them. His preceptor was proud of him. He had other aids, for among the faculty were Drs. W. C. Galt, James C. Johnston, Richard Babbington Ferguson, with noted reputations, whose libraries were ever open, and whose hearts were equally open to the students of their colleague Talbot, as Talbot's was to their students. By a system of daily quizzes by the several preceptors in the various branches of medicine, anatomy, and surgery the student was brought finally to a high degree of attainment, and received from them a diploma testifying to his qualification. There was a goodly number of students in the offices of the physicians of Louisville at that day, several of which number attained to eminence. The system pursued by the faculty was thorough. Each student, although he was under the especial care of one preceptor, had the benefit of the quiz, and rigid examination during and after the clinic of every other physician, when inclined; thus affording to him a variety of talent and a diversity and richness of practice, which when concentrated in a school compose what is properly called a medical college. We are prone to think that the collection of students into a class and an attendance upon a regular course of didactic lectures is always preferable to private tutorship. It is ordinarily so, no doubt, yet not always so. They are both equally essential. It is a question whether the private tuition is more important at this day. While the stimulus of necessity on account of the inaccessibility to colleges obtained, there was a much larger proportion of good and thorough students and finally well-equipped physicians committed to the people than are sent forth by the greater number of our modern schools. There was no school this side of Philadelphia, save Transylvania, which was just budding with a faculty of three. Nearly all the practitioners were without diplomas; their rank, their ability were unquestioned and, we may say, unquestionable. Few were able to take a collegiate course, for few were pecuniarily able. We can not escape the conviction that this necessity provoked the young man of principle to a higher effort to obtain science than that made by the student who had ample means thrown into his very arms; and hence the superiority of the student of that time to the average student of a later day.

Owen received his credentials after five years' tuition, receiving from Talbot, Johnston, Galt, and Ferguson a complete indorsement of qualification to practice medicine and surgery. This was in 1822. In that year his father died. Thus prepared, he received a flattering invitation from New Madrid, Missouri, to locate there. He commenced the practice in that center of a highly-refined community of planters, composed chiefly of French and Kentucky families. He did a large practice in the county, and made visits far into Kentucky opposite, then very sparsely settled. He took large amounts of the produce in pay for his services, which he sent yearly to New Orleans. In one of these trips he stopped at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and, being pleased with it and the people, moved there in 1827, and combined with the practice a venture in mercantile life, which latter was very prosperous for several years, decoying him from a rigid adherence to his profession, and finally proving disastrous. October 23, 1828, he married his cousin Martha, daughter of David Owen. In the spring of 1829, while smarting from the failure in his mercantile venture, and somewhat cast down, the trustees of Claiborne Female Seminary made him a very flattering proposal to take charge of that high-school of learning. It was here that the letter from his old tutor Hays played a part. He maintained the character given him to the full satisfaction of trustees and patrons of the seminary, and after one year resigned his place against their urgent appeal to continue. He re-entered the practice and mercantile life with Dr. John O. T. Hawkins, a prominent divine and local celebrity, with whom he continued in active practice and lucrative business till the spring of 1832, when trouble again visited him in the same old shape.

He resolved to remove to his old home, Louisville; to abjure all business save the practice of his profession. He set out immediately for the city. He settled in the upper end of the town, and was received with open arms by all the physicians of the city, who knew him upon his entrance into practice a few years before. They aided him very much by sending to him many patients, or every one that they could. In a short time he had an abundant practice. At that time physicians dispensed their own prescriptions, having their "shops," as they were termed, the same that we find in small towns now; for Louisville in 1832 was but a small place, the extreme upper and eastern limit barely reaching Preston and Market streets, whose immediate vicinity was the place selected for an office. Opposite to this was the residence and park of the late James Overstreet, who lived in true suburban style—a park filled with the largest-sized forest-trees. It can hardly be realized that this locality, which so late as 1836 was filled with primeval forest, should now be covered with the finest of business houses. Soon after this the great tide of German immigration set in,

and, selecting the east end for settlement, filled up that portion of the city that is so well improved.

Dr. Owen found his practice increasing so fast, and his stock of medicine nearly all gone, with little proceeds in ready cash to show therefor, as all was on credit, that he resolved to change the mode of business in this way: he would visit and give the medicine, but exact the price of the medicine. This method succeeded only to a partial degree, for while a few responded the greater number did not; and this resulted in another change; viz. he confined himself to his office, did office-practice only, ceased all visiting to the bedside, exacted the price of the medicine at the time, and charged the prescription to account. This plan worked admirably; and on and on, increasing from year to year for twenty years, the exceeding popularity of his course was demonstrated by the uniform and steady current and rate of patronage bestowed upon him. For while many or nearly all could pay for the medicine, and willingly did so, very many could not pay for medicine and visit too; and while hundreds availed themselves of the change who were truly unable to pay a fee, and other hundreds who were able to pay fees and did not from the fact that the needy were excused, yet Dr. Owen did not enforce the collection of fees to the extent that he might, and allowed his practice to lapse into a general habit of prescribing, dispensing the medicine, and receiving payment for the medicine alone.

As before stated, the Germans immigrated in large numbers to our city—a frugal, economical, honest, pay-as-you-go people. This superior people—all, with scarcely an exception—came to him for advice and medicine. He commanded their patronage. How? His success in practice secured their confidence; his success and his sympathy secured their love; and it is not giving more than simple justice to say that no other citizen of Louisville, at any time previous or since, enjoyed the confidence of his patrons, friends, or acquaintance to a greater if to as great a degree as did Dr. Owen, nor was there ever one who deserved this confidence more than he deserved it. His position was unique; it was a conception formed by the necessity of the case. A living to make; an empty armory—medicine exhausted; no money; visit, advice, medicine, all on credit, were the grim facts before him. It was the resolve of a night; the next morning found him full-panoplied in the determination to turn a new leaf. In the nature of the case such an occurrence can not take place here again. To the profession it was an anomaly; and although it was strictly professional at the start, and remained indubitably so for several years, the rapidity of increase of patronage and value of the patronage was so great that they began to provoke remote questions of professional propriety, and these questions gave him no little anxiety — whether he could retain perfect accord with the profession. means toward a support, a rapidly-increasing practice, and certain fortune he could not change if he would, and he would not be so silly to change if he could, as his duty to his family and patrons was supreme, was legitimate, and his course received the indorsement of Talbot and Galt and Johnston and Ferguson and others, the élite of the medical profession.

During this time the first drug-stores were started, and the physicians generally withdrew from the dispensing of medicines, closed their "shops," turned them into offices merely, and sent their prescriptions to the druggists. Dr. Owen, having a large practice and a large business in the sale of drugs outside his own prescriptions, held on to both, and retained the business till he removed from the city, in 1853.

It is truly marvelous, the great confidence displayed by his patrons and friends, which for a space of twenty years never ebbed, but ever flowed with an increasing love and respect, undiminished and unsurpassed in the annals of Louisville. Nothing that the people could do was too much for them, if he would but accept it. Often urged by them to be a representative in the city council, he adhered to his last resolve to confine himself to the services of the sick. Repeatedly pressed to accept a nomination, and several times nominated as a candidate for the state legislature—and a nomination was equivalent to an election—he uniformly declined. He was the first choice of the delegation from Louisville which convened at Lagrange in 1849 for the nomination of a candidate for Congress; but in a very felicitous speech declined this culminating honor, proposing the name of his neighbor and friend, Dr. Newton Lane, who was selected, and made the best race of any Democrat before that time. The convention in good spirit gave a hearty vote that Dr. Owen was the handsomest man in the convention.

It is a plain statement of a fact that his word in business circles was as good and reliable as that of any citizen Louisville ever had; his paper was of the very best. And here again is another unique feature, so far as we are advised; it was this: his obligations, as a rule, were anticipated. His negotiable obligations were always anticipated. A late bank-director, who up to the time of his decease was the oldest bank-director in the city, purchased several thousand dollars of his paper at a premium, making one of his best business transactions, giving as a reason for doing so the known habit of Dr. Owen anticipating his paper long anterior to its maturity. It is probable that this characteristic was a heritage of equal benefit with any other that he bequeathed to his children in this great money-loving and money-getting age.

It is true, as has been said, the best thing for success is to succeed. He did succeed. But others were successful; and we look for some other attributes to account for an uninterrupted flow of increasing love and devotion. It is not strange that he should have received the entire support of so worthy a portion as the German population of Louisville. He was always genial and communicative; ever a willing listener to their details of sorrow or of joy; tender and sympathizing; encouraging the despondent; rejoicing with the hopeful; trusting, and at all times their friend and adviser, and more especially so to the poor and humble; and for all of every race and rank and condition his heart beat with sympathy; and no man was more happy in making others happy than was Dr. Owen.

In politics Dr. Owen was a Democrat of the strict Jackson type, and was wont to say that his horoscope was cast when Jefferson's star was in the ascendant; and he was pleased

to refer to it in times of political excitement. His Democracy was not the least element in his great popularity, nor did he offend those in the Whig school of politics, for he was beloved by all who knew him. He was a Mason of many years standing, and maintained the esprit of that very venerable order with commendable pride. He was trained from early life into religious paths by a mother of remarkable intellect and great piety, with strong Calvinistic ideas of theology. Upon approaching manhood the cloudy and apparently contradictory character of that system of religion drove him to skepticism, and he may be considered as ready for Deism. It was his fortune, soon after his return to Louisville, to hear the celebrated Bishop Alexander Campbell preach, himself a quondam Calvinist, and he was ever happy in his subsequent life to refer to the fact that Campbell uttered the first words that he had ever heard of consistent theology in which the Word of God was made to appear harmonious in all its parts. He embraced Christianity immediately thereafter. Learning his duty, he performed it right away, and he loved the man who led him to the truth with a brother's love all the days of his life.

The old argument for a titled gentry as restated by Dean Swift we apprehend to be the strongest in that line which predicates the safety of the state in the heritage of knighthood, handed down from father to son, which honors, worthily achieved and perpetuated, are, in the nature of the case, more liable to be sedulously cherished and sacredly guarded than they are to be used as a cloak for the perpetration of vice and wrong-doing. Dr. Owen had the stimulus of a goodly line of ancestry to move him to keep abreast his father's and mother's house. Commencing with the paternal progenitor of the family in America, we find that he was the father of nine sons, true and brave, whose influence for good was on the side of their country at all times, under all circumstances. He had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Gwin, gave two sons to the cause in 1812. In the veins of Brackett Owen ran the blood of as good subjects as Great Britain ever had, while tradition carried it through her rulers. True to the mother-country as an immigrant to her colony, and loyal up to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he gave his whole heart and fortune to the cause, and came forth after the struggle and completion of our independence with a name full of honor, an escutcheon untarnished, and with his family of a wife and eleven children settled in Kentucky in 1783. His fort was the nucleus of a settlement in a large extent of forest in possession of the Indians, and many feats of prowess, any one of which in the olden time would have ennobled the actor, were performed by that valorous old chief and his army of chivalric sons. His eldest two, Jacob and John, are mentioned in Hickman's Narrative as engaged in charge of a perilous escort soon after their settlement in Kentucky. These two in fact were the first to come out from Virginia and prepare a place for the remainder of the family, a duty full of peril and well done. In the second war for our independence three of his sons were in active service, while all of them in every other conceivable way contributed to the success of our arms. Abraham Owen, his third son, was a colonel, and fell early in the engagement at Tippecanoe. Having received from his commander, General Harrison, a special charge of imminent importance,

he was mortally wounded in the successful performance of it. His death was regretted by all the army, and caused much mourning in Kentucky. David Owen, his fourth son, volunteered immediately upon the summons for troops, and was made a major. He soon started with his regiment, the greater portion of which was attracted to him by his fine native powers for command, his splendid physique—over six feet in height, erect as an arrow, every inch a soldier - and a kindliness of heart that won the affections of all under him. He was in three engagements with the enemy in the Northwest, and received from his general due praise for his valor. His oldest son, Brackett, had command of a company in the same war. Prior to the war he had removed from his farm near Shelbyville to that portion of Shelby County from which Gallatin County was taken, and is now in Trimble County. After the war he represented Gallatin County in the house of representatives for several terms, and was the contemporary of Rowan, John J. Marshall, John T. Johnston, Crittenden, Metcalfe, Payne, Breathitt, and others who shed luster upon the name of Kentuckian. He was the author of the bill exempting churches, seminaries, libraries, and other fiduciary trusts from taxation, which was approved January 15, 1816, and also of other bills of general and local importance. He was the delegated chairman of the nominating committee for the Democratic side of the house, presented the name of Rowan for the speakership, and retained the place by the wish of his compeers throughout his terms as a legislator, retiring finally with the plaudit from his constituency, "Well done." John Owen, the second son, had command of a company during the same war, with a special commission as captain, for the performance of a delicate trust, and executed it faithfully, amid great peril. While these three sons and other three grandsons were actively engaged in the field the remainder were fully employed in aiding their brothers and their noble consorts in the cause of their country.

Commencing with Talbot, who espoused the cause of Prince Charles Stuart, and fell at Culloden in 1746, losing his estates that had come with his peerage, we take his son Matthew, who emigrated to Virginia shortly after, as the founder of the American branch of the family. His sons were five in number. Of these sons, James and Isham contributed to the service of the state and country liberally. James had three sons soldiers in the revolutionary war-viz., Isham, James, and Williston. Isham Talbot came to Kentucky in 1780, after being in three of the noted battles of the Revolution, and took part in the battle at Blue Licks, Ky. He was commissioned a captain, and served through the war, and died here in 1839. He is interred in the Western Cemetery, and his tombstone stands alone in the fact that it is the only one of all our revolutionary sires buried here that records the fact of service in that war. Captains James and Williston Talbot also moved to Kentucky after serving through the war. Matthew Talbot's son Isham raised a son, Isham, who moved to Kentucky about the same time, and located in Frankfort. He was honored as representative of the state of Kentucky in the United States Senate for two terms—1815-25. This digression will be accepted as necessary to a fair biography of our subject. With these antecedents and transpiring events before the mind of the young man

desirous of emulating the deeds of manhood enacted and then transpiring, in which his kindred took so large a part, in the field, in the forum, and in the senate, it would have been marvelous indeed had he not displayed more than ordinary ambition in maintaining a due portion of their renown, and a clear idea may be formed as to one spring of action in all his life imparting high tone and exalted views of duty as a citizen.

Dr. Owen, upon the entrance of his oldest son into the practice of medicine, prepared to retire, purchased a farm in Hunter's Bottom, Ky., and named it Glendower, where he spent the remainder of his life among a people than whom a more perfect exhibit of the true and genuine type of the Kentucky gentleman and lady can not be found, abounding in all the virtues so far-famed in our state's glory, with fewer of the vices of wealth and position attendant upon those features, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility and a natural beauty beyond description.

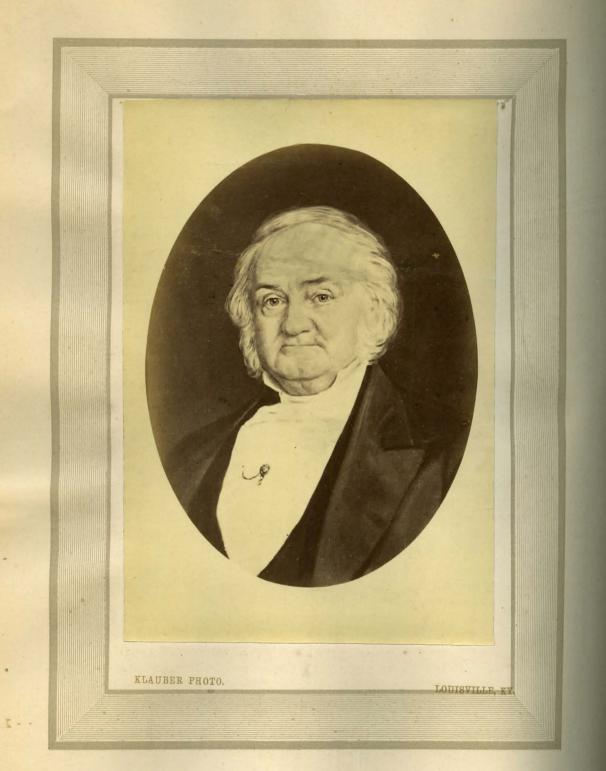
He had six children, five sons and one daughter, four of whom, with their mother, survive him. They were William Talbot, Passmore Hoopes, James Gwin, Mary A. Sutton, Erasmus A., who died at the age of nineteen, and John David, the youngest, who died in his twenty-fifth year, full of promise, after graduating in pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1871. He furnished a valuable paper, which was pronounced by the faculty as an important discovery in science, and was published in the "Journal of Pharmacy." His thesis was also published.

Dr. Owen was exceedingly happy in all the relations of life. He was always ready to aid in every work of private and public good. He was one of the original corporators of the "Louisville Franklin Lyceum," the parent (?) institution of Louisville, and whose library was the first successful effort of the kind made in the city. In person he was above medium height and inclined to flesh, which made him appear of lower stature than actual, very strong and active. His face was truly handsome, ever lit with a smile, and no one could leave him without a pleasant remembrance, so charming was his manner. He had two cousins, Dr. John M. Talbot and Thomas J. Read, and in the three Louisville had a trio of dignity, of manhood, and physical beauty hard to be surpassed. He was a general favorite with all his kindred.

In the family circle the worship consisted in reading regularly from the Bible each morning and evening—a chapter in the New for the morning service and one in the Old Testament for the evening. His sons were required to read alternately with himself, after which he enforced, by appropriate remarks, the principle taught in the chapter, allowing and inviting his children to give their views of the meaning of the scripture read. Without his making special mention of the doctrine that the father was absolute head of the family, and should be reverenced as the representative of God upon earth in the family relation, that view of God's will was ineradicably implanted and cherished in the hearts of his children. In the enforcement of discipline paramount importance was given to a love and respect for their mother, who was held forth to them as one of angelic heart and purity of life; and at this time, as ever since his decease, she occupies the same place he

and she filled with sovereign and absolute love. His children all while young embraced Christianity. All are still Christians. The youngest two, dying, proclaimed their steady faith in Christ and the hope of immortality.

Of all men, none were happpier in their conjugal life. There was no ripple on the wave of his connubial existence—an unwavering, ever-increasing joy in the society of his wife. His children reverenced him with true filial devotion, made him their confidant, and, while they feared to offend on account of the prompt punishment that followed, would approach him as an equal and companion, blending fear and love in a wonderful manner. He had succeeded in life; had made friends innumerable; had few personal difficulties; received a fine patronage and a good fortune; was a model husband and father and a good citizen; passed his last days among the best of people, and died in full assurance of eternal life, regretted by all his neighbors, friends, and acquaintances, and with irreparable loss to his family. He died of pneumonia on the 1st of December, 1857. He is interred at Cave-Hill Cemetery. Perhaps no better tribute can be paid than that from his old friend, John H. Harney, in his paper, the "Louisville Democrat": "We are much pained to hear of the death of our friend, Dr. J. H. Owen. He died as he lived—a Christian."



### JOSHUA BETHEL BOWLES.

OSHUA BETHEL BOWLES was born in Virginia in the year 1795. In the country school he attended he was distinguished by the rapid progress he made in his studies, quick apprehension, and diligent application. Such was the love and admiration engendered in the heart of his preceptor toward him that a number of years ago he came many miles to see him, though far advanced in life, and gloried in the realization of the prophecy he had made, while his tutor, that "Joshua would make for himself a name if he lived."

At an early age he accompanied his father westward, and finally arrived at Charlestown, Indiana. A company of Rangers sent out by the General Government, and destined for the western frontier of the then territory of Indiana, having at this time reached Charlestown, a few miles from Louisville, on the opposite side of the river, young Bowles accepted the invitation of the captain to accompany him as trader to the post. On arriving at their point of destination he soon opened his store, and the Delawares and other friendly Indians brought their furs and peltries and received his goods in exchange, while the soldiers were credited till their service-money became due. It is probable that the value of the experience gained in this business was greater than that of his pecuniary reward, though it is said he showed much discrimination in his credit system. At the expiration of his term in the capacity of post-trader he returned to Charlestown and became salesman and clerk for Judge Shelby, tavern-keeper and merchant. Their united exertions, however, not proving sufficiently remunerative, he determined to make another change, and accordingly came to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1816. Here not one familiar face greeted him. A stranger, unknowing and unknown, he walked the streets of the dismal city "from morn to dewy eve" endeavoring to find employment. But did he falter? No. The bright star of hope was ever in the ascendant, and whispering him words of comfort and cheer, that the industrious and persevering would always find their efforts crowned with success in the end. Wearied at length of this means of attaining that end, he walked into a hotel kept by a Major Taylor, and presented himself before him. After some questions and answers had been passed between them, "My business will not warrant me in taking you, sir," said the host, "as I could not afford to pay you any thing." "I want no pay, sir," was the prompt reply of the indomitable suitor, "and I will stay a few days with you anyhow." The old major, gazing upon that open, manly brow, which it needed not the skill of a professed physiognomist to determine was the index of an honest heart, smiled his assent to this proposition. Now we might suppose, on a superficial view, that these conditions were not

very favorable to our young friend; but he soon commenced operations on such a scale as to show that he was fully competent for any emergency. "Mine host," a merry, jovial soul, who took no thought for the morrow, was one of those who, after spending a fortune in pursuit of pleasure while young, are forced in old age to resort to some means for obtaining a support. He had hailed from the Old Dominion many years before, with the wreck of his possessions, accompanied by his wife, who was as thriftless as himself. He had a kindly greeting for all who patronized him, and provided they could tell a good story and produce merry peals of laughter their accounts were not very strictly scrutinized. But a change soon became apparent in every department, and order was brought out of chaos by the vigilance of our young friend. He soon found himself at the head of affairs. No part escaped his ever-watchful eye. From the highest to the lowest offices of the establishment he was ever ready to lend a helping hand or exert a salutary supervision. The books too were overhauled. Accounts which had grown mouldy with age were brushed up and presented for payment to the astonished creditors, who had fondly hoped they had taken "that sleep from which there is no waking." Moneys too, lent in by-gone years, and which had long since ceased to live in the memory department of the good-natured proprietor, or who had, from his want of courage to enforce his demands, yielded their claims to his sympathy, were exhumed from their burial-place, and stared once more in living characters before the visions of those who had thus taken advantage of the easy temperament of their creditor. Among many others who were witnesses of the revolution effected by him in the affairs of the major was James McCrum, a highly respectable hardware merchant of the place and boarder at the hotel. He was struck with this admirable conduct of our young friend, and showed the interest with which he regarded him by giving him the hand of friendship, and by many of those little acts of courtesy which too many of those who are immersed in business and enveloped in its mazy folds fail to bestow, but which, when freely proffered, bind together with blessed links the brotherhood of mankind.

Four months had scarcely elapsed since young Bowles's arrival at the hotel when Mr. McCrum offered him a situation as salesman in his store, which was promptly accepted. The same habits which had marked his previous course were still pursued. Early in the morning, while the city appeared buried in slumbers, he might have been seen putting every thing in the neatest order for the business of the day. In after-life he said, "My success in business I attribute mainly to the habit of early rising. After I commenced the wholesale dry-goods business it was of special importance to be up and on the look-out for strangers, who generally rose early. I always marked the seller's name on one corner of the box, to attract the attention of other merchants, and the purchaser's locality, and have thus acquired the trade of whole villages." Mr. McCrum left home a few months after Mr. Bowles's engagement with him, and intrusted him with the sole direction of his business during his absence of three or four months. Not very long after his return, appreciating Mr. Bowles's business management, capacity, and high sense of honor, and wishing to withdraw from the business, he sold to him on a credit of from three to fifteen months his entire stock of merchandise, together with his stand. Within twelve months Mr. Bowles paid him seven thousand dollars. He had been so successful in his business that by the year 1825 he was in a condition to establish a wholesale dry-goods house.

Not long after this he married Miss Mary, daughter of General Winchester, a native of Virginia. In a few years this union was broken by her death. After several years' widowerhood he married Miss Grace, daughter of Mr. Thomas Shreve, also a Virginian, and sister of Thomas H. Shreve, author of "Drayton" and a great number of brilliant and erudite magazine articles, and for sixteen years the editor of the world-famed "Louisville Journal."

In 1832 Mr. Bowles was active with many other leading men of the city in obtaining a charter for the establishment of the Bank of Louisville with a large capital, and after serving as a director till 1840 he was elected president, and so continued for twenty-nine years and until failing health compelled him to resign.

About 1837 the bill for the general bankrupt law was introduced into Congress. Mr. Bowles, being then also president of the Chamber of Commerce, united with his colleagues in a protest against the passage of the act, which for cogency of reasoning and solid arguments on which it was based was admitted to be one of the most masterly documents that was presented at that session of Congress.

At the height of the monetary embarrassments, when our merchants felt their blood almost to stagnate within them, the great fire occurred—a distinctive title to which it may well lay claim, as the fury of that devouring element has never raged to the same extent within our city either before or since. Two blocks of the finest and most commodious warehouses on Main Street were consumed and a vast amount of goods destroyed. It started from a wholesale house adjoining the one which Mr. B. occupied, about the center of the square, and burned to the corner; then crossed in an opposite direction, burning down the principal part of that street till it reached a house which Mr. Bowles had shortly before vacated. The congratulations of his acquaintances the next day were general. "Mr. Bowles, you are always in luck," "You were certainly born under a lucky star," were expressions which greeted his ears. "They call me lucky," said he to his wife; "but I rather attribute my escape to the means I used to insure the luck. I should have shared the same fate probably with my neighbors had I not used proper precautions to avert it. On arriving at the scene of conflagration I found the roof of my house in flames. Instead of throwing my doors open and having my goods pitched into the street, I hired several men to enter with me, and barred the door, stationing some one to see that no one entered by force. Blankets were plenty. We ascended to the roof, extinguished the flames, and then by the aid of water and blankets we were able to arrest its further progress, and thus I saved my house and goods." But, though not losing in this way, yet indirectly he suffered loss. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of which he was president, had been chartered by the legislature with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and he and his colleagues were at first apprehensive that their liabilities, which were largely involved in the recent calamity, would prove too heavy for their redemption. But by strenuous exertions they paid up, and extricated themselves with credit unimpaired.

In 1837 the charter was obtained from the state legislature by the city council for the organization of a medical institute in the city of Louisville. Mr. Bowles, with many others, was actively engaged in getting up this noble enterprise; but to Dr. Caldwell it is mainly attributable. This gentleman, who was well known, not only in this country

but in Europe, for his superior talents and great literary attainments, seeing the great advantages which would accrue to the city from such an institution, was unremitting in his exertions in enlightening the public mind on the subject. At length the charter was obtained, and an edifice erected which stands a monument to his genius and perseverance. The council appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the outlay. Since that time several acres have been set aside on the same tract for a law university, high-school, etc. Mr. Bowles was chosen one of the board of managers on its organization. The able body of men whom they have enlisted from different parts of the Union to fill the professorships reflect great credit upon those who have selected them. Under the auspices of such men as Caldwell, Cobb, Flint, Yandell, Miller, Short, Gross, Silliman, etc., it has risen to its present pre-eminent station among western schools of medicine.

Mr. Bowles, having removed to the country in 1842, pursued the same systematic course which he had adopted in early life. The truism, "The boy is father to the man," is exemplified in his case. At dawn of day he might still be seen taking an early view of all around and seeing that all things were adjusted for the labors of the coming day; or not unfrequently, with implement in hand, giving a practical illustration of his theories. After an early breakfast he drove to town, attended to business, but so soon as bank-hours closed returned home, where the remainder of the day was passed in performing the various duties and pleasures which belong to the life of an amateur farmer and gardener. A sincere lover of nature in all her beautiful phases, he never tired of her company; and thus, though still engaged somewhat in moneyed concerns, most of his time for many years was passed in agricultural pursuits, in which his chief pleasures lay.

We have now given a brief sketch of one of Louisville's representative men of the "old school." We would not be thought exclusive. Many similar records are made of this class of our citizens, men who, more than any other portion of a commercial community, give a tone and character to the city in which they dwell. Louisville may well feel proud of her merchants. For strict integrity in their moneyed transactions, for the liberal spirit which they manifest on all occasions where their aid is sought, they have always been justly esteemed, no less than for their industry and enterprise; and of all of them perhaps no one was more energetic, systematic, prudent, philanthropic, and withal public-spirited than was the subject of this sketch, Joshua B. Bowles, who died July 4, 1873, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. A Christian at heart for many years, he united some weeks before his death with the Episcopal Church. Out of fourteen children born to him only two survive him, and nine grandchildren. The beloved partner of his life died several years before him. He was followed to the grave by a long procession of friends, and he now sleeps on a sunny slope, which reflects, as it looks eastward, the rising sun, and is reflected in turn by the bright mirror of the lovely lakelet in our beautiful City of the Dead.

## JOHN MILLBANK DELPH.

MONG the self-made men of Louisville, who by their self-reliance, firmness of purpose, and unflagging energy have made their mark and stamped their individuality upon all they have undertaken, none are more worthy of a place in this industrial and biographical history of the city than the name we have placed at the head of this article. He is the youngest son of Daniel and Ann M. Delph, of Virginia, where, in Madison County, on the 18th of August, 1805, he first saw the light. His father dying when he was but three years of age, his mother was left to struggle along with scanty means for the support of herself and four children. Her father, a Mr. Millbank, having determined, as hosts of others had done and were still doing, to immigrate to Kentucky, where land was new and cheap, she resolved to accompany him, if perchance some of the superior advantages of the new country may accrue to her fatherless children. It was a long and tedious journey, sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback; but at length the land of promise was reached in safety, and Mr. Millbank settled on a tract of land in Scott County. About six years after their arrival the mother of our subject was married to a Mr. Stepp, a change that seems to have resulted favorably so far as the condition of the children was concerned. Until he was sixteen years of age John divided his time between the farm and the school-house; but at that time, having a mechanical rather than an agricultural taste, he was allowed to include it by apprenticing himself to Matthew Kennedy, a carpenter at Lexington. After the expiration of four years, the term for which he was indentured, he returned home, and, following his trade in that neighborhood some two years, he conceived the idea of trying his fortune in the thriving town of Louisville, and having been first united in marriage to a Miss Spurr, of Fayette County, he proceeded thither with his bride. This lady lived but three years, and left one son.

Promptness and the faithful execution of all work intrusted to him brought Mr. Delph all the business he could well attend to, and at the end of eight years he found himself in possession of sufficient capital to start a bagging and bale-rope manufactory at Lexington. Whether this enterprise failed of the success anticipated or whether it was disposed of to advantage we are not informed. But we next find him in Louisville, filling the office of city tax-collector, to which he had been appointed by the council. This seems to have changed the whole course of his life; for, after holding the collectorship for four years, the

next ten years found him holding the offices of councilman, constable, sheriff, and deputy marshal of the chancery court, besides conducting his regular business.

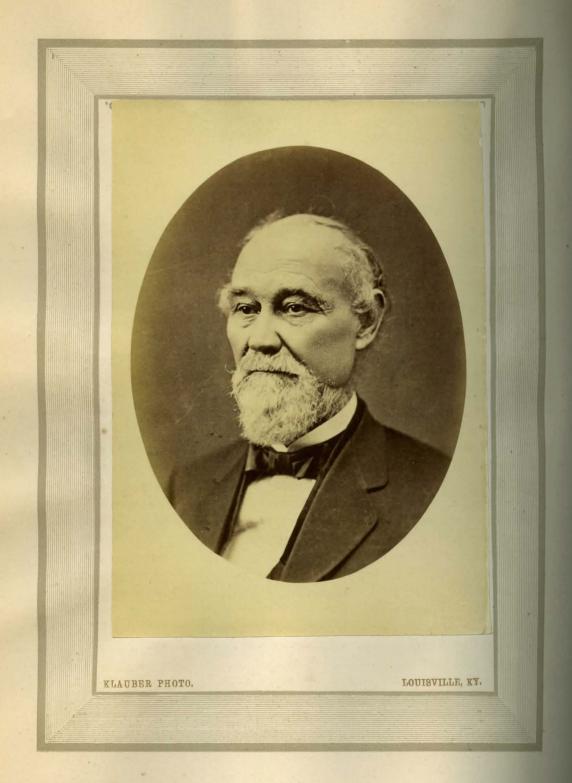
In 1850 Mr. Delph was elected mayor of the city of Louisville under the old charter, the term then being one year. It was during this year that the new charter was obtained, extending the term of mayor to two years, and he was re-elected under that instrument in 1851 by an increased majority. During his first term of office the cholera visited the city, and made fearful havoc among every rank in life. Mr. Delph then distinguished himself by the most active and indefatigable labors to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and it was conceded by all that it was largely due to his efforts that the ravages of the dread scourge were so speedily stayed.

In 1853 he purchased a farm, and moved into the country. But we presume that the novelty of rural scenery and quiet soon wore off, and, there not being sufficient stir for his active temperament, he removed to the city again after a trial of five years. In 1860 he again consented to make the race for the mayoralty, and was handsomely elected. He served in that capacity through the stormy and troublesome years of 1861–62 with dignity, and with credit to himself and the city. He was elected in 1865 to the state legislature. After the expiration of his term in that body Mr. Delph retired from an active participation in politics, although he is an interested and sometimes an excited spectator.

If not a pioneer, Mr. Delph is one of our old-time citizens, and has witnessed vast changes in the city of his adoption. He remembers the spot now occupied by his residence as part of the battle-ground where he and his companions in arms made war on the squirrels and when Louisville was a town of only seven thousand inhabitants. He retains much of that mental elasticity and physical force that have characterized him from boyhood. At the age of twelve years he united with the Baptist Church, and has ever since been an active and consistent member, and is perhaps at the present time the oldest member of the society worshiping at the Baptist Church on Fourth and Walnut streets.

About four years after the death of his first wife Mr. Delph was married to Miss Ellen Schwing, a native of Louisville, whose mother, it may be remarked in passing, was born in the first brick house ever built in Louisville; and, to our surprise, we learn that this ancient lady is not only still living at the age of eighty-four, but is in possession of all her mental faculties, and can discourse on the history of Louisville for seventy-five years in a manner that entitles her to be called a living encyclopedia. We are also happy to state that her daughter, Mrs. Delph, is still living, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. Of this union nine children have been born, eight of whom are now living.

Kindly in his nature and courteous in his manner, it has been his good fortune to have been throughout his public career a popular partisan; and now as he approaches the allotted three-score years and ten he still enjoys the confidence and fellowship of a host of friends, and, being well preserved, can not be persuaded that he is getting old, since his children still enjoy the luxury of a grandmother.



### WILLIAM H. WALKER.

ILLIAM H. WALKER, the subject of this article, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, May 25, 1812. He had the benefit only of a common-school education, but he made the best possible use of his advantages, and had well qualified himself for the great battle of life which he so courageously and successfully fought. After learning the trade of cabinet-making at Alexandria, he came to Louisville in 1832, and secured employment with Moses Dickson. He remained with him three years, when he was compelled to quit his trade because of injuries sustained in lifting a heavy piece of furniture.

In 1835 he established "Walker's Exchange," on Fourth Street, near Main, the location now covered by the National Hotel. He was induced to engage in the enterprise by a large number of political friends (Whigs), who during a period of high political excitement were compelled to withdraw their patronage from another public house near the same locality where they were wont to gather, and felt the necessity of securing for themselves acceptable headquarters. Here Mr. Walker first gave evidence of the remarkable tact, skill, and efficiency of which his after-life afforded so many notable examples. "Walker's Exchange" at once became one of the most notable "institutions" of the city. It was not only well and favorably known in Louisville, but its fame and reputation spread over the whole country, and especially throughout the West and South. He conducted it with great success pecuniarily and professionally for about twenty years, or until 1855, having in the mean time removed to Third Street, between Main and Market, where he purchased property and erected a splendid building for the special purpose of his business. The establishment is yet carried on by his successors, who have aimed to maintain the reputation given it by Mr. Walker.

His failing health, caused by close and constant application to business, induced Mr. Walker to sell and withdraw from active duty. His physicians having ordered a trip to Florida, he went to St. Augustine the same year, and after a residence there and in the sand-hills of South Carolina of several months he returned home with health in a great measure recovered. Feeling the necessity of taking proper care of himself, he bought some property in Pewee Valley, on the Frankfort Railroad, sixteen miles from the city, which he improved and embellished with such excellent taste as to make it one of the most pleasant and beautiful homes in Kentucky.

In 1863, during our civil war, his residence burned down, and in the disturbed condition of affairs then existing he determined to remove to the city, disposing of his Pewee property and purchasing an elegant and commodious residence on Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Broadway, which is yet occupied by his family. His active disposition, which had found vent during his residence in the country in the pleasures of horticultural and floral pursuits, requiring employment, he engaged in the wholesale whisky business on Main Street, between Second and Third, where he remained until 1868, when he removed into a splendid and spacious new store on Main above Second, owned by and built especially for him, and where the business is still carried on by the same firm, under the management of his oldest son, Fred. K. Walker.

Mr. Walker lived to see his new house firmly and successfully established. During the last few years of his life he had several violent attacks of illness, which were not of long duration, however, and which did not prevent him in the mean time giving active attention and supervision to his business. But feeling the necessity of more rest and relaxation, in the spring of 1872 he visited Minnesota, with the intention of purchasing a farm for one of his sons on one of the beautiful lakes in that state, where he could spend the summer months with his family. During that absence he was visited with one of his violent attacks, and after a few days of suffering he died at St. Paul on the 2d of May, 1872.

In 1844 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mary D. Kaye, oldest daughter of Hon. F. A. Kaye, ex-mayor of the city. She bore him in all eleven children, nine of whom are living; viz., Fred. K., Lizzie, William M., Frank, George, Walter, Irving, Clay, and Mary. Mrs. Walker is still living in the old homestead, and in good health.

The death of Mr. Walker was felt by all circles and in all classes in Louisville as a great loss to the city. He was one of the most enterprising, sagacious, intelligent, and useful of our business men. He aided—and liberally too—every scheme and enterprise that promised benefit to the city. It was not requisite that the matter should be of individual advantage to him. That always seemed a secondary consideration. If the project proposed secured the approval of his judgment, and promised to advance the material prosperity of the city of his adoption and love, he gave of his means with a liberal hand. In his commercial transactions he was punctiliously honorable. He was scrupulously prompt in the fulfillment of his obligations, and his word was always regarded as good as his bond. No man did more than William H. Walker toward giving Louisville the elevated position she has held and still maintains in the commercial world.

In social life Mr. Walker was the model of a courtly, genial gentleman. Blessed with a cheerful and happy disposition, he gave joy and pleasure wherever his presence was found. His temper was wonderfully equable, and at all times and under all circumstances his friends met the same hearty greeting, pleasant smile, and warm and earnest grasp. In his family he was all gentleness and indulgence, and the enjoyments of his family circle in his maturer years were pleasures to him beyond expression. His heart and purse were ever open to the appeals of the suffering and distressed. In his benefactions he was liberal

to a fault. We doubt if ever an appeal was made to him that was repulsed. Even when the object seemed of doubtful propriety his rule of action was to give the subject the benefit of the doubt. To his friends and to those in whom he had confidence there seemed to be no limit to the extent of his willingness to serve. He was always ready to aid them, whatever the inconvenience and trouble, which he never seemed for a moment to regard. His purse was ever open to them. His generous deeds are held in the liveliest remembrance by very many whose success in after-life they feel was mainly due to the help given them by him at the opportune moment. No wonder his friends were knit to him as with hooks of steel, and that his death produced such general and unaffected grief, and that his memory is so fondly cherished and sincerely respected.

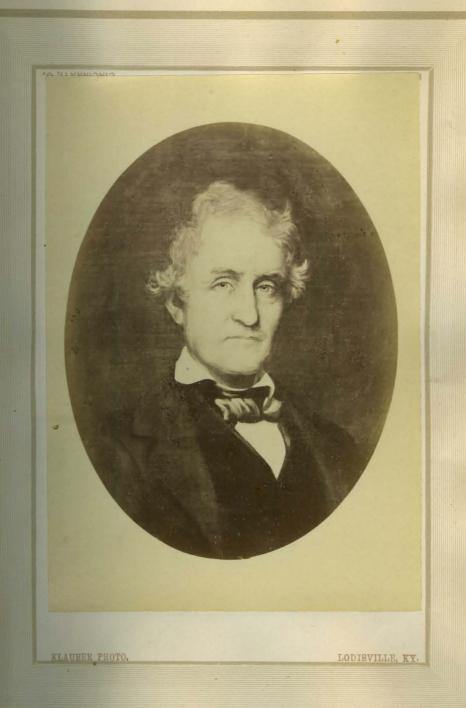
## THOMAS ANDERSON.

HE subject of this sketch was born July 16, 1795, in Lexington, Ky. His father, George Anderson, was a native of Inneskillen, near Sligo, Ireland, who removed to this country in 1783, and became established as a merchant in Lexington about the year 1790. He married Rhoda Oliver, a native of Goochland County, Va. To George and Rhoda Anderson were born four children; viz., Thomas, James, George Washington, and John Foster. The father of these sons died in Lexington, Ky., in 1814. At this time Thomas, the oldest son, was nineteen years of age.

On the breaking out of the war of 1812 Thomas, then a mere lad, joined Captain Hart's company of volunteers, and marched with them to the northwestern frontier. This company was engaged in the battle of River Raisen, and in that sanguinary conflict lost a large number of its members. Thomas Anderson was not present at the battle, having been detailed some days previous, with others, on special foraging duty. He continued with his company until it was disbanded, and then returned with the surviving members to Lexington, where he soon became engaged in active mercantile business. In those early days, antedating railroads and steamboats, merchants were in the habit of traveling to the eastern cities on horseback, which occupied many weeks. They would often return in the same way as far as Pittsburgh, and thence by flat- or keel-boats descend the Ohio River to Maysville. From this point they would cross the country to their homes by horses or wagons. Thomas Anderson made a number of such trips, and on some occasions was accompanied in these horseback rides by his wife. On the 11th of March, 1818, he married, in Philadelphia, Miss Sidney Boyd.

On January 1, 1826, Thomas Anderson with his wife and three children moved to Louisville, having been preceded by his brother, James Anderson, who had settled in Louisville in 1822, and had become a prominent merchant. Subsequently the two younger brothers, George Washington and John F., also moved to Louisville, and actively engaged in mercantile business.

Thomas Anderson soon became a conspicuous and influential member of the community. In all important measures looking to the improvement and development of the town he took an energetic and efficient part, and throughout his active mercantile career was prominently associated with all leading public enterprises. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce, of the branch of the Northern Bank, of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and of the Union Fire Company. He was very zealous in efforts to promote the efficiency of the fire department of the city. He organized the military company long known as the "Louisville Guards," composed of the prominent young men of Louisville,



and recognized by all as the best drilled military company the city had ever produced. After the organization of the Guards other military companies were formed, and finally all these companies were consolidated into the "Louisville Legion." Of this body Thomas Anderson was chosen colonel, and continued to act in that capacity for several years. In this command he manifested great efficiency and became exceedingly popular. Subsequently this legion distinguished itself in the Mexican war.

Although always an earnest member of the old Whig Party, Colonel Anderson could never be induced, though often solicited, to accept political office. He felt that his sphere of duty and usefulness was in commercial life, and to this he mainly devoted his energies.

In 1826 Colonel Anderson established in Louisville the auction and commission house known as T. Anderson & Co., which still continues with undiminished reputation and success under the old designation. Of this house Colonel Anderson's only surviving son, our well-known fellow-citizen, W. G. Anderson, is now the senior partner.

As a merchant no man in this community has ever enjoyed a higher reputation for commercial probity and promptness than Colonel Thomas Anderson. As an evidence of his great business prudence and sagacity, it may be mentioned that during his career in Louisville several of the most disastrous financial crises occurred, and that he passed through them unscathed, with his resources unimpaired and his credit untainted by the least delay in meeting his obligations. He won the confidence of all who dealt with him by his perfect candor and fair dealing.

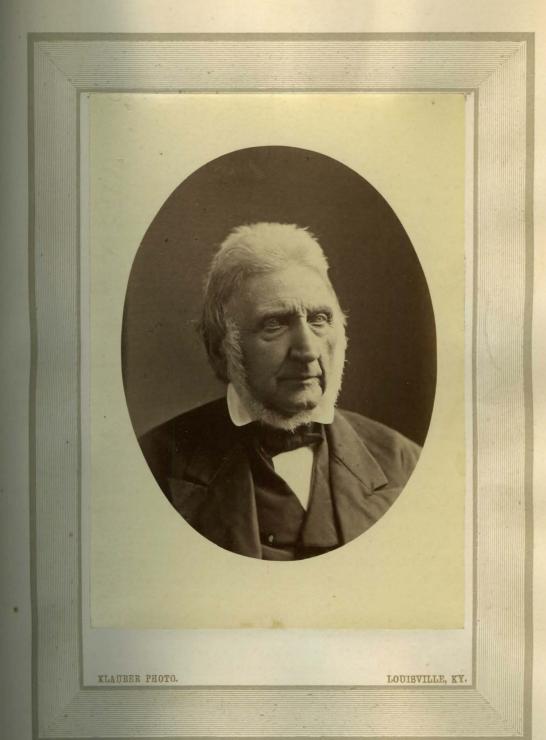
Colonel Anderson was a man of most decided character and had wonderful powers of command. He had a remarkably fine, clear voice, which, together with his firmness, decision of character, and uncommon knowledge of human nature, eminently fitted him for presiding over public assemblages, and during the active part of his business career he was called on probably more frequently than any other man in the community to act as presiding officer on such occasions. He was an ardent patriot, and the secession movement of 1860–61 was the source of profound sorrow to him. While allied in interest and by association with the southern people, he could never consent to the proposed dissolution of the Union; and, though he did not live to see the cessation of the civil war, he always had full faith that the integrity of the Union would be maintained. He really loved his whole country, and the pending contest seriously disturbed the serenity of his latter days. He died on the 26th of August, 1861.

Colonel Anderson was a man of noble and generous impulses. His heart was always open to the appeals of charity, and no one ever responded more quickly and generously to the necessities of the poor. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to young men starting in life and to those who through misfortune needed the advice and help of an encouraging friend. Colonel Anderson was gentle and affable in manner, averse to all ostentation, domestic in his habits, generous and devoted to his family and friends, who almost idolized him in return. His life may be justly pronounced an eminent success. Through a long course of business activity he discharged his duties to the public well, accumulated ample wealth, preserved his character untarnished in all the relations of life, and at the end of his career had the respect of the entire community, and was venerated and beloved by all who knew him.

#### D. L. BEATTY.

HOROUGHNESS and accuracy are two of the crowning traits of manly character, and hence in writing for the benefit of those who have yet to develop their individuality we lay great stress upon the habit of continuous application to one subject for the sake of mastering it. The phrase in common use as to "the spread of knowledge" at this day is no doubt correct, but it is spread so widely and in such thin layers that it only serves to reveal the mass of ignorance beneath. We have heard those who know a little of every thing, but much of nothing, compared to a sort of pocket-knife that some carry with them, which in addition to a common knife contains a file, saw, gimlet, chisel, screw-driver, and a pair of scissors, but all so diminutive that the moment they are needed they are found to be useless. As therefore the value of knowledge consists, not in its quantity, but in the good uses to which it is applied, a little knowledge of an exact and perfect character is far preferable for practical purposes than any extent of superficial learning. We have been led to make these remarks by the early history of the old-time gentleman whose portrait illustrates this article, and which is herewith subjoined for the perusal of those who crave a like success, but dread the necessary application.

D. L. Beatty is the son of John Beatty, who settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky, near the close of the eighteenth century. Here the subject of this notice was born December 3, 1798. Having the misfortune to lose his mother when an infant, he was brought up by his grandparents, who resided in Jefferson County. His earliest memories therefore are those associated with the old homestead farm where he worked during the summer, and from whence in winter he attended the country school. Continuing this course of life till he had acquired all that was taught at the common-schools of those times and had reached his seventeenth year, he began to think of leaving the farm for the purpose of learning the business of a machinist. In some mysterious way or other the dawning age of steam seemed to inspire him, and having come into Louisville he was employed by Mr. Joshua Headington to learn the trade of his choice. Mr. Headington was the successor of Paul Skidmore, the pioneer in the iron-foundry business in Louisville. His application was such, and so congenial were his studies as well as his work, that the first apprentice to this industry in Louisville mastered every detail with a rapidity that astonished his seniors. Instead of frittering away his spare time, he ransacked every authority on mechanism and the natural sciences that was calculated to perfect him in his calling, and whenever it was his good fortune to see a new piece of machinery or a new type of marine engine he would



study them so thoroughly that he was capable of producing their duplicate. While still quite young, and when he had only worked at the trade about three years, it became apparent to the firm that the mechanical skill and inventive genius of Beatty made him the most proper person to become foreman of a portion of the works. In this capacity every facility was afforded for the prosecution of the studies for which he had such a marked predilection, and the advantage accruing to the business through his devotion was great, the establishment becoming noted for the improvements of its products. After steamboat engines became a speciality it was his custom to take a trip or two on each boat fitted out, so as to insure the proper management of the engines by the engineer of the boat. In this way he took a liking to the steamboating interest, and to some extent linked his fortune with it. On the death of Mr. Headington, in 1817 or 1818, David Prentice and Thos. W. Bakewell became his successors, and commenced building steam-engines for boats and all other purposes required at that time, and continued it till the death of Mr. Prentice, which occurred in September, 1827, when the premises were abandoned, and Louisville was left for a time without the facilities for this important element of her prosperity.

In 1829, at the suggestion of Mr. Beatty, suitable real estate was purchased fronting Ninth Street, near the canal, where buildings were erected and fitted with suitable machinery for the construction of steam-engines of every description. An extensive business was conducted at this place in the name of Beatty, Curry & Co. until 1837, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Beatty leaving John Curry and others of his selection in possession of the premises. About this time Mr. Beatty became interested in several steamboats that made profitable returns, and since 1840 his time has been principally occupied in the management of his own estate, although he has frequently been engaged with the affairs of the city, benevolent institutions, etc.

Before closing this brief sketch of a long, active, and useful life there are some peculiarities or mental characteristics that we must not fail to notice, as we wish to excite the emulation of others in the same direction. It is first about the dignity of labor that we shall speak. In starting out in life he felt that there was work for him to do; that his success depended upon his doing that work well; and this unfeigned regard for work of all kinds gave an intense earnestness to his life, and breadth and comprehensiveness to his character. Besides this, the sense he had of the value of labor, both for the complex aggregate of society and the growth and perfection of the individual, had the healthy tendency to make his workmen respect themselves, although their hands were black and oily; and we doubt not there are those to-day who are largely indebted for the measure of success that has attended them to the wholesome and practical lesson he gave them.

Mr. Beatty never failed at any thing to which he gave his personal attention; and this result is in a great measure attributable to the fact that he never engaged in any project till he was convinced that he could make it successful, and then fully determined to do it. Besides this, he always complied with his contracts, and paid his liabilities without a single

exception; and to this rule of his life he feels largely indebted for success in his various undertakings. Another prominent feature in him was that he always endeavored to walk well before he attempted to run, having a peculiar fancy to own every thing that went by his name.

His judgment and perception are still acute, and his memory of facts excellent. And above all, he enjoys the esteem of all who know him, and the confidence of all who have done business with him. Still able to endure a great amount of exercise, both mental and physical, and enjoy the society of his many friends, who delight in his old-time stories and witticisms, we sincerely hope that the serene evening of his life may be prolonged for many years.

## Josephus F. Griffin.

OME time during the sixteenth century there came to America from Wales two brothers, Edward and James Griffin. The former settled in Virginia, the latter in South Carolina. Descended from the latter was William Griffin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a captain in the continental service during the revolutionary war, and faithfully performed his arduous duties. James Griffin was married to Miss Nancy Fallis, who was descended on the mother's side from the Scotts of Buccleugh. James and Nancy had three sons-Gilderoy, Leroy, and Josephus F., the subject of our sketch, who was born in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1810. The first four years of his life were passed in luxury, but at the end of that time his father died, leaving an immense estate encumbered with many debts. After the estate was settled there was nothing left, the widow having given up her dowry to pay her husband's debts. Then began the struggle with grinding poverty. For three years the family could scarcely procure the necessaries of life. At the end of that time the widow married a man named Everhart, who with his wife removed from Natchez, where they were then living, to the Upper Missouri, where he proposed to go into the business of getting out timber and rafting it south. In those days the journey through the dreary wilderness, the abode of wild beasts and blood-thirsty Indians, had to be made on horseback or in wagons, and as the children could not be taken on such a journey they were left with relations and friends of the family. Several years after, when the stepfather had established himself in a comfortable home, the children were reclaimed; but one of them (Leroy) was dead, and the other two were grown beyond the knowledge of their mother.

Josephus's educational advantages were very limited, he having gone to school only three years. But he has often been heard to say that during that time he never missed attendance a single day and never missed a lesson. In those days teachers thought it necessary to administer learning to boys by means of the ferule, strap, and switch; but he never received from his teacher even an unkind word. Mr. Griffin from boyhood was a dear lover of letters, and by close study he acquired a knowledge of literature surpassed by few in this country. He seemed to inherit a taste for writing, and wrote many interesting biographies, essays, etc.; but his excessive modesty prevented their publication.

Among the youthful reminiscences of Mr. Griffin the most touching are those relating to his mother's struggles with poverty and his subsequent separation from her. The gentleman with whom he lived was named Robinson, who became very much attached to

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"his little Joe." Mr. Robinson was when sober one of the gentlest and kindest of men, but when his evil passions were aroused by drink he became perfectly outrageous, and on one occasion kicked the poor little orphan out of the house and fractured his leg. Mrs. Mary Robinson was one of the sweetest and most beautiful women. She nursed the little boy tenderly until he recovered. A short time after this Mr. Robinson became infuriated and kicked his wife down stairs. From that time she seemed to lose all hope, and sank daily. Her only comfort in life was the little orphan she had taken to her home and nursed so kindly. Day after day she grew weaker and weaker. Before dying she often told him that her husband had killed her, but begged the boy to say nothing about it. After her death Mr. Robinson was arrested on a charge of murder, but before going to prison he had the orphan provided with a home at the house of one of the neighbors. A post-mortem examination was ordered by the court, and the physicians testified that her death was caused by disease, not by wounds. On this testimony Mr. Robinson was acquitted by the courts, but he was never declared not guilty by his own conscience or by the thoughtful little boy. Mr. Robinson clung to him with more affection than ever, and seemed to think of nothing but his comfort and improvement; but in spite of this good treatment the man's presence produced fear and horror instead of love.

These and other events occurring during the separation seemed to cast a shadow over Mr. Griffin's entire life. When young he seemed very austere and reserved, and was shy and modest always. It was only during his latter years that he became cheerful and appeared to enjoy himself.

At the age of eighteen he came to Louisville, and secured employment in a clothing-store belonging to Mr. Logue—at that time the only establishment of the kind in the town. He worked day and night for his employer, and at the end of the first year his salary was doubled. In a few years, by the closest attention to his business, he became thoroughly acquainted with every department of it, and had saved money enough to go into business on his own account. A new clothing-store was established in Wall Street (now Fourth), between Main and the river, under the style of Griffin, Guyton & Co. A few months satisfied Mr. Griffin that the partnership business was not congenial to him, and he sold out to Guyton & Hamilton, who failed in a short time.

In 1831 Mr. Griffin, in company with Captain Funk and others, established the first line of steamboats that ever ran to St. Louis. This business proving unsuccessful, Mr. Griffin withdrew from the firm, having only one thousand dollars left. In less than a year the firm failed, losing every thing.

In 1833 Mr. Griffin established the present business with his small capital and a similar sum borrowed from his friends, Messrs. John B. Bland and James Guthrie. From that time to the date of his death his career in business was one of uninterrupted prosperity. During the entire time no bill was ever presented twice, his paper was never dishonored, nor did a stain ever rest upon his commercial or personal character. Nor did he ever ask a favor of any one in regard to business affairs.

His benefactions were large and extended, but constantly concealed by him, as if he feared publicity, which indeed he did; for although often urged by his friends to accept official positions, he constantly refused them. He belonged to no religious sect, but was a true Christian in the widest sense of the term. For many years before his death he read his Bible and prayed daily. He gave freely to all denominations, and helped to build many churches in Louisville, and never refused a contribution to any religious or charitable object. It was during the late war that his charitable deeds were most conspicuous. Hundreds of suffering Confederate soldiers live to this day to thank him for clothing furnished them in their greatest need. While others were striving to get rich during the war, he gave away all he made during that period; but God seemed to reward him, for he continued to prosper, his business growing larger and more profitable every year.

Mr. Griffin was married in 1831 to Miss Eliza, daughter of Capt. Jacob Funk. By her he had nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Dr. Hamilton Griffin, Medora (wife of Howard Millar, Esq.), Alice (wife of G. B. Hitch, Wentzville, Mo.), Hon. Gilderoy W. Griffin (ex-United States Consul to Copenhagen), George Griffin, and Belle Griffin.

Mr. Griffin was attacked by pneumonia on the 10th of March, 1873. Notwithstanding devoted attentions, he gradually grew worse till death released him. One of his last speeches was written down. It was singular and, to his family, touching. On the day before his death he in a broken voice said, "I have lived a long and laborious life; it was cheered by my dear wife, thank God! No stain ever rested on her name or on mine."

Mr. Griffin's sickness and death developed the fact that he had an unusual number of friends. Hundreds whom the family thought mere acquaintances showed themselves, by their unaffected sorrow, condolements, and kind attentions, to be loving friends. Many wonder why so shy and modest a man could be so popular. It was because, like Abou Ben Adhem, he wanted his name written down "as one who loves his fellow-man." And his fellows returned that love with interest. He has gone from among us, but it will be many years before his name is forgotten. As long as love of virtue, honesty, energy, and charity live the name of J. F. Griffin will be cherished by thousands of his fellow-citizens.

## WALTER N. HALDEMAN.

HIS gentleman not only belongs to the class of self-made men, but to the class of thinkers and workers who possess creative power and are fruitful of resources. And when we think of the rapid strides he has taken in this world of rivalry our admiration is divided between the country that afforded the opportunity and the man who improved it. Of all the channels into which the energy and ingenuity of man is directed we know of none so fruitful of failure as that of journalism; and among a thousand obstacles to success the journalist himself is generally the greatest. Many, because they have produced a few readable articles, imagine that they have a special call to the editorial chair, and nothing short of this will satisfy their ambition. Hence enterprises are hastily engaged in; and, besides the pecuniary embarrassments that ensue, they discover too late that they are wholly unfit for the position. Of course they ought to know more of the subject on which they write than their readers, but they don't; they ought to have a comprehensive intellect to enable them to gather knowledge rapidly and accurately, but they have n't; they should not be without philosophical faculties well developed, in order to comprehend the logic of events, but they are; they should have memories to retain the history of politicians, legislators, nations, science, literature, and law, and also to remember what they themselves have written before, but they have not; and the consequence is that every issue is a proof to the world that they have mistaken their calling—that they are the merest observers, and not thinkers; and as such are soon laid aside.

In contrast to this our readers are invited to a perusal of the successful career of Walter N. Haldeman. He was born in Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, April 27, 1821. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Newman Haldeman, Pennsylvanians of Swiss origin, who removed to the West in the early years of this century. His inheritance consisted of a sound constitution, an upright disposition, and a resolute will. With these he came to Louisville at the age of sixteen, and commenced life on his own account as a clerk in a wholesale grocery and commission-house. While in this situation he availed himself of every opportunity to supply the deficiencies of his early education, and thereby qualify himself for a more remunerative position. This was the foundation of his fortune; for if he had frittered away his spare time and squandered his wages among fast young men, he would not have been qualified for the responsible position of a book-keeper, or, if he had acquired the ability, would never have been intrusted with its



duties by any sane man of business. As it was, he became the book-keeper of the "Louisville Journal" office in 1840, four years after he came to the city. Here, under that remarkable editor, poet, and wit, the founder of the paper, George D. Prentice, he first acquired a knowledge of and taste for journalism. Under the business management of Mr. George W. Weissinger he initiated himself into all the details of a newspaper counting-room, and during four years signalized himself as an upright and energetic man of business, and secured the esteem of the community as well as of his employers.

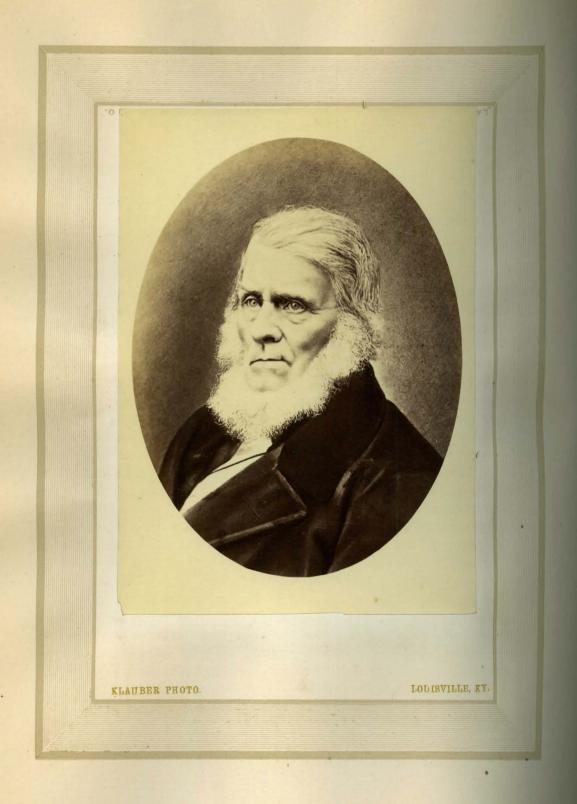
On the 12th of February, 1844, Mr. Haldeman became the proprietor of the "Daily Dime," a paper that had been published less than a year by an association of practical printers. This move was taken in order to relieve himself from an entangling embarrassment and to secure a debt due him. Continuing its publication until the 3d of June of the same year, it was then enlarged, and with a new dress issued as the "Morning Courier." From this time forward the history of Mr. Haldeman for twenty-four years is the history of this successful journal. He had no sooner assumed the editorship and direction of the paper than he began to develop all the sterling qualities that guarantee success in this precarious profession; and it must suffice us to say that such was the measure of his success that after twenty-four years, during which he had acquired a handsome competency and earned the reputation of being one of the ablest journalists in the country, the "Courier" was amalgamated with the "Journal," for many years regarded as one of the leading papers in the country. The "Courier-Journal" is now published by a company, the parties to which are Walter N. Haldeman, Henry Watterson, and Isham Henderson. Of this company Mr. Haldeman is president and business-manager and Mr. Watterson is editor-in-chief of the paper. The union of these leading papers of the city was effected so quietly that the public were not aware of the fact till the "Courier-Journal" made its appearance on Sunday, November 8, 1868. Under the new management but a short time elapsed before the "Louisville Democrat" was also consolidated with the "Courier-Journal," and under the triple prestige the company has prospered beyond all precedent in western journalism.

On the 15th of January, 1869, the present "Courier-Journal" building on Jefferson Street, extending to Green Street, was ready for occupancy. It is complete in all its appointments to meet the requirements of an extensive newspaper, job-printing, binding, and blank-book manufacturing business, and together with the printing machinery, types, etc., is valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company, however, with the public spirit which has ever characterized it, having determined to invest their surplus funds where it would add to the material growth and beauty of the city, purchased the site of the old opera-house, on the corner of Fourth and Green streets, in June, 1874, and are now proceeding to erect a block that will evince that their faith in the future of our city is unlimited. It will have a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on Fourth Street and eighty-six feet on Green Street. It is to be six stories high, including the basement, and is to be built of stone, iron, and Baltimore pressed brick. The basement will be

occupied by the press-, folding-, and mailing-rooms. There will be one store on Green Street and six on Fourth Street, exclusive of that on the corner, which is designed for the counting-room of the "Courier-Journal." The second and third stories will be arranged and fitted for offices, and will be the best adapted for that purpose of any in the city. The fourth story will contain the job-rooms, and the fifth the editorial and composing-rooms. The plans and specifications are by Mr. John Andrewartha, who will also supervise the erection of the building, which, together with the lot, will cost about two hundred thousand dollars.

Instead of thinking that we have forgotten the subject of the article, our readers should see in the foregoing digression a prominent trait of his character. He is proud of what he accomplishes rather than any thing of a mere personal character; and any one wishing to give a mental analysis of the man must succeed or fail in proportion to the correctness or incorrectness with which he interprets the acts of his life. At the risk of his displeasure therefore we shall attempt to set forth those qualities of his mind which we believe to have largely contributed to his success, and then let our readers judge for themselves. In the first place, good habits and favorable circumstances have developed all the better qualities of his nature, and made him what he is—a clear, vigorous, enterprising, and honorable man of business. But, to be more particular, having a well-balanced head as a gift of nature, it has been comparatively easy for reason and morality to keep the passions under control. Hence, instead of a lapsided oddity, who is always doing something very good and then something very bad, we have a type of manhood that unites force with kindness and consideration, is cautious without being timid, is economical without being parsimonious, and so on with slight irregularities to the end of the chapter. Indeed one so equally poised seldom fails to secure the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, and this is a guarantee of success. Energy and persistent application have done the rest.

This brief sketch must prove encouraging to others who have but limited means with which to begin the duties of life for themselves; for, while all can not be equally successful, determined and well-directed effort seldom fails of a competency. At the age of fifty-three Mr. Haldeman is as energetic and industrious as ever, and directs the vast interests under his charge with a precision that marks him as a man of immense business capacity. Dignified and courteous in his manner, his speech and actions indicate the benevolence of his heart; for he can always find time to advise those who seek his counsel, no matter how obscure. But before closing we must gently remind him that, as brain-work draws heavily upon the whole system, he should have plenty of mental recreation, and that, although at present remarkably preserved, he can not afford to burn his candle at both ends.



### HUGH FERGUSON.

HE last sixty years have wrought great changes in Louisville. The few whose fortunes were at that time linked with the destinies of the future city have nearly all fallen out of the ranks and given place to others who have assumed control of its little world of business under far different circumstances. Nothing of the trials incident to the life of a pioneer-merchant are felt by them, and with a ready-made city as the field of their operations they seldom think of those whose energy and sagacious foresight laid the groundwork for the present prosperous and commodious condition of things. Foremost among that noble little band who early contributed toward the Louisville of to-day was the gentleman whose portrait illustrates this sketch, the late Mr. Hugh Ferguson.

During the year 1814 Mr. David Ferguson and family came to this city from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to which city they, several years before, had come from Ireland. One of the members of that family was the subject of this sketch. He was born in the County Down, Ireland, in 1785, and crossed old ocean with his parents, thinking to better his condition as to things temporal. Being still unmarried, he remained with his parents while they resided in Pittsburgh, and when they came to Louisville he accompanied them hither, A few weeks after his arrival here he engaged in the bakery business in a small frame house on the corner of Fifth and Market streets; and strange to say, amid all the down-pulling and up-building of some sixty years since his first venture in business here, his family still retains this property. After being in this business two years he engaged himself in the dry-goods and grocery business on the same corner, in company with a Mr. Harbison, for upward of forty years. Growing tired of this line, and yet unwilling to entirely disengage himself, he engaged in the flour trade, in connection with his sons, and continued it to the time of his death. In 1821, on the 6th of October, his father died at the age of seventythree; and on November 3d of the same year his mother died at the age of seventy-one. Both were interred at the old cemetery on Jefferson Street. On the 3d of March, 1817, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Mary Thomas, by whom were born to him Martha E., William R., Isaac T., Mary N., and Robert, besides one who died in infancy. On the 5th of April, 1825, the affectionate wife and mother fell a prey to the enemy of the race before any of the children could realize their loss or sympathize with the grief of their surviving parent. On the 6th of April, 1830, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Oliver, the Rev. D. C. Banks, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating. The fruit of this union

was Sarah T., Thomas O., and David Ferguson, at present the tax-receiver of the city. Mrs. Ferguson, senior, is still living, and at the age of sixty-six is as healthy and active as many at forty.

On the 9th of August, 1867, after a protracted and painful illness, this pioneer-merchant departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-two. Although he was twenty-nine years old when he made this the place of his adoption, he lived to see nearly all the material growth of this great and wealthy city. He saw too all the great improvements of the age adopted that have revolutionized the world of business, and would sometimes draw the most facetious comparisons between "then and now."

Before closing this sketch it may not be amiss to show Mr. Ferguson's connection with the cheese trade of the city. At a late meeting of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, in Cleveland, Colonel S. D. Harris, the veteran agricultural editor of Ohio, read a paper on the opening of the cheese trade in that state, from which we quote the following, showing the beginning of what is now an immense trade in dairy products:

"It was in the year 1818, fifty-four years ago last fall, that the first venture was made in the opening of a trade in Western-Reserve cheese with the towns on the Ohio River and the waters below. Dr. Thompson, of Hudson, made up a small lot of cheese from that vicinity, which he shipped down the Ohio to the mouth of the Cumberland and up the Cumberland to the young city of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee. Dr. Thompson bought his cheese for about two cents a pound and sold it out at eighteen to twenty cents.

"A little before the time that Dr. Thompson made his voyage a tough young adventurer of the township of Aurora, in the county of Portage, shipped as a hand on a large flatboat to go down the river to New Orleans. The voyage accomplished, he was looking about the city, and seeing a cut cheese in a provision-store asked the price at which they were selling it, and was told the price was a dollar a pound. The name of this young man was Harvey Baldwin, who is still a hale old farmer of the township of Streetsboro, a few miles distant from the old homestead at Aurora. During the last few years I have had several talks with this veteran dealer concerning his early ventures in the cheese business, and as they were of a very marked character in giving direction to the great results which followed, I will ask your attention to a brief recital of some of the lending items.

"I said just now that when Harvey Baldwin was in New Orleans in 1818 he was told that the retail price of cheese was a dollar a pound, and knowing very well that he could get any desired quantity of cheese at his home in Ohio for two or three cents a pound, he at once determined to supply the New Orleans trade with Western-Reserve cheese.

"In the fall of 1819 Mr. Baldwin paid fourteen dollars for seven hundred pounds of cheese. He had this taken to the Ohio at the mouth of the Big Beaver in a wagon, and there, all alone in an open skiff, he took his stock and paddled down past Cincinnati and over the falls of the Ohio, just below Louisville, and laid up at the town of New Albany, on the Indiana side of the river. Storing his cargo at that place as a base of supplies, he took a cheese in his skiff and paddled up to Louisville, tied up his boat, took his cheese under his arm, and went to the only grocery-store then kept in the place, by a Mr. Ferguson. The people of Louisville knew nothing about cheese, but Mr. Ferguson, being a very enterprising Irishman, purchased one half of the cheese which Mr. Baldwin had carried under his arm, paying therefor ten cents a pound in cut money. This cut money (the only small change in circulation then) was made by cutting a Spanish silver dollar into

equal pieces, just the shape in which a woman cuts a pie. One of these pieces was called a 'bit,' which was the name for the smallest silver coin which southern people recognized in the way of making change. Mr. Baldwin had sold half a cheese by wholesale to Mr. Ferguson, the first sale of Western-Reserve cheese on record in the town of Louisville. With the other half cheese under his arm, our Yankee cheese-peddler sallied forth to supply the people at their houses. He called at the mansion of Mrs. Prather, wife of a partner in the firm of Prather, Bullitt & Washburn, noted merchants of the city. Mrs. Prather met him at the door, when he told her he had cheese to sell. She said there had never been any of that article in the Louisville market before. While they were talking Mrs. Prather's two daughters (young ladies) came to the door, and one of them asked, 'Ma, what has the gentleman got to sell?' 'Cheese.' 'What is cheese?' In the early and economical days of cheese-making in Ohio, with cheese at two cents a pound, the dairymen could not afford to pay cash for annotto while a cheaper substitute in the shape of spanish-brown paint could be used. Mr. Baldwin's cheeses were smeared with spanish-brown, and as he offered to let the young lady taste and see what cheese was like, she nibbled a bit of the smearing instead of the meat of the cheese. 'Oh! how nasty!' said the Louisville belle. Mr. Baldwin saw the mistake she had made, and tapping the cheese in the center gave her a taste of the real stuff. 'Oh! I never did taste any thing so good!' said she. So the indulgent mother bought a bit's worth to feast the household, and Mr. Baldwin told her that he had sold a half cheese to Ferguson, where they could get more of it if they liked it. Other families took a bit's worth that day, and when the husbands came home to tea cheese was on the tables; the wives told of the supply at Ferguson's; there was a rush for more; one man, who had got the start of the others, took all that Ferguson had, and the rest called for a division!

"The next day Mr. Baldwin took up two cheeses in his skiff and went at it again, with a cheese under each arm. That day Mr. Ferguson bought a whole cheese, and so it went on day after day, and thus our persevering young cheese-peddler spent three months in the streets of Louisville in selling his seven hundred pounds of cheese. When his work was accomplished he found himself in possession of sixty dollars in silver money, a horse, saddle, and bridle. He rode the horse home and sold him to General Simon Perkins, of Warren, for one hundred and ten dollars, making in all the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars for his investment of fourteen dollars in seven hundred pounds of cheese and about four months' work."

Mr. Ferguson became a man of wealth by his own industry and enterprise, and without those tricks of trade that merely pass for sharp practice. He was emphatically a good man. Beloved in life by all who knew him and hated by none, he left a large circle of friends to deplore his loss and shed tears to his memory. It seemed to be his constant duty to live and toil in the interest of his family first, and then in the interest of others, forgetting himself; and although during the last decade Death has reaped a rich harvest among our noble citizens, it has laid its hand upon none of more strict integrity or more worthy to live than Hugh Ferguson.

### PATRICK H. POPE.

N selecting representatives of the Louisville bench and bar we can not omit the name of Patrick H. Pope, because his clear, comprehensive mental power, strength of will, and self-asserting force, coupled with urbanity of manner and nobility of sentiment, have so distinguished him that our work would be incomplete without a brief tribute to his memory. He was born March 17, 1806, in the city of Louisville, and was the oldest child of Worden and Elizabeth Pope. At an early age he graduated with honor at St. Joseph College, Bardstown, where his superior abilities were acknowledged by his being selected to address the students on an important occasion. This he did to his own honor and the credit of the institution.

On the 17th of July, 1827, when only twenty-one years of age, he married the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sarah L., oldest child of James and Urith Brown, of this county. The fruit of this union was Elizabeth T., wife of Dr. William H. Galt; Urith, wife of J. Fry Lawrence; Ellen E., wife of Dr. John Thruston; Worden, who joined the ill-fated Walker expedition to Nicaragua, and met with an untimely death at the age of nineteen; and Mary A., wife of George Nicholas; all of whom, excepting Worden, are still living, we believe, in their native city.

The subject of this article commenced the practice of law at the Louisville bar in 1827, and although the profession at the time was adorned by men of marked ability, by common consent he was speedily recognized as their peer, both in legal attainments and powers of speech. While in the enjoyment of an extensive practice he was tendered the office of secretary of state to the commonwealth by His Excellency John Breathitt, but declined it. His eloquence and genius had rendered him so popular that the Jackson Democrats deemed him the most eligible candidate for representative, and the result showed the correctness of their conclusion. He defeated the talented Henry Crittenden in a district in which his party was one thousand in the minority. At the expiration of his term he was a candidate for re-election, and would have succeeded again but for a division of his own party in a remote county in favor of another candidate. In 1834, being only twentyeight years of age, he was elected to Congress, and served through the session of that and the following year; and, although he was the youngest member of that body, his quick perception, sound judgment, and oratorical powers commanded attention whenever he spoke. After the expiration of his congressional term he represented the county of Jefferson in the state legislature with marked ability. But on the 4th of May, 1840,



while still in the prime of life, and just as he was apparently fitted by experience for more extended and varied fields of usefulness, he died, loved and lamented by all whose privilege it was to know him. He was unobtrusive, but brave; constant, but not obstinate; progressive, but not visionary. But above and beyond all this, he sustained a character through life that challenged universal admiration. In a notice of his death in the "Congressional Globe" it was said:

"While in Congress he was ever at his post watching the interests of his constituents; and being a ready debater and fluent and able speaker, he was always heard with attention. His powers as a conversationalist made him in society the center of a circle of admiring friends. At home he was no less gracious, adapting himself to imparting mirth and instruction to his beloved children. Never at a loss for a reply, he was found to be old beyond his years. His integrity being unquestioned, his reasoning was usually correct and very effective. In a long and heated debate upon the subject of electing the public printer either by ballot or viva voce Mr. Pope said he paid as much regard to the wisdom of our ancestors and the monitions of antiquity as others, but he also deemed it essential for the proper government of his conduct to have some opinions of his own. The opinions of antiquity were not always infallible. Many patriots of the revolutionary period of '76 sincerely doubted the practicability of the scheme of republican government. Many other doctrines of that day were now from experience repudiated, and he should feel bound to go according to the best lights afforded him. But it had been alleged that members were surrounded with a polluted atmosphere; that they could not vote openly without subjecting themselves to a corrupting influence. He suggested how easy it was for the balloting representative, after casting his vote, to go to the executive mansion or elsewhere, if he please, and there represent that he had carried out the will he had professed to serve. Now if the vote were given viva voce, it would place the curb of his constituents upon him, and the people could and would see whether he came there to honestly represent them or play the pander to others. It has been said that if the vote by ballot were abolished the representative would stand too much in terror of his constituents to suffer him to exercise his own unbiased judgment. He would ask who he could with more propriety stand in fear of than his own constituents? Even if he voted in error, he voted in accordance with their wishes, and their wishes he was bound to respect."

Full of mirth, he was the life of the social circle; gifted in speech, warm in his friendships, easy in his style of delivery, dignified in his intercourse among his equals, of marked originality, Mr. Pope was a firm believer in the truths of Christianity, and at the time of his death was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In figure he was tall, erect, and commanding; his eyes and hair were black. In every respect he was a gentleman whose memory will long be cherished for his manly virtues.

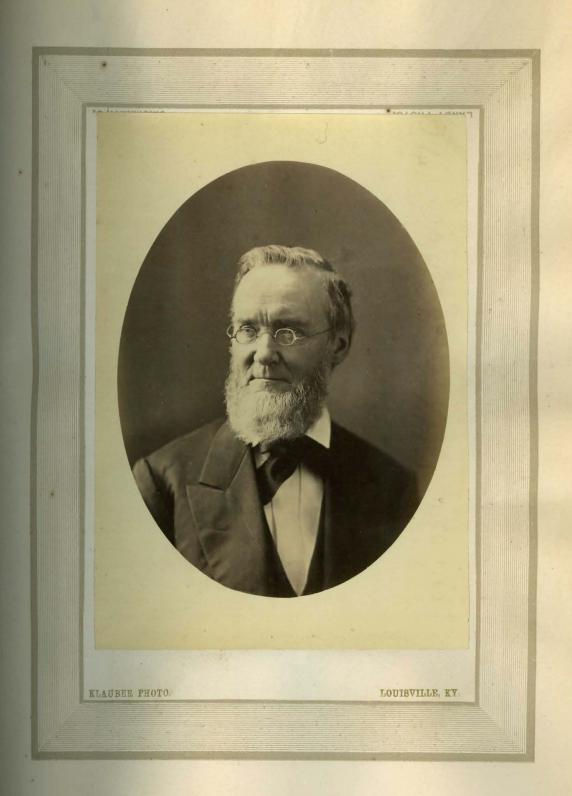
# JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

R. J. R. BUCHANAN, whose residence in Louisville began about half a century ago, is well entitled to a place in the list of our distinguished citizens. His merits appear to be appreciated abroad as well as at home, and we have found in "Brittan's Quarterly," published in New York, a biographical sketch of Dr. Buchanan, from which we quote, with some abbreviation, the following statement, adding a few items from other sources.

Dr. Buchanan was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 11, 1814. His father, Dr. Joseph Buchanan, was a profound original thinker, learned in medicine, law, and mechanical science. The subject of this sketch displayed at a very early age unusual mental capacity and a paramount taste for grave studies. The development of his mind was somewhat precocious, and before he was twelve years old he was familiar with the doctrines of political economy, mental philosophy, and the principles of government. His father selected the legal profession for his son; but, though at the age of thirteen he had mastered Blackstone's Commentaries, he developed no special taste for the profession. At the age of fourteen years he lost his father, and was of necessity thrown on his own resources as a practical printer. Before attaining his majority he studied medicine at Transylvania University, and became profoundly interested in the structure and functions of the brain. In his twenty-first year he became a public lecturer on that subject, and devoted himself to perfecting the discoveries of Gall, which he found incomplete and inaccurate.

In 1841 he is said to have discovered the art of so exciting the several organs of the brain as to produce their appropriate functional operations. By his careful experiments and critical observations he placed phrenology on a more positive and scientific basis, and so enforced its claims as to command respect among philosophers and scholars. His experiments were repeated by Professor J. K. Mitchell, of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and others, and so widely reported by the press as to awaken a deep interest both in this country and Europe.

In the same year (1841) in which his extraordinary discoveries were announced he presented them in Louisville, inviting the investigation and criticism of the learned. The venerable Judge Rowan and the learned Prof. Caldwell were much interested, and became supporters of his new philosophy, the marvelous claims of which were set forth in the brilliant editorials of Prentice. In December, 1841, he became united in marriage with



Miss Anne Rowan, the accomplished and intellectual daughter of the Judge, and in seventeen months after his connection with this distinguished family his father-in-law was removed by death. The scrupulous honor and critical acumen of Judge Rowan were so widely known that his publicly-expressed opinion of the future fame and eminence of Dr. Buchanan and his philosophy contributed much to their courteous reception at that period. Few eminent reformers in science and philosophy have been so free from hostile assault and criticism as Dr. Buchanan.

In 1842 Dr. Buchanan introduced his discoveries to the New York public, and at once attracted some of the best minds of the city. The "Democratic Review" (at that time the leading monthly) noticed Dr. Buchanan and his discoveries in a generous manner, speaking of them as by far the greatest that had ever been made in reference to the nervous system and the constitution of man. Robert Dale Owen, who had listened to his expositions and witnessed his experiments, which he described in a letter to the "Evening Post," expressed the conviction that when the subject had undergone a general investigation, and the discoveries of Prof. B. had been verified by others, the name of Dr. Buchanan would stand "hardly second to that of any philosopher or philanthropist who ever devoted his life to the cause of science and the benefit of the human race." The "Evening Post" (edited by Bryant) issued an extra to give the report upon his experiments, and a committee, consisting of Mr. W. C. Bryant (the poet), Hon. J. L. O'Sullivan, and Dr. Samuel L. Forry (author of "Climatology of the United States"), published its opinion, as the result of a brief investigation, that Dr. Buchanan had opened a field "second to no other in immediate interest and in promise of important future results to science and humanity."

In Boston Dr. Buchanan was hospitably received by President Quincy, Dr. Warren, Dr. Jackson, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Hon. T. C. Grattan, and other eminent citizens, and at once invited a critical investigation of his claims by the Academy of Sciences; but the subject was unfamiliar to its members, and they confined their efforts to a few brief interviews and the passage of a politely complimentary resolution.

During the six months spent in Boston Dr. Buchanan demonstrated the principles of the new science to the satisfaction of large classes and learned committees, showing that his discoveries had completed the entire science of man, connecting all its parts in a systematic whole, which was justly entitled to the name of "Anthropology." The "Boston Post" published an account of his successful experiments before a committee of eminent physicians, and the Rev. John Pierpont presided at a large meeting which recognized his claims in a series of eulogistic resolutions, not more emphatic than the cordial expressions of Mr. Pierpont himself.

Such has always been the language of profound thinkers who have become acquainted in detail with Dr. Buchanan's system of anthropology. The faculty of the Indiana State University (Dr. Wylie, president) in 1843 published an interesting report detailing numerous experiments which they had witnessed, and sanctioning the claims of the new anthropology as a revolution in philosophy. Prof. Caldwell, the virtual founder of the

old University Medical School of Louisville, whose boldness and independence of thought were so well known, spoke of Dr. Buchanan, in 1842, as one who had revolutionized the science of the brain, and whose name would be remembered when most of his distinguished medical contemporaries were lost in oblivion. The discoveries of Dr. Buchanan were to have been brought before the American Medical Association by Prof. Caldwell; but their presentation was prevented by the illness and death of that venerable and learned man in 1854.

After five years spent in the investigation and propagation of the new anthropology Dr. Buchanan accepted the professor's chair of "Physiology and the Institutes of Medicine" in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, which he occupied for ten years, during a considerable portion of which time he was dean of the faculty. His peculiar discoveries and new views of physiology constituted an attractive feature of the school, and were spoken of in terms of enthusiasm by the medical classes and his colleagues of the faculty as the most important discoveries ever made in medical science. The school rapidly grew to a success equal to that of Transylvania in its best days, and greatly surpassed its older rivals in the city, while Dr. Buchanan occupied his chair.

In addition to the duties of his professorship Dr. Buchanan edited a medical magazine and published for five years "Buchanan's Journal of Man," chiefly of original matter, devoted to the new anthropology. He also published an edition of two thousand copies of his "System of Anthropology," which was rapidly sold. This, however, was but a brief synopsis of four hundred pages. The full development of the system which unfolds the laws of mind and explains its operations through the brain and body will require at least ten volumes, and Dr. Buchanan is at present diligently engaged in their preparation. Their scope embraces a review of all the great systems and fragments of philosophy of the present and past centuries; a precise view of "Mental Philosophy," embracing not only the functions of the brain, but the categorical or à priori demonstration of the faculties; a complete system of "Cerebral Physiology," supplying the great hiatus in systems of physiology (which almost ignore the brain) and laying the foundations of a complete philosophy of therapeutics; a system of "Sarcognomy," explaining the development of the body and its relations to the soul; a system of "Pathognomy," giving the laws of expression and oratory, with the mathematical basis of all relations between mind and matter; a system of "Physiognomy," not based on empirical observation, but on laws of mathematical certainty. All the fundamental laws of the fine arts and aesthetics are comprised in the systems of "Pathognomy" and "Sarcognomy." A volume will be devoted to "Psychometry," another to "Insanity," and another to the marvelous facts of "Psychology." These subjects, from their vast extent, have never been fully developed in his lectures.

In 1857 Dr. Buchanan returned to Louisville, where the writer first met him. During the political convulsions of the next decade Dr. Buchanan became interested in politics to oppose secession, to assert the liberty of the press, and to resist the despotic action of the military authorities, with whom he came in collision, and was imprisoned several weeks without any charge. He was equally opposed to secession and to war, and used his influence in favor of pacific measures. From 1863 to 1866 he acted as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and it was mainly by his action in calling a state convention in 1864, and again in May, 1866, contrary to the wishes of the leading politicians, that the Democratic Party in Kentucky was reorganized. In this he pursued a conciliatory, unpartisan course to unite all good citizens in the restoration of order and political harmony, and his services were so highly appreciated that his friends urged his nomination as a candidate for the governorship of the state; but he declined to be brought forward, feeling that his proper vocation was not in politics.

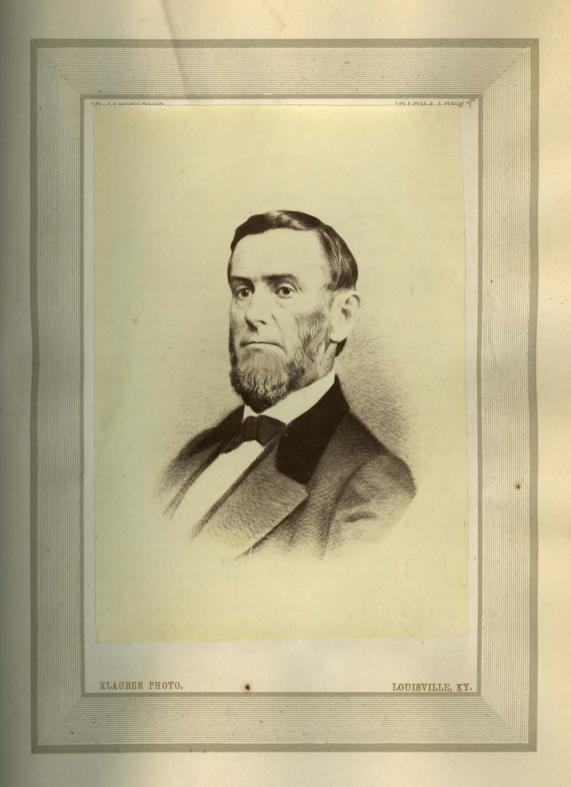
Dr. Buchanan has recently held positions in other medical schools, but is at present exclusively devoted to authorship. His last medical course was in the Boston University. Some of his essays have been republished in England, and a sketch of his system has been published in Spanish by Dr. De La Rua. Advanced thinkers are looking with great interest for his future publications, for Dr. Buchanan is not alone in entertaining the idea that the acceptance of his anthropological discoveries would realize whatever is best in the philosophic conceptions of Aristotle, Plato, Gall, Spurzheim, Fourier, Swedenborg, Locke, Carpenter, Spencer, Darwin, Huxley, and others, each of whom in his own line and manner has brought into special prominence some phase or phases of that comprehensive but chiefly original philosophy contained in the author's new system. That it will establish a new era in philosophy and physiological science is the belief of those who are most familiar with the subject.

# WILLIAM H. STOKES.

N this world of failures, panics, and bankruptcy it is a relief to peruse the history of one who has been superior to circumstances, and by well-directed effort secured of earthly goods all that heart could wish. Were such instances wanting, men would scarcely have ambition enough to supply their needs, much less engage in the gigantic and daring projects that mark the age of progress. It is therefore with no little pleasure that we present to our readers the career of William H. Stokes, one of the most successful men of business who have made this the city of their adoption.

He was the third son of Christiana and John Stokes, formerly of New York City, where he was born June 7, 1809. In 1817 his father moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, which had already begun to put on the airs of a city. Here William attended school until he had acquired the rudiments of an education; but while still a lad obtained a situation in a book-store, and concluded that he would graduate in the university at large. And we may here remark that an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the successful men of this and other large cities confirms us in the belief that the most practical of menthose able to hold their own against vast odds, those whose fortitude has enabled them to overcome every obstacle to success—are to a great extent elected from those who have educated themselves among the people. In fact it would seem that the discipline which necessity imposed upon some early in life has proved to be the foundation of their fortune. On the other hand, those who have enjoyed unlimited scholastic privileges, besides what is termed "a start in life," often make but a poor effort in the world of competition; and the inevitable result is—failure.

Remaining in the book-store about two years, William was then apprenticed to the firm of Enyart & Cameron to learn the saddlery business. This was in 1824. On the expiration of his apprenticeship in 1827 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he wrought at his trade as a journeyman till the fall of 1829, and then proceeded to Natchez, Mississippi. Remaining at that point till the early part of 1831, he then came to this city and formed a partnership with his brother Edward, who followed the same business. Establishing themselves on Main Street near Fifth, under the firm-name of E. & W. H. Stokes, they both applied themselves so thoroughly, turned out such excellent work, and were so scrupulously honest in their transactions, that it was but a short time before they did the largest trade of the kind in the city. In 1844 he purchased the interest of his brother Edward, and from that time forward he carried on the business alone until he admitted his



son-in-law, J. P. Marshall, to an interest. Later in life his sons, A. H. and A. W. Stokes, also became partners.

Until his death, which occurred on the 9th of February, 1874, he was an active member of the firm, and was always ready to forward its interest by his presence and counsel. By his energy in securing new fields for trade in the great Southwest and West, and the excellent judgment he possessed of men and their motives, he built up a very large and lucrative custom. For forty years he prospered in the same industry and in the same locality; and, having every confidence in the future greatness and prosperity of Louisville, he made it a point to invest in real estate as fast as his means would permit. In this way he not only witnessed the populous city emerge from the frontier town, but grew up with it; so that almost imperceptibly he became one of the wealthiest of our citizens. In addition to the extensive landed interest in the city and its suburbs, his estate comprised something over one hundred thousand acres of land in Texas, which is becoming immensely valuable.

While it would appear that this gentleman was the embodiment of almost every element of success, it might be seen on a close examination that his great secret consisted of firmness of purpose, supported by common-sense, unceasing effort, and strict economy; and while we admit that some men of business are as unstable as water, as indolent as the sloth, as prodigal as a sailor, and attribute their failures to "bad luck," yet by compelling their intellect to do what they are not disposed to do from intuition they may overcome these constitutional defects and evolve a measurable success from their life-labor. Without thorough and constant discipline Mr. Stokes could never have become the man of consummate business ability that he was, no matter how bountifully nature had dealt with him; and hence we wish to impress this fact as the lesson of the hour, that while all can not become the possessors of immense fortunes as he did, a competency is within the reach of all, with few exceptions.

Personally Mr. Stokes was scrupulously correct in all his operations. He was a careful financier, and one who was determined to pay all the claims against him; and in order to do this he was strict to collect his own dues. Few or no incongruities, however, were found in his character; one quality harmonized with another. He united kindness with justice, faith with devotion, and hope with reason; and in all the relations of life he will long be remembered as a man of exemplary character.

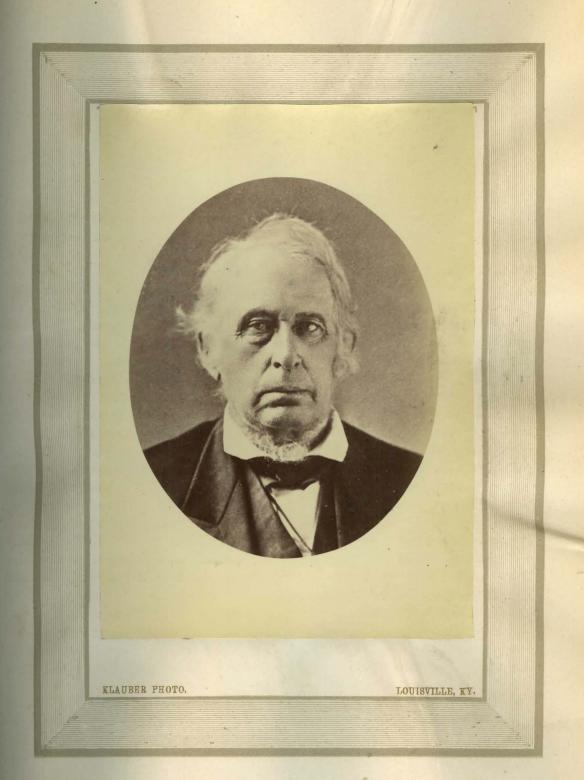
Mr. Stokes was married to a Miss Ward, of Cincinnati, June 27, 1833. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, of whom five are now living—three daughters and two sons. The sons, together with Mr. Marshall, now continue the business.

#### WILLIAM E. GLOVER.

WELL-BALANCED and well-stored mind, a life full of useful purpose whatever position it may occupy, is of far greater importance than the average respectability of the world; and when the possessor of these qualities has achieved success in the business world by means of them he is doubly worthy of our appreciative regard. These remarks fitly apply to the gentleman whose name heads this article. For more than half a century he was identified with the progress and prosperity of this city, and we are largely indebted to him for the reputation we still enjoy for the manufacture of superior boat-machinery. These considerations, aside from the virtue of his life, his intelligence, public spirit, and philanthropy, fully entitle him to an honorable mention in the industrial history of his adopted city.

William E. Glover was born in Mason County, Kentucky, November 28, 1801. At the age of sixteen he came to Louisville, a poor lad as far as money or education was concerned, but rich in respect to health, mental vigor, and a determination to work out for himself a position in life that would command respect. He apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and served till he attained his majority; and having during his term of service devoted his spare time to the acquisition of mechanical and scientific knowledge, he now had the satisfaction of passing muster as a competent engineer. Having obtained a situation on one of the boats engaged in the lower-river trade, he followed that vocation for several years; and, as may be expected from the studious habits that characterized him during his apprenticeship, he diligently applied himself to his calling till he was thoroughly acquainted with the combination of excellences required to make a perfect marine engine; and there is no doubt but the practical experience thus gained made him a successful competitor with the best engine-builders of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

About 1833 or 1834 Mr. Glover left the river and engaged in blacksmithing on Market Street, and soon acquired a reputation for those difficult pieces of forging, etc., which are never offered to inferior workmen; and having successfully conducted this branch till 1836 or thereabouts, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Lachlan McDougall and William Inman for the purpose of establishing a foundry. Purchasing the foundry premises of the Shreve Brothers, on Main, near Ninth Street, they commenced on a moderate scale and in a general way, occasionally building an engine. It was not long, however, before the excellence of their work brought them all of this class of business they could attend to. In 1838 they built the engines for the steamboats "Diana" and "Edward Shippen," and,



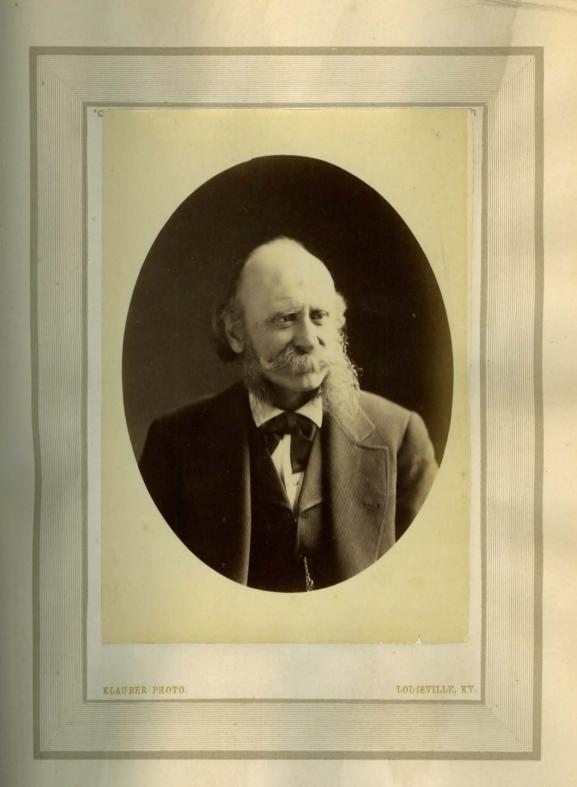
although done at a pecuniary loss, these two contracts established the fact that machinery for steamboats could be built at Louisville as well as at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. This may be fairly claimed as the inception of what afterward became a large branch of our industry—the building of large and fast steamboats—and was the means of attracting much trade to the city that hitherto had gone elsewhere. During his connection with the foundry business, which extended through a period of thirty years, he was uniformly successful, and although many changes took place in the firm, he continued to hold his interest till its dissolution. Prominent among those who were associated with him during this protracted period were Messrs. Gault, Ainslie, and Cochran. Up to 1861 he remained at his old stand, where he had done an extensive and lucrative business as a manufacturer in iron. As a historic fact we may mention that the first gas-works for Louisville were built by him in 1840. At the time referred to, however, he saw that the long-threatened storm of civil war had at last burst upon us; and concluding that trade, commerce, and manufacturing would be fearfully depressed before the close of the conflict, he closed up his business and converted his workshops into a tobacco warehouse, still known as the "Boone Warehouse," after the great Kentucky pioneer and adventurer of that name. As in his previous business. he was successful to a degree little anticipated; and although all his operations were on commission, their extent was such that it brought him a handsome income, and had he not previously laid the foundation of and built up a fortune he could certainly have done it then. Aside from the benefit accruing to the city from his energy and enterprise, we may truthfully say that he was ever ready to lend his aid for the furtherance of every good work. The soundness of his judgment, the excellence of his management, and the integrity of his conduct pointed him out as a suitable person to be in the direction of almost every corporate body with which he was ever connected. He was for many years a bank director, a member of the city council, a representative in the state legislature, a trustee of the University of Louisville, besides other offices of a similar nature.

In the summer of 1862 he was attacked with that intractable form of skin-disease known as lichen tropicus, and for more than a year he not only suffered an indescribable torture, but was in a great measure deprived of appetite and sleep. This was sufficient to break down a young and vigorous person, and of course at his advanced age it told with rapid and fatal effect. He resorted to the hot springs of Arkansas in search of relief, but although the skin-affection was greatly relieved, he had a return of the asthma in consequence of it. This was precisely what he had predicted several months previously. Rapid inroads were now made upon his otherwise vigorous constitution, and on the 1st of October, 1873, he died at the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Hikes, Esq., in his seventy-second year. He was twice married, and left five sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent. In all the relations of life Mr. Glover conducted himself in a manner that commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens, and it gives us pleasure to record his name among the list of worthies who laid the foundation of our prosperity and now sleep with their fathers.

#### CHARLES S. SNEAD.

HIS gentleman is selected to represent not only the iron-manufacturing interest of the city, but every wide-awake and progressive element. He is the son of Mr. John S. Snead, to whom extended reference is made in another part of this volume. He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, March 24, 1820. But although his father was engaged in business at Louisville, he did not deem it advisable for his family to reside there permanently, on account of the periodical sickly season with which that place was then visited; hence up to 1833, when the cholera visited Lexington in its most malignant form, while in Louisville it was light, Mr. Snead had regularly sent his family to Lexington to reside during the heated term. Thus too it occurred that Charles received his early education at Lexington, where the schools were at that time superior to those of Louisville.

In 1835, when only fifteen years of age, Charles was appointed specie-teller in the Bank of Louisville, of which his father was president. He retained this position until 1837, when the "panic" caused the suspension of all the banks in the city, and a specieteller was no longer needed. After the crisis Mr. Snead took charge of his father's farm, and continued in its management until that parent's death, when he returned to the city and became a partner in the firm of Snead, Gardner & Co., wholesale grocers, on Main Street. After eighteen months, however, he disposed of his interest and connected himself with an establishment that manufactured jeans and flour. The flouring capacity was one hundred and twenty-five barrels per diem, and the whole force employed numbered about one hundred. The price of wheat then ranged from forty cents to one dollar per bushel. The woolens and jeans were largely sold for southern consumption, and the flour was shipped to New Orleans and New York. Mr. Snead was engaged in this business for nine years, being first connected with Mr. Thomas Anderson and afterward with Mr. Fitzhugh. In 1851 the firm of Snead & Fitzhugh failed, and Mr. Snead's whole fortune being lost, he was compelled to start from the bottom of the ladder, his capital being a high integrity, youth, energy, and talent. The same year Mr. Snead took charge of a small architectural foundry on Market Street, between Eighth and Ninth, formerly owned by S. P. Snead. This was the first establishment of the kind in the city, and was carried on in an old frame building that had been formerly occupied as a stove-foundry. It being a new enterprise, he commenced on a safe scale and carefully felt his way, and at first employed only about The frontage of the whole premises on Market Street was only seventy-eight



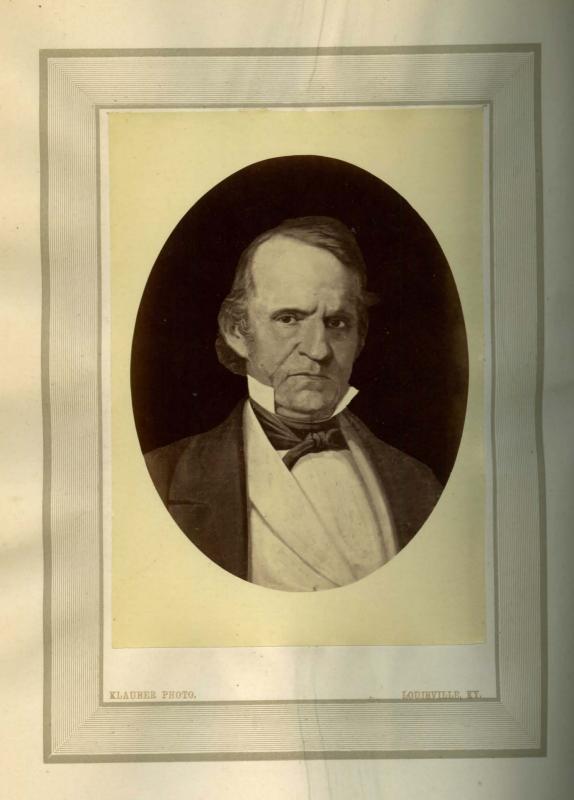
and three fourths feet, and during the first year only about sixty tons of pig-iron were used. While we may say that he commenced at the proper time to evolve success from the enterprise, it must be remembered that his project was slightly in advance of the age. The tastes of the people had to be educated, prejudices removed, and the advantages of iron fronts ingeniously set forth, so as to cause them to "take" with the mass of capitalists and others from whom a demand might be expected. Faith in the ultimate result carried Mr. Snead through this experimental period; and when we say that he gives employment to between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty skilled artisans and laborers, and consumes, instead of sixty tons per year, one hundred and fifty tons of pig and fifty tons of wrought-iron per month, it must be evident to our readers that his most sanguine hopes have been realized. To meet the demands of this growing industry it has been necessary to repeatedly enlarge the buildings, extend the premises, and add the most approved appliances for carrying on a successful business. Mr. Snead has not only been fully alive to the importance of keeping pace with the caprices of public taste, but has frequently anticipated them, and by this means has led rather than followed the fashions that have prevailed. He has also invented and patented several useful articles. His largest success, however, has grown out of the manufacture of iron fronts, iron buildings, jails, cells, bank-vaults, verandas, wrought and cast railings, and sky-lights, although numerous other articles of ornamental iron-work are manufactured at this foundry.

Mr. Udolpho Snead, son of the subject of this sketch, is now a partner in the business, the style of the firm being Snead & Co. The iron for this establishment was formerly procured from Hanging Rock, Ohio, but is now purchased in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; and as this large amount of raw material is used for the construction of buildings at Indianapolis, Chicago, and even so far west as St. Joseph, Missouri, it must be evident that this establishment has added largely to the growth and prosperity of the city by attracting outside capital by its enterprise and well-directed skill. (And we must here repeat what has been frequently asserted before, that if Louisville is alive to its own interests and desires to retain a place among the great cities of the South and West, it must foster every producing industry. The secret of the steady and substantial growth of the great cities in the North is found in workshops teeming with mechanics and laborers, who are earning money from those living in distant parts of the country; and the absence of such in the dead-alive cities of other sections may be also assigned as the cause of that condition. By mere trading among ourselves the community can never be enriched; for if a few of us become opulent, it must be at the expense of the rest, who have been distanced in the race either by superior talent, greater capital, or better connections. And while we have reason to be proud of the little forest of smoke-stacks that ornaments our city, and the hum of machinery that furnishes music to the passer-by, we must remind our capitalists that a great deal remains to be done before Louisville is the great manufacturing center which her natural advantages would warrant her to be. Parents and guardians too need to be reminded that they to a great extent are responsible for the false impressions

that prevail among American youths in regard to mechanical labor, the fruit of which is seen in the thousands of applicants for clerkships in all the large cities, while the sons of strangers are becoming skilled workmen and valuable members of society. If we could impress our citizens with the fact that they are thus selling their birthright for less than a mess of pottage, we should have the satisfaction of having done some good by instancing the success of one who has had the courage to occupy a part of this inviting field of labor.)

With the exception of a small fire in 1858, and one of a more serious nature in 1865, Mr. Snead has met with no serious drawback. Careful both in making and fulfilling his contracts, he has escaped the fate of many who were impatient and not willing to wait for success from a legitimate business. It is evident that nothing but industry and talent could succeed in the line Mr. Snead has chosen for himself, and in searching for the secret of his success we have given due importance to an artistic taste and an inventive mind. These, with economy, prudence, will-power, and a remarkable faculty for directing to advantage a large number of men, would seem to be a guarantee of success in almost any branch of industry to which he may give attention.

Mr. Snead was married September 28, 1842, to Miss Martha Raphael, of this city. She was a lady of estimable character, who died July 24, 1873, leaving a large circle of friends and many children to deplore her loss. Our subject is still in the prime of life, and it is but reasonable to expect that, in the absence of accident, the experience of the past, the character he has sustained, and the means at his command will enable him to achieve still greater success in the future.



## CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON.

OLONEL CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a descendant of the old English Cavaliers, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1738. He was educated at William and Mary College. At twenty years of age he acted as lieutenant of a company of Provincials in the campaign which resulted in the evacuation of Fort Duquesne. He afterward studied for the ministry, and was vestryman for some years in the old church of Petsworth in his native parish. In 1767 he was selected by a committee of his church and sent to London for holy orders. In 1769 he removed to Frederick County, where he continued in his ministerial cares until the commencement of hostilities with the mother-country. He then put aside the gown for the sword, threw himself into the common cause with unconquerable zeal, and was among the most prominent in resisting the passage of the famous stamp-act in Virginia. Fired by the patriotic spirit and soul-stirring harangues of Parson Thruston, the people formed themselves into a company, elected him their captain, and marched at once to join Washington in New Jersey. They made a vigorous attack upon a strong Hessian picket near Amboy, in which engagement Mr. Thruston was wounded and borne fainting with loss of blood from the field. His bravery and zeal were early recognized, and he was soon promoted to the rank of colonel. He never resumed his pastoral functions, but held several important offices, among which was presiding judge of the court of Frederick County and member of the legislature. In 1809 the wants of a numerous family impelled him to remove to the West, where he died in 1812, aged seventy-three. The battle of New Orleans was fought upon the place of his burial.

The beautiful home of Colonel Thruston, Mount Sion, is still standing near the banks of the Shenandoah, and, though despoiled of much of its beauty by the encroachments of time, will ever be a sacred pilgrimage to a beautiful shrine to all who revere the gentle graces and patriotic zeal of the Christian warrior. Petsworth lives only in tradition, but the old stone church at Frederick is familiar to many in the present day. It has still an altar and a desk, and the eloquent story of sinless love which was proclaimed there in such simple but eloquent language has kindled many an altar anew in the hearts of the children's children, to burn with undiminished brightness until it bursts in the fruition and glory of that perfect light which leads to Him who said, "Let there be light," and light was.

Colonel Thruston married twice; both wives were Virginia ladies; and from these two marriages he had numerous descendants. Judge Buckner Thruston, of Washington, was a

son by his first wife, Miss Buckner. When quite a youth he evinced great taste for the profession which he afterward adopted, and for which his quick perceptions and subtile habit of investigation eminently fitted him. From success in professional life he rapidly climbed into political preferment; was sent by the people of his district to represent them in Congress, which he did ably and satisfactorily in both houses until appointed to a seat in the Federal court, Mr. Clay being elected to fill his unexpired term in the Senate. Crowned with the snows of eighty years, Judge Thruston died in the full possession of a vigorous intellect and a blameless reputation. Of his large family but few survive. Mrs. Powell, wife of Admiral Powell, one of his daughters, still resides in Washington, delighting the unsophisticated by her ready initiation of them into the usages of Washington society, and charming the old by her graceful and easy conversation and strict attention to all the amenities of intellectual and refined life.

John, the oldest son of Colonel Thruston by his first wife, possessed of an ample fortune, determined to seek a new field where, unrestrained by the conventionalities of education or custom, he might pursue the life best adapted to the quiet tastes of a private gentleman. With his two brothers, Charles and Buckner, he came to Kentucky, and entered and settled a thousand acres of land on Beargrass in Jefferson County. Here in his calm retreat, sans souci, in the quiet enjoyment of his young family, and in the exercise of that munificent hospitality of which we have so many interesting traditionary accounts, he passed his days. His wife was Miss Whiting, of Virginia, unusually beautiful and accomplished even among a family noted for the beauty and general attractiveness of its women. Mrs. Thruston survived her husband many years, and made a second marriage with Capt. Aaron Fontaine, of Huguenot extraction, whose descendants now form a large part of the population of our city and state.

Charles Mynn Thruston, second son of John Thruston, was born at the homestead in Jefferson County about the year 1793. He was educated at Bardstown, then the principal seat of learning in our state, and obtained there as liberal an education as the times afforded. It is a notable fact of Mr. Thruston that in the purity and accuracy of his English he was never surpassed—worthy of particular mention here, from the fact that his knowledge of its construction and adaptation had been derived entirely from his Latin text-books. Early believing himself destined for the profession of law, no schemes of business or enterprise ever turned him aside from his original intention. Immediately upon his return home he entered the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Worden Pope, and while yet in his minority was licensed to practice in the inferior and superior courts of the state. How much he was indebted to Mr. Pope's censorship for his close application to his books we do not know, for Mr. Thruston used to laughingly speak of him as the autocrat of his office in all matters appertaining to decorum or business. Upon one occasion, when with his fellow-clerks and students he was somewhat noisily engaged in the discussion of some matter altogether irrelevant to their pursuits, Mr. Pope entered unexpectedly, and in order to rebuke them for their inattention to business suspended over the door a card on which he wrote, "No

talking done here. Worden Pope," leaving the room immediately. Mr. Thruston with characteristic fun added "except by me." Those familiar with Mr. Pope's loquacity and near-sightedness greatly enjoyed the joke at his expense. Many were the amusing incidents related by Mr. T. as taking place during his association with Mr. Pope, in whom he ever found a wise instructor and a kind and generous friend, and for whose intellect he had the profoundest admiration and respect.

There being no law-school in existence here at the time, Mr. Thruston never heard a lecture; and obtaining all his knowledge of jurisprudence from a not very extensive library his efforts to master so complex a science were of course great, no matter how exemplary his assiduity or varied his natural resources. Notwithstanding these embarrassments, he rose rapidly to distinction at a bar numbering among its members men noted for ability, erudition, and intellectual vigor. For this success he was mainly indebted to his skill as an advocate; for in the close analysis of the points at issue, in the sifting of testimony and appeals to a jury, Mr. Thruston could not be surpassed, and in that magnetic eloquence which acted as a potent spell upon the minds of his hearers he was rarely equaled. Gifted by nature with remarkable oratorical genius, assisted by a wonderfully clear and resonant voice, with irresistible invective and power of ridicule, he was able to carry his imagination at will, rarely failing to secure his object. It was in criminal cases, however, he achieved his greatest triumphs, and was always to be found on the part of the defense—his ready sympathies at once enlisted upon the side of the suffering.

In October, 1826, a negro slave belonging to a very respectable farmer in the neighborhood of Louisville was accused of resisting his master and striking him with an axe. This was a capital offense, the attempt of a slave to kill; but the laws of Kentucky afforded a full and fair trial in a superior court, on indictment of a grand jury, precisely as if the slave had been a white citizen. The Hon. Henry Pirtle, a very young man—the youngest ever appointed at that time in the state to the bench—had just qualified. The master of course refused to employ counsel, and the law made it obligatory upon the court to assign counsel for the defense. The young judge, careful of his duty, thought to give the negro the best advocate obtainable, and selected Charles M. Thruston for the purpose. There was great excitement among the farmers in the county, and many of them attended the trial. All thought the negro would be hanged. Mr. Thruston boldly took the ground that the right of self-defense was a boon from heaven and an instinct of nature that no human laws could extinguish, and maintained his position with such power of reasoning and persuasive eloquence that the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. As the judge was walking from the court-house he heard some of the most wealthy and respectable farmers venting indignant language at the acquittal, and some censure at himself for having appointed such able counsel for the slave. One of them, an old gentleman, perceiving the young man had heard their conversation, stepped forward and remarked in a loud tone, "Judge, I am sorry you thought proper to appoint Mr. Thruston to defend that negro; but by G-d, sir, I would have done the same thing myself if I had been

in your place." Here the excitement ended so far as the judge was concerned. It should be stated that Mr. Thruston went into this trial without any preparation, and his speech upon the right of self-defense was considered one of the most eloquent ever listened to.

Mr. Thruston, entering upon his career during Kentucky's stormiest times, prompted by his natural proclivities and ideas of true national polity, threw himself into the arena. Getting in earlier years his political bias from the Popes, whom he had been taught to think infallible in all matters of civil and constitutional law, he was then a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school; but when the great question was agitated of re-chartering the United States Bank, believing that the financial interests of the country demanded it, he changed his views and went over to the Whig Party. Although deeply interested in the success of its measures, his large and increasing practice demanded so much of his time as to preclude his entrance into a personal contest; yet when, in 1832, his constituents insisted that he should make the race for Congress against the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, he at last reluctantly consented. Entering late into the contest, Mr. Thruston failed in his election, but succeeded in largely reducing the Democratic majority in the district, and established for the first time a Whig majority in this city, thus terminating one of the most memorable contests in the history of the state. Though often pressed to do so, Mr. Thruston never offered again for Congress. He was frequently elected to the state legislature; never sought but only accepted the position when he believed that he could serve his constituents by so doing; for he was a thoroughly domestic man, and a large family made his presence absolutely necessary at home.

The success and prosperity of Louisville was ever with him a cherished thought. Into all her schemes of industry and enterprise he enthusiastically entered. When the effort was made to locate an asylum for the blind, at a large meeting convened for the purpose in the old Baptist Church, on which occasion and for the first time in Louisville a class of blind children was exhibited, such was their proficiency and such the interest manifested by the large audience assembled that at the close of the evening Mr. Thruston was called upon for a speech. Delighted himself with the novel entertainment, he held the multitude for half an hour spell-bound, and was thereafter unremitting in his efforts to establish this admirable institution.

Mr. Thruston was happiest in extemporaneous speaking, for his style was so impassioned, his voice so clear and musical, his manner so impressive and graceful, that the fire of his genius always kindled a responsive glow in the minds of his hearers. Upon the subject of slavery he was always a sound conservative. Of the American Colonization Society he was an ardent advocate, believing that its success would be of incalculable benefit to our country in developing her material resources and in promoting the general good. With the wild, fanatic scheme of abolitionism he had no sympathy, but was prepared to co-operate with zeal in any plan by which the evils of African slavery might be gradually ameliorated and finally abolished.

Mr. Thruston was always a reader, extensively acquainted with the classics and the lighter literature of the day. In poetry he delighted, and quotations almost seemed his own, so familiarly did they come. But with no literature was he more conversant than with that of the Bible. Throughout his life until its close he was no professor of religion, yet was always a firm believer in the grand central truths of Christianity, and during his long sickness much of his time was occupied in meditating upon the vicarious work of the Savior.

In the tenets of the Presbyterian Church he was firmly grounded, accepting them as a guide in the right direction. He was always a constant attendant upon the services of that church, and under the ministrations of the Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge was strengthened and confirmed in the assurance of a blessed immortality. The evening upon which he was to have been received from his sick-bed into church-membership by Mr. Breckinridge and his elders he became seriously ill, and was thus unable to comply with this solemn obligation. He subsequently gave satisfactory expression as to the soundness of his spiritual condition. Indeed in the long and painful affliction of Mr. Thruston his last hours were his brightest and happiest, for he went to his rest in the fullness of joy for his peace and pardon through the merits of that Redeemer whom he had so long and earnestly sought and at last was vouchsafed to find.

Never in the history of Kentucky were her social resources more extensively developed than at the commencement of the present century. Her homes were the abodes of elegance and refinement, and the intermingling of the individual elements gave a tone to the society at once correct and elevated. All professions and departments of business were represented, realizing all the brightest dreams of this land of promise. Prominent among the Virginia element (though a Georgian by birth) was Fortunatus Cosby, a young lawyer of promise and great social endowments, who, being frequently a guest at the house of Captain Fontaine, was soon charmed by the accomplishments of the Captain's eldest daughter, and asked and obtained her hand in marriage. Mrs. Cosby was one of the notable women of our state. In vigor of intellect and clearness of judgment she shone preeminent in all circles where mind predominated, and seemed to be the indigenous growth of the times and circumstances which called them forth. Nor did her superiority end here. In housewifery she excelled, and to this day her code of domestic economy is as implicitly believed in and quoted as the axioms of Euclid or the proverbs of Solomon. Early in life, and while young in his profession, Mr. Thruston, realizing the need of a home and its associations, determined to marry, and his choice naturally fell upon her who for so many years had been the object of his highest regard and admiration. In the person of Eliza, the eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Cosby, Mr. Thruston believed that he had found the perfect realization of his hopes. The fates in their mystic counsels sometimes seem to fashion and mark out the purposes of two lives to make the completeness of one. Thus this highly nervous and excitable temperament found its perfect balance in the calm quiet of her who became his wife and congenial companion. Indeed Mrs. Thruston was

a rare and exceptional woman—one of those bright spirits occasionally found gilding life's rugged pathway, and by a reflex light softening its harsh tints into a mellow hue. She was possessed too of great personal beauty, and a mind of a fabric so delicate that the finest touches of the poet or thoughts of the author seemed to permeate and expand as if in a congenial atmosphere. But physically and intellectually superior as Mrs. Thruston was, it was the remarkable unselfishness of her character which endeared her most particularly to her family and friends. Abasement of self and forwarding the wishes and interests of others seemed to be the animating principle of her life. Mrs. Thruston died at the early age of forty-four, after passing through an ordeal of physical suffering which few women are called upon to endure. She efforted not to murmur, but crowned a Christian life with a triumphant victory over death in leaving all that bound her here to that invisible Power which superintends and orders all things for the best. In writing the history of nations, of states, and of men all mention of woman seems a digression; but the memorial of such lives should not be lost.

To Mr. Thruston the loss of such a woman and wife was overwhelming. Devoting his whole time as he had to his profession, but little thought had been given to the wants of his household or the details of domestic affairs. His practice was lucrative, and its profits were freely shared with all who made any demands upon him. With business qualifications, it was a notable fact that he could manage all other estates better than his own. Therefore, in spite of his arduous labors, he never amassed a fortune. In his family he was a generous provider; to his children a loving and indulgent father, a kind and considerate master; to the poor a ready and sympathizing friend. His contemporaries he always held in the kindest remembrance, loving to relate amusing incidents and anecdotes of their professional career, which he did most graphically.

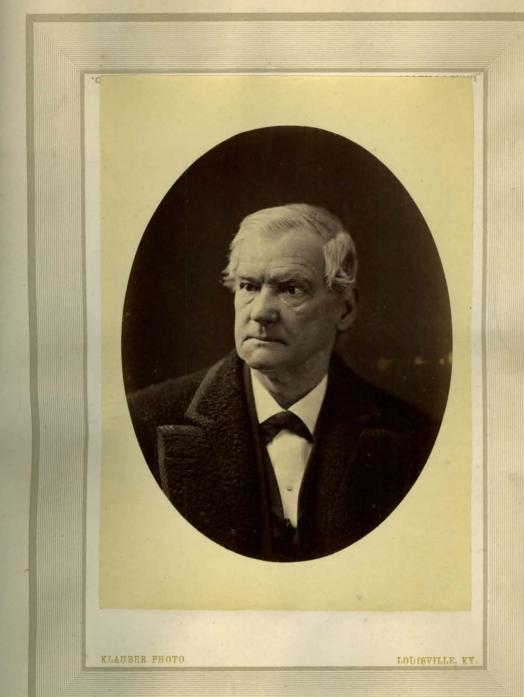
After the death of his wife, when his growing family made large and necessary demands upon his time and attention, Mr. Thruston scarcely knew how to meet the charge, so entirely absorbed had he been previously in his business. Then too his health, which had for some time been precarious, now grew feebler, for his mental disquietude seemed to aggravate his bodily infirmities. Being when in health of a gay and buoyant disposition, when sick his highly nervous temperament seemed to gain an entire ascendency, and he would become morbid and depressed to such an extent that the whole man would be changed. With a clear, logical mind, Mr. Thruston possessed many of the eccentricities which mark the man of genius. This high gift which comes down to us from heaven in passing through this murky atmosphere seems often to absorb some of the grosser particles, chaining us to earth when our whole flight would be upward and yonder. Insidiously but surely disease gained upon him. He was an invalid for months, though not actually confined to his bed. Toward the end he grew perceptibly weaker, and on the evening of the 7th of January, 1854, went to his final rest. Death came to him kindly. The Great Arbiter knew what best suited his condition, and sent his own potion by a swift and silent messenger. From the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Lewis Rogers, where he

died, he was borne by a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends to Cave Hill, there to await the final summons. The bar attended, wearing the usual badge of mourning, and on the next day, upon their meeting, framed a series of resolutions expressing their regret at the loss of a dear and valued friend and brother-lawyer, reciprocating his last human feelings of kindness, forgiveness, and peace, and bearing testimony to his high qualities as a jurist and advocate, which placed him at the head of his profession, a stand which he maintained to the last with distinguished ability and success. As he lay in the calm repose of death it was a fitting type of the mutability of all earthly things. Disease had but little marred the classic outline of the features, or left any disagreeable impress to disturb the pleasant remembrance of the kindly face. The eye scintillating with the fire of genius was closed and still, but the massive brow still indicated the soul which had animated the noble structure. Wrapped in the mantle which shrouded his imposing person, he seemed to be resting from the toils and conflicts of life before entering upon the higher arena of new duties and nobler pursuits. He was cut down in the midst of his usefulness; he will rise a new man.

#### EDWARD STOKES.

HE fittest representative of saddlery and saddlery-hardware in Louisville is the gentleman named above. Having been identified with this line of industry for more than forty years, and having acquired a handsome competency in his legitimate calling and by legitimate and honorable means, we take pleasure in presenting an outline of his career to the youth of to-day, if perchance they may emulate his example.

Edward Stokes was born in the city of New York, November 25, 1802. He is the oldest son of John and Christiana Stokes, who, fully appreciating the advantages of an education, determined that the lad should reap all the benefit to be derived from the private schools of the city by attending them till he was fourteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to learn the saddlery business of a firm in Philadelphia, for a term of seven years, before the expiration of which his parents, together with his brothers and sisters, had removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, whither he followed them in the spring of 1824. He there wrought steadily at his trade till 1831, and having been careful of his earnings he had accumulated sufficient to warrant him to hope that at no distant day he might be able to establish a business of his own. Fortunately about that time his brother John M., who several years before had settled in Louisville, represented to him that the prospects for an opening in his line were quite inviting in that town. Uniting his savings with those of his brother William, who followed the same business, they jointly procured a store on Main Street, at a rental of three hundred dollars per year (about one twelfth of what the same store would now rent for), purchased a small stock of goods, and then buckled down to work with all the energy that faith and hope can inspire. Being determined to merit patronage by the excellence of their work, it was not long before they had the satisfaction of knowing that they were on the right road to success. As time passed business increased, and with it their profits; and as they had an almost unlimited faith in the future of their adopted city, they made investments in real estate as fast as their surplus funds accumulated. In this way the rise of property, together with their unflagging industry, soon placed them in a position to defy the vicissitudes of trade with what was then considered to be a handsome competency. The ambition to become millionaires had not then been developed, and having sufficient of this world's goods to live in easy retirement, our subject, in 1844, decided to close out his interest to his brother, and for the balance of his life enjoy the fruit of his labor; but, like thousands of others who have inured themselves



to toil and business care, he found that inactivity was the hardest work of all; and hence after a year or two he was compelled to commence again by opening a store on the corner of Fifth and Main streets for the sale of saddlery and saddlery-hardware. This was in 1846, and from that time to the present he has prosecuted that industry with his wonted vigor, and the wisdom of his management has again been attested by the best of evidence—success. His sales extend through the South and West, the largest shipments being to Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

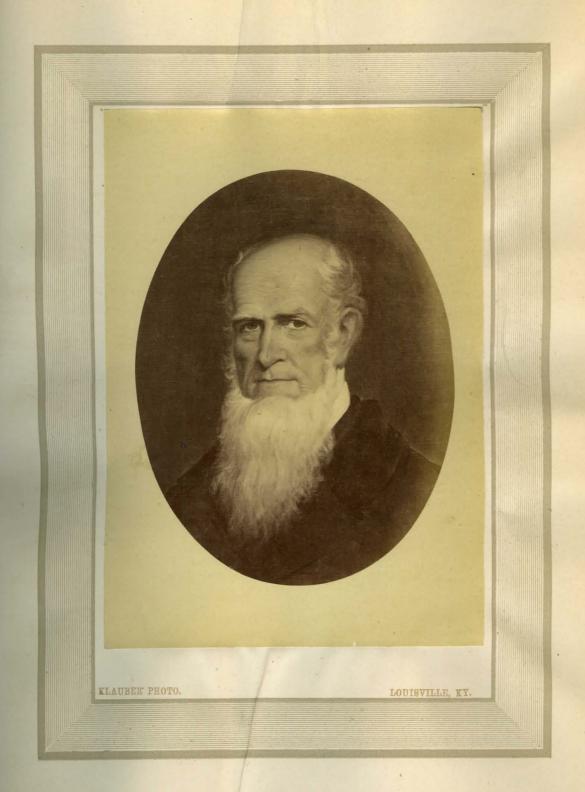
In 1836 Mr. Stokes married the daughter of William T. Spurrier, of Louisville, by whom have been born to him ten children, five of whom, together with that venerable lady, now compose his family. At the age of seventy-two Mr. Stokes is remarkably well preserved, and may be found at the store early in the morning scanning the current news and market reports with as much interest as ever. Besides his regular business, the care of which is now shared by a son, he is adding to the material growth and beauty of the city by the erection of an elegant business block on Market Street, and is able to sustain as much fatiguing effort as many of our young men. This is no doubt largely due to a constant regard for the laws of life and health from his youth up. His judgment is little impaired, his mental faculties generally retain their elasticity to a remarkable degree, and in the absence of any untoward event we may reasonably hope for him yet years of activity and usefulness. One of those men of happy medium, he has pursued the even tenor of his way and never ran wild, no matter what excitement prevailed or how intense; and were he asked what part he had performed in the drama of life could truthfully reply with the witty peasant that he had "minded his own business." These are some of the secrets of his success. Genial in his intercourse with the world and strictly honorable in all his transactions, he has largely enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who know him, and we doubt not that his memory will long be cherished for his manly virtues.

### CHARLES CALDWELL.

HE gentleman named above was one of the worthy patriarchs of the medical profession in Kentucky, and we regret that the plan of this work will not admit a sketch of sufficient length to do justice to his memory. But as an industrial and biographical history of Louisville would be incomplete without a notice of this eminent and good man, we have concluded to cull the salient points of his wonderful career from the writings of Miss Harriet W. Warner, a lady well known to our readers as a graceful and vigorous writer.

Dr. Charles Caldwell was of pure Hibernian descent. Of his remote ancestors we have few details, except that they were conspicuous on the paternal side for great mental and bodily vigor retained to a ripe old age, and on both the paternal and maternal sides for incorruptible integrity, loyalty to church and country, skill in the use of arms, and for high and gallant bearing. In most of these respects Dr. Caldwell gave undoubted evidences of his descent. His father was in early life a lieutenant in the British service, and on several occasions distinguished himself. But after marriage he discovered that his income was inadequate to the demands of an increasing family, and hence sold his commission and, declining all offers of assistance from an elder brother, emigrated to America about the year 1752. He settled in the state of Delaware, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with such success that in the course of a few years he was able to purchase a valuable tract of land in Orange, now Caswell County, or, as it was then called, the province of North Carolina. To these lands he subsequently removed, and here the subject of this article was born, May 14, 1772.

Having destined him for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, his parents were intent on giving him a liberal education; but, despite all their efforts, no school could be found for him until he was advanced in his ninth year. He, however, soon proved himself an apt and ardent student, by pushing forward so rapidly that by the close of his fourteenth year he had mastered all the scholastic and academical learning afforded by his native state. The only obstacles he met with were in his teachers, all of whom, with a single exception, proved either ignorant or destitute alike of skill and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. This might have proved ruinous to a youth less spirited and ambitious, but it only served to stimulate him to redoubled efforts, and was thus of essential service; for, being thrown upon his own resources, he early discovered the extent of his own powers, and therefore acquired that self-confidence which sustained him throughout his long and brilliant



career. The following incident will disclose the spirit in which he began and continued his education: To avoid interruption from the domestic avocations of the family, he assisted during one of the earliest school-vacations in the erection of a little cabin for himself adjacent to the paternal one. This was his study- and lodging-room, and here he often bent himself to his books from dark till near daylight. The recluse habits thus early entered upon clung to him through life, he having never been able, he has said, to employ his mind with satisfaction "except in silence, at least, if not also in solitude."

At the beginning of his fifteenth year, by the recent loss of both parents, he found himself virtually alone in the world, and subject to no control save that of his own judgment. It was his desire to enter one of the distinguished northern colleges, in order to complete his elementary education, but he was unable to command the necessary funds. Happily it was not long before his character and present scholastic attainments brought him an offer from a remote and wealthy settlement to take charge of a flourishing grammar-school, called Snow-creek Seminary, the principal of which was about to leave. He conducted this institution with marked success about two years, when he was desired to take a similar charge in Iredell County. The terms were not only exceedingly liberal, but in the highest degree flattering to one who had not yet reached his eighteenth year. His success was as marked in this as in the former instance, and in both was fit augury of that which in after-life attended his efforts in founding schools of medicine.

Having conducted the affairs of the Center Institute about two years with the most gratifying results, the time had fully come for him to make choice of a profession. His education had been shaped with reference to the ministry, and much of his reading directed to this end. We learn from his essay, "Thoughts on the Original Unity of the Human Race," that he had early "conceived a few opinions in religion, deemed uncanonical, under the influence of which he could not, consistently with his sentiments of truth and honor. select and pursue the clerical profession." Influences were brought to bear that decided him not to adopt the military or legal profession, and he finally devoted himself to medicine. For eighteen months he pursued his studies with Dr. Harris, of Salisbury, who, although by no means deficient in professional talent, was ill-adapted to impart instruction; and our subject in after-life spoke of this as "the most indefensible waste of time" he was ever guilty of. While at Salisbury he was elected as an officer of a volunteer cavalry corps, and when General Washington was making a tour of the southern portion of the Union he was selected to command the escort which received him on the borders of the state, and accompanied him during his journey through it. His knowledge, historical and geographical, enabled him to acquit himself intelligently and handsomely, and he was publicly thanked by the "Father of his Country."

We next find him in Philadelphia, a few days before the commencement of the session in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University of 1792–3, under whose auspices he had determined in future to prosecute his studies. He was now in his twenty-first year. His scholarship was thorough and accurate; he had an extensive acquaintance with general

literature; displayed no mean powers as an orator; and all his faculties were under the command of a severe and imperious will. To all this was joined a body cast in the largest mold, thoroughly developed and trained by manly and athletic exercises. In running, leaping, and wrestling he had few equals. He excelled in the dance, was a splendid horseman, was a perfect master of fencing, and an unerring shot both with rifle and pistol—no mean accomplishments in those days, when gentlemen settled their differences at the sword's point or pistol's mouth. Young as he was, he had already shown on more than one occasion that he had neither the temper nor the disposition to decline such mode of settlement.

The medical faculty of the university was at this time composed of Dr. Shippen in the chair of "Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery," with Dr. Wistar as adjunct; Dr. Kuhn in that of the "Theory and Practice of Medicine;" Dr. Rush in that of the "Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice;" Dr. Hutchinson in that of "Chemistry;" and Dr. Griffiths in that of "Materia Medica." With one or two exceptions these were all men of excellent culture, with mind and manners polished by long residence in British and continental capitals and travel. During the period of his pupilage Caldwell was a model of industry and assiduity. In order to have command of his time he would admit no fellow-lodger, paying a small premium for the privilege of being alone. He was studiously polite and courteous to his fellow-pupils on the street, in the lecture-room, and at the hospital, but intimate with none of them. Except on business, he did not visit them or receive visits from them, and for the first three years of his residence in Philadelphia he declined all solicitations to parties of mere social enjoyment; and during the sessions of the medical school he never missed a lecture, except from sickness.

At the close of the session, determining to remain in Philadelphia until he attained the doctorate, he formed a scheme of study to be pursued until the beginning of the next session, which included regular visits to the hospital and a course of lectures on botany and natural history by Dr. Benjamin S. Barton. This was continued until the beginning of the memorable epidemic of yellow fever in August, 1793. The scenes that ensued on the outbreak of that pestilence have had no parallel on this continent. In Philadelphia the belief of the contagiousness of yellow fever was firmly entertained by all classes. Hence the physicians fled from the city as precipitately as the rest of the inhabitants. The roads leading to the country were filled by the flying families, and the wayside strewed with their household goods. Commerce sought other ports, travel other resting-places; trades, arts, handicrafts, science, literature, all stood still. Nothing was heard in the streets save sounds of woe, mingled with the rattle of the constant hearse; nothing to be seen but a few citizens pale with fear, the dead hurried forth to burial, and here and there a solitary physician hastening from house to house on his errand of mercy—an errand too often fruitless. Determining to continue his studies and to learn as much as possible of the epidemic, he was under the constant necessity of seeking another home as the families successively moved from the city. At last, being extremely perplexed to find accommodations, he became a resident pupil and aid in a yellow-fever hospital at Bush Hill. Here the influx of patients was so rapid and the accommodations so restricted that the aids and attendants were compelled to eat and sleep in the very chambers of the sick. It was not uncommon for Caldwell, worn out with his labors and vigils, to cast himself at the feet or by the side of a patient for a little sleep, and on waking to find the patient a corpse or himself deluged with the matter of "black vomit." In such arduous duties, and in an atmosphere charged with exhalations from the sick, he continued until the epidemic subsided, his health remaining unaffected during the whole period.

His observations while there, and in successive epidemics that desolated Philadelphia, led him in a few years to renounce his belief in the contagiousness of yellow fever, in opposition to Rush and his followers, with whom he carried on a long controversy on this subject. Soon after resuming attendance on the lectures he prepared a paper for the Philadelphia Medical Society on the subject of yellow fever, in fulfillment of a promise made to Rush. The latter, as the first advocate of its domestic origin, was anxious to establish that doctrine in the public mind, and also to support by the experience of the hospital the mode of treatment which he had instituted, and on account of which he had been roundly abused. In the discussion that ensued on the reading of the paper Caldwell, then only twenty-two years of age, took a very active part. In fact he was well-nigh alone in its support, since neither Rush nor Physick, the only members who sympathized with him, had any aptitude for extempore speech, or ever attempted it—the former at least rarely, the latter never. The admiration excited by his paper, and by his readiness, tact, and resources in debate, gratified him exceedingly, and did not fail to minister to the ambition which even then lurked, as it were, in the recesses of his spirit. The events of the evening indeed affected his fortunes during the remainder of his life. A young man not bred to the profession, who was present by invitation at the reading of the paper and the debate which followed, afterward removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and became a member of the board of trustees of Transylvania University, and when the trustees were making an earnest effort to put the medical department into efficient operation this gentleman strongly urged his colleagues to invite Dr. Caldwell to aid in organizing and administering it. The advice was taken, as we shall see hereafter, and the fame of the school that grew up under his fostering care has become historical.

During the remainder of the session he continued his communication with the public through the press, mainly now on the causes and prevention of yellow fever. In some of these articles, it is thought, the first public recommendation of the introduction of the Schuylkill water into Philadelphia was made. To Rush, Physick, and Caldwell is that city largely indebted for the consummation of that measure. At the end of the session Caldwell passed an examination in every way creditable and honorable; but being dissatisfied with it himself, he declined applying for a degree, and resumed the scheme of study which he had pursued the previous year, with one important addition. At the desire of Rush he undertook a translation of "Blumenbach's Physiology" from the original Latin. In this

and other mental labors he was occupied between nineteen and twenty hours a day. At the end of six months the translation was finished, but he found himself considerably enfeebled from intense application.

At the outbreak of the Western Pennsylvania "whisky rebellion," when the patriotic feelings of all classes were aroused, the martial blood of Caldwell urged him toward the army. Being about this time fortunate enough to save from injury and possible death the wife and daughter of General Gurney, who was to command the Philadelphia city and county volunteers in the expedition to the west, he readily received the appointment of regimental surgeon, and in that capacity was attached to the troop referred to. Through his mental and personal accomplishments he soon became acquainted with the most distinguished men of the country, whose friendship he ever after retained.

Declining several tempting offers which the interest in his ability had induced on the part of those in high places, on his return to Philadelphia he resumed his attendance on the lectures, which were now in progress, and mingled as usual in the exercises of the medical society. In the spring of 1795 his translation of Blumenbach left the press. He added to the original a few notes and an appendix, which contain, we believe, the germs of doctrines that he was found advocating fifty years later.

At the close of the session of 1796 he requested another examination, and desired that it might be a searching one. In this respect he was gratified. The examination was conducted, as was then the custom, in the presence of the entire faculty, by each member of it in turn, covered a wide field of knowledge, and consumed about half a day. It was brought to a conclusion by Dr. Shippen handing him over to "Brother Wistar," as he termed that gentleman, whose turn came last, with the request that they should use the Latin language, and so "talk to each other like the elder and younger Pliny." Though Dr. Wistar was as much surprised at this as Caldwell, the request was complied with, and both acquitted themselves handsomely. It was the rule for the candidate to print his thesis and furnish a copy to each member of the faculty and of the board of trustees, in whose presence, moreover, it had to be publicly defended. The thesis composed by Caldwell for the occasion embraced the subjects of "Hydrocephalus Internus," "Cynanche Trachealis," and "Cholera Infantum," three affections concerning which not much had then been written. In the discussion of these subjects Caldwell controverted some of the teachings and doctrines of both Wistar and Rush. The former, to prove the communication existing between the cells of the areolar or cellular tissue of all parts of the body, was accustomed to adduce the fact that in certain cases of dropsy the swelling of the feet observed in the evening disappears during the night, and is replaced by that of the face in the morning, and this in its turn by that of the feet in the evening. This he explained as a direct transfer of serous fluid from one part to another through the agency of the cellular tissue. In other words, that the fluid which distends the face in the morning gravitates during the day through the tissues to the feet, and thence returns in

the same way during the recumbency of the body at night to the head. Wistar at once perceived and acknowledged the correctness of the explanation offered by Caldwell, paid him a handsome compliment for the ingenuity displayed, and never afterward repeated the error in his lectures. The conduct of Rush was very different. There were several matters in the thesis offensive to him, and he indulged in a most intemperate and violent attack; so violent indeed as to draw from the provost, Dr. Ewing, something of a rebuke. Caldwell in reply, though much excited, retained his self-control, and was haughty, unyielding, and defiant. Rush finally became so exasperated that he refused to attach his signature to the diploma which the trustees by a unanimous vote had decreed to the candidate unless the latter would retract some things which he had said, and apologize for them. Caldwell declined doing either, at the same time assuring the irate professor that he would soon convince him that he could do without his name.

After graduating Dr. Caldwell decided to remain in Philadelphia, a professorship in the medical school having become a fixed purpose of his ambition. His success as a practitioner was altogether flattering, and in the mean time he relaxed nothing of his application to study. Even his amusements were made subservient to his improvement in knowledge; he visited the two houses of Congress when in session only to study oratory; he frequented the theater, but only to catch the actor's art, and to qualify himself more thoroughly as a public reader and as a dramatic and theatrical critic.

In 1797 yellow fever, which had existed sporadically for some weeks, again assumed the epidemic form, producing only less consternation than it did in 1793. At the same time there began a series of assaults upon Rush, with the design apparently to crush him. On account of the particular treatment pursued and recommended by him, as well as his belief in the domestic origin of the epidemic, he was represented as a public enemy, and every death that occurred, no matter what the remedies employed, was laid to his charge. To Caldwell this state of things became intolerable. Rush, it is true, was not his friend; but he was one opposed by many, and was suffering something like martyrdom in the cause of truth—a truth that Caldwell himself had labored to establish. His resolves therefore were soon taken; and, having arranged with one of the city papers for the requisite space, he published anonymously two articles per week in reply, dealing his blows so vigorously and effectively as very soon to afford relief to Rush. In the height of this warfare he was himself stricken down with the prevailing fever, and instead of his regular communication there appeared a brief notice postponing it indefinitely. Rush, who had several times endeavored to penetrate his disguise, now sought the publisher again with the same purpose. The latter was inexorable, stating that he had solemnly promised to conceal the author from every one, and especially from Dr. Rush. That was sufficient, as Rush knew it could be but one man. Without delay therefore he repaired, in company with Dr. Physick, to Caldwell's residence, and continued to visit him regularly until his convalescence was established. This incident led to a renewal of intercourse between them, which was not finally interrupted for several years.

Besides his professional practice, he engaged in that of private instruction, and in this also he was very successful. In 1803 he instituted the first clinical lectures in the Philadelphia Alms-house, and continued them for several years. In 1816 he was appointed to the professorship of "Geology and Natural History in the Faculty of Physical Sciences" created in the university, and delivered four annual courses of lectures to audiences embracing the most intelligent persons of the city. Besides these employments, his reputation as a public speaker led to frequent calls on him for addresses of a scientific or literary character, or for orations commemorative of some public event or some distinguished personage.

His authorship, dating from the translation of "Blumenbach's Physiology" in 1795, was continued almost without intermission. In 1801 appeared an address, delivered before the Philadelphia Medical Society, on the "Analogies between Yellow Fever and True Plague." During this year also he published a volume entitled "Medical and Physical Memoirs," the chief portion of which consists of a "Physical Sketch of Philadelphia, and Facts and Observations relative to the Origin of Yellow Fever." In 1802 appeared his reply to Dr. Haygarth, of Bath, England, who had criticised his address before the Academy of Medicine on the "Laws of Epidemic Diseases." In 1805 he circulated a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on a Health Establishment in the City of Philadelphia" and translated "Sénac's Treatise on Fevers" from the Latin. In 1805-6 he edited two volumes of "Select Medical Theses." An appendix to the first of these contains, in the form of lectures, the results of some experiments on the vitality of the blood. These experiments were in continuation of Hunter's, which he repeated preparatory to undertaking his own. The lectures added much to his reputation both at home and abroad. Darwin, Currie, and Beddoes, of Great Britain, by their own desire, became his correspondents. The latter wrote to him: "The vitality of the blood can be no longer even plausibly doubted. Your papers have conclusively established the doctrine." In 1807 he made a translation of "Alibert on Intermittent" from the French. In 1811 he published a translation of Desault's "Medical Literature of the Period." In 1814 he succeeded Nicholas Biddle in the editorship of the "Portfolio," a literary monthly, originally conducted by Joseph Dennie. A marked feature of it while under his control were his biographical sketches of distinguished Americans, living and dead-military, naval, and civil. In 1815 he furnished the biographies in "Delaplaine's Repository." In the following year, at the request of Dr. Chapman, who had succeeded Barton in the University of Pennsylvania, he prepared copious notes for an edition of Cullen's "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," which the former used for a text-book for many years. He also composed the outline of Chapman's "First Course of Lectures on Eruptive Diseases," and also furnished him his own manuscript lectures on "General Pathology." In 1819 appeared his "Life of General Green."

Perceiving that jealousy was an effectual barrier to his preferment in Philadelphia, he turned his attention seriously toward the West, steadily declining invitations from a school

at Baltimore and another in Western New York, and accepted an appointment to the chair of the "Institutes of Medicine" in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. The chair, having been created expressly for him, was at once accepted. In five weeks from this time he had closed up at a heavy loss the accumulated business of twenty-seven years, and despite the protestations, the entreaties, even the tears of friends, was on the way to his new home.

The Transylvania Medical School had existed in name at least ten years. A faculty was installed in 1809, but no lectures were delivered. A second faculty was formed in 1815, with similar results. A third faculty was organized in 1817, and instruction was given to a class of twenty pupils. The late Dr. Drake was a member of this faculty. The fourth was the one to which Dr. Caldwell was invited, and of which it was understood that he was to have the chief control. On reaching Lexington he found a state of things that might have appalled a man less fearless and hardy, less full of resources, and less strong in the consciousness of his own powers and capabilities. He found some pupils awaiting him, but there were no suitable lecture-rooms, no library, no chemical apparatus of any value, and not the shadow of a cabinet of any description. Assembling such of the trustees as he could, he had the faculty completed, he himself taking the chair of "Materia Medica," in addition to that of the "Institutes of Medicine." His colleagues were Dr. Dudley, in "Anatomy and Surgery;" Dr. Brown, in "Practical Medicine;" Dr. Richardson, in "Obstetrics;" and Dr. Blythe, in "Chemistry." These gentlemen were all unknown; even Dudley had given as yet but little promise of that rare skill as a surgeon and those admirable qualities as a teacher which have since rendered him so famous; but Caldwell breathed nothing but hope and confidence, and under his inspiriting lead they went to work, if not at first with ease, at least in harmony and with determined purpose. Caldwell, avoiding or refusing all professional business, gave himself up absolutely to his duties in the school. He composed and delivered the introductory address; he lectured four or five times a week on each of the subjects committed to him; as dean he transacted all the business of the faculty, and maintained a heavy correspondence with influential persons in the South and West, and addressed the legislature at Frankfort in midwinter, asking an appropriation of ten thousand dollars; at home he operated incessantly through all channels to awaken an interest in the school; and finally he delivered the valedictory address. This first session was but the type of many which followed; so that for years his labors were of the most onerous character.

In the summer of 1820, to solicit pecuniary aid for the infant school, and win to it the favor of the public, and especially of the profession, he made the tour of Kentucky, went south to New Orleans, passed round by sea to Philadelphia, and visited a part of Virginia. The result of his labors was that the funds of the Medical Department were decidedly increased, and the matriculates of the second session were in number more than double those of the first. In 1821 he spent eight months in Europe, taking with him five thousand dollars with which the legislature had answered his request for ten, and six thousand loaned,

but ultimately bestowed, by the city of Lexington. Every dollar of this money he expended in the purchase of books and apparatus for the college, his expenses being paid out of his own pocket. Caldwell's reputation had long preceded him abroad, and he received marked attention from the most distinguished scientific and literary personages. He retained among them many correspondents, every one of whom he survived. While in Paris he made the acquaintance of Gall and Spurzheim, and was led to study and then to embrace the phrenological doctrines taught by those gentlemen.

In 1823 Dr. Drake was added to the faculty, in the chair of "Materia Medica," Dr. Caldwell retaining that of the "Institutes of Medicine," to which was joined "Clinical Medicine." In 1825 Dr. Drake was transferred to the chair of "Practice," and Dr. C. W. Short took the one vacated by him. In 1827 Dr. Cooke, of Virginia, succeeded Drake. These were the palmy days of the school. From the first session the number of students swelled rapidly, being drawn not only from Kentucky and the states adjacent, but also from those bordering on the Gulf and the Atlantic. As early as 1823, in the fifth session, Caldwell saw two hundred assembled before him, and he felt that the mingled prophecy and boast made to Rush years before was fulfilled. The classes continued much above two hundred for many years, in 1828 falling little short of three hundred, notwithstanding other and rival schools were springing up in the West. This success was as splendid as it was gratifying; but to comprehend its magnitude, as well as to appreciate the labor involved, the reader should bear in mind the difference between 1819 and 1874. The immense country beyond the Alleghanies was not then as now the seat of powerful states, the products of whose rich fields clothe and feed half the nations of the earth. Over most of it the savage still roamed, sole proprietor and occupant; while from the remainder he had just been driven, subdued but sullen, with the scalps of women and children still hanging wet from his girdle or still drying in his lodge. Indiana and Illinois had just emerged from the territorial condition; Missouri and Mississippi were knocking at the door of the Union; Louisiana had but recently been admitted; Arkansas was barely organized as a territory; and Texas was yet a province of Mexico. At that time Lexington, the site of Transylvania University, contained only six or eight thousand inhabitants, and was one of the largest inland towns in the country. Cincinnati contained about nine thousand; Louisville and St. Louis each about four thousand; while the present capital of Indiana and many of the great towns and cities in the North and West had no existence even on paper. Thus, if it was not literally in the wilderness, it was at least on the very borders of civilization that Caldwell came to plant, and did plant, a school of medicine whose authority was supreme; and an alumni, we may add, which in intelligence, skill, and achievement would do honor to any institution in the country.

During his eighteen years' residence in Lexington he was constantly writing and publishing on subjects the most various and contradictory. Not a year passed without his committing from fifty to four hundred pages to the press. Among the most important of these publications may be mentioned "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on the

Institutes of Medicine," in 1823; "Elements of Phrenology" and "Defense of the Medical Profession against the Charge of Irreligion and Infidelity," in 1824; "Probable Destiny of New Orleans in Relation to Health" and "Analysis of Fever," in 1825; "Medical and Physical Memoirs," in 1826; "Memoirs of Dr. Holley," in 1828; "New Views of Penitentiary Discipline," "Advantage of a National University," "Structure and Dependencies of the Science of Medicine," and "Changes of Matter and their Causes," in 1829; "Malaria," "The Study of the Greek and Latin Languages," "Original Unity of the Human Race," and "Febrile Miasms," in 1830; "Intemperance," "Washington," "The Moral Influence of Railroads," and "The Means of Preserving Health in Hot Climates," in 1832; "Physical Education," "Gambling," "Quarantines and other Sanitary Systems," "Optimism," and "Phrenology Vindicated," in 1834; "Popular and Liberal Education" and "Hygiene," in 1836, etc., etc. The essay on "Penitentiary Discipline" and that on "Physical Education" not only circulated widely at home, but were republished in Great Britain and translated and printed on the continent. The dissertation on "Quarantines" won the Boylston prize for 1834, although the committee of award, when they began its perusal, held views in opposition to those of the author. That on "Febrile Miasms" won the same prize in 1830. Besides the above catalogue, he contributed a great number of original and critical articles to the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences," a publication that owed its establishment to his influence.

In 1837 he was invited by some of the authorities of Louisville to attempt the building up of a college of medicine in that city. It had for some time been apparent to him and his colleagues that the rapid growth of Louisville and Cincinnati would interfere with the prosperity of their school, and a scheme was entertained of transferring it to the former city as a more eligible location. From various reasons this idea was abandoned; but Caldwell decided to transfer himself and incur alone the hazard of an attempt at Louisville. Here he found a state of things not unlike that encountered at Lexington. The trustees were disheartened, and the most intelligent of the citizens regarded further efforts as futile. Not so Caldwell, whom the very difficulties seemed to attract. At his request the two leading members of the board, James Guthrie, Esq., and the late Judge Rowan, called a mass-meeting of the citizens to listen to an address from him on the subject of the proposed school, the means of its establishment, and the benefits to be derived from it, if wisely and judiciously managed. The meeting was a large one, and Caldwell, then approaching his seventieth year, spoke for two hours with a warmth, an earnestness, and an enthusiasm never exceeded in his earlier days. Resolutions were passed unanimously to the effect that it was expedient for the mayor and city council to endow the "Medical Institute" with a lot and to erect a suitable edifice; and further, to advance or appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of a library, a museum, and the requisite apparatus. These resolutions, having been laid before the city council, received the sanction of that body, with only one dissenting voice; and thus the initial step in the enterprise was secure and firm. Caldwell—being joined by three of his Lexington colleagues, Cook,

Short, and Yandell; by Cobb, of Cincinnati; by Flint, of Boston; and subsequently by Drake, of Cincinnati-labored with the strength and power, the elasticity and vigor of his youth, until he saw the school triumphantly successful, in spite of rivalry abroad and in the face of the most implacable opposition at home. The school opened with eighty pupils, and each succeeding year, save one, the number augmented, until in 1847, ten years from the commencement, it rose to four hundred and six, constituting by far the largest class that had ever been assembled in the Mississippi Valley, and larger than any that has since been assembled. Early in the latter year Caldwell formed a resolution to retire from the toils of public and official life, which had engrossed him for a whole generation; and this resolution he made known to some of the trustees, by whom it was approved. He named March, 1850, as the period of his retirement; but the board anticipated him by declaring his chair vacant in 1849. The trustees joined to their dismissal the offer of an honorary or *emeritus* professorship, which was rejected in words not more proud than they were just and true: "That they had nothing to confer which to him could be honorary; that not only was he the founder and constructor of his own honors, but that he was also virtually the author of all the academical honors possessed by them."

From this time forward he engaged in no public business. Feeling that his years were well-nigh numbered, he occupied himself in the arrangement of his affairs, in the composition of his autobiography, and in those studies which had been his favorites for nearly three-score years. To the last he retained an undiminished interest in these—reading with avidity every thing that was published, and noting, commenting, criticising as of old.

Early in May, 1853, he was seized with erysipelas in one of the lower extremities. This yielded promptly to remedies, but left a state of feebleness that slowly but steadily augmented. From the first he regarded the illness as fatal, expressed himself as content, and calmly, serenely, and hopefully awaited the appointed hour. There was no bitterness, no resentment for any thing unpleasant in the past; and whatsoever of seeming harshness or severity the stern exigencies of life and its affairs had forced upon him gave place now to the inherent kindliness of his nature.

We have transcended the space which the plan of our work allows to each subject by merely glancing at the salient points in the history of this truly great man; but we must add that at the time of his death his published writings amounted nearly to thirty octavo volumes, many of which went forth at his own expense as voluntary contributions for the support of what he conceived to be right, or the diffusion of what he conceived to be true. Of course it will be anticipated that one who has written so much and touched such a variety of topics has not always written with equal excellence; yet his uniformity in this respect is very surprising. Such was the completeness of his knowledge, and such the precision and accuracy of his intellectual operations, that he rarely failed to do justice to himself and to his subject. Hence his general excellence, especially in the matter of solid and vigorous thought, will compare favorably with that of any writer in the country.

As a teacher Professor Caldwell was at all times popular, and ranked deservedly among

the most eminent. Hundreds of accomplished gentlemen in the Mississippi Valley trace their first impulse to scientific cultivation, and their determination to excel in it, to his teaching. Always full of his subject, he was yet completely master of it. In his manner he was perfectly self-possessed and easy; and in delivery earnest, impressive, generally elevated, and occasionally in the highest degree eloquent.

As a public orator he possessed unusual personal advantages. There were few men of a more commanding presence. He was much above the common height, well formed, and to the last perfectly erect, with a large and finely-developed head, and a countenance full of dignity and wonderfully intelligent, animated, and intrepid. This wealth of person was heightened by a refined taste in dress, and by a manner at once polished, elegant, frank, and full of knightly courtesy.

As yet we have said nothing of the medical doctrines taught by Dr. Caldwell through the press and from the professional chair for nearly half a century. He was a "solidist" and "vitalist" of the straitest sect. He did not deny morbid conditions to the fluids of the body, but he insisted that they are always and of necessity secondary and subordinate to a diseased state of the solids. With the doctrine of vital chemistry, as it is called, he had no patience whatever. He could not brook that which, to use his own words, "identifies man in function with a German stove or a Belgian beer-barrel." He would listen to no compromise—no mixture of chemical and vital laws. If there was any thing he detested more than chemical physiology, it was chemico-vital physiology. The position which he held on this point subjected him to much unmerited reproach in his latter years; for instead of clinging to the idols of the past and struggling against the progress of science, and sleeping while the great stream of discovery swept by, he was ever ready to examine, and did examine, every pretension to science that was put forward. For the past, simply as the past, he cared nothing; the antiquity of error gained no lenity at his hands; on the contrary, it only served to increase his rigor. His opposition to some of the modern physiological doctrines sprang from a profound conviction that they lacked truth, and that their reception as truth would be fraught with injury and disaster. Such is the lesson that history and reason taught him, and such is the lesson they teach many others.

Dr. Caldwell was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Leaming, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The date of this marriage was the 3d of January, 1799. One son, Dr. Thomas L. Caldwell, was the fruit of this union. His second marriage took place on the 8th of March, 1844, to Mrs. Mary Barton, daughter of Judge Warne, of Delaware, who is still living in excellent health at a delightful suburban villa in Jefferson County, about five miles from the city.

Dr. Caldwell died on the 9th of July, 1853, at the age of eighty-one years one month and twenty-five days. In accordance with his expressed wish he was interred in Cave-Hill Cemetery, beneath the overshadowing branches of a stately beech-tree. Desiring to be remembered only for what he had done, his wish has been respected, and hence the absence of any monument of stone.

# WILLIAM B. HOKE.

MONG the young and active members of the Louisville bench and bar of the present day who deserve a place in the industrial history of the city is the gentleman named at the head of this article. He is the son of Cornelius and Jane Dunbar Hoke, of Jefferson County, and drew his first breath on the 1st of August, 1837. Early in life he evinced such a taste for the companionship of books that the bent of his mind was clearly indicated. This peculiarity being favorably regarded by his parents, he was allowed to fit himself for college as the stepping-stone to professional life. He graduated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1857; read law with the Hon. James Speed, ex-United States Attorney-general; took the first honors of his class in the Louisville Law University; and was admitted to the practice of law before he attained his majority. Forming a partnership with Colonel S. S. English in 1858, he rapidly rose in public favor until 1866, when he was elected judge of the county court. In this difficult and responsible office he has demonstrated the wisdom of the popular choice by the marked ability with which he has presided and the strict impartiality with which he has exercised the functions of his office. From 1866 to 1870 every quality of his mind and heart were put to a public test; and having proved himself eminently adapted for his high calling, he was again the unanimous choice of the people. From 1870 to 1874 he filled the office with a like distinction; and somewhat to our surprise, where there are so many aspirants for the office and so much political strategy to be employed, he has just been elected to a third term of four years.

While we do not wish to make Judge Hoke appear to be head and shoulders above his professional fellows, it is an unquestionable fact that nature has dealt bountifully with him, that he has been a close student of law, and that he was fortunate in the choice of his profession. Under these circumstances nothing could prevent him from making his mark. Of quick perception, retentive memory, and sound judgment, he has the faculty of making his knowledge available; and hence in both oral and written speech he excels in clearness, force of statement, aptness in the selection of language, and logical order. A careful perusal of some of his more elaborate charges and decisions can not fail to convince one that they are the productions of a conscientious and painstaking officer of justice, and one too who, thoroughly conversant with law and precedent, seasons every thing with strong



common-sense; and it is evident also that he has acted upon the injunction of Lessing to think for himself, although he may sometimes think wrongly.

Genial in his disposition and courteous in his demeanor, he is deservedly popular; and after the large experience he has had upon the bench we opine that it will be a long time before our citizens will allow him to resume his practice. He is scarcely yet in the prime of life, and with a robust constitution, backed by a long-lived ancestry, it is fairly presumable that a brilliant career still awaits him. At all events his high aims and well-regulated life deserve it.

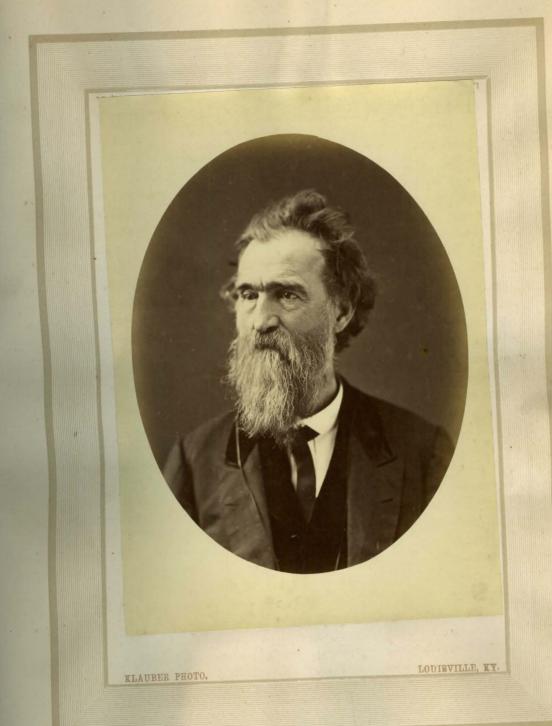
In 1859 Judge Hoke married the amiable and accomplished Miss Whartie, second daughter of Colonel S. S. English, of Louisville.

### THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

HE Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, on the 3d of January, 1817. His family were well-to-do people of the plain, old-fashioned Kentucky stock, and-he received the primitive instruction of the period and the region where he was born and raised. In those days elaborate college courses were rare in the West, and without filling any university degree young Bramlette entered upon the study of the law at an early day, receiving his license to practice in 1837, before he had attained his majority. In September of the same year he was married to Miss Sallie Travis, a lady of conspicuous character and virtues, with whom he passed the greater part of the long and successful career which followed their union, and by whom he had many children. Young Bramlette is represented by his contemporaries as having been a man of unusual devotion to his profession, his family, and his studies; careful, business-like, and abstemious; laying the foundations of a large practice and a sound physical constitution; and establishing from the outset that public confidence and esteem which have followed him through life

From the year 1841, when he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature, to the year 1867, when he retired from the chief magistracy of the state, he experienced a succession of public honors and employments. In 1849 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for his district, serving two years, and gaining an enviable reputation as a vigorous and earnest prosecutor. In 1852 he changed his place of residence, removing from his old home in Cumberland County to a new field of useful labor in Columbia, Adair County, where as a private citizen he resumed the practice of his profession. But he was not destined to remain long in the obscurity of private life. Soon after his settlement in Columbia he was nominated and elected judge of the Sixth Circuit District, and took his place on the bench, where he served during the next six years. He gave universal satisfaction. His deportment was patient and just, and his decisions, which were rarely reversed by the Court of Appeals, are regarded as models of good sense and sound law.

In 1861 the great civil war broke out. It divided Kentucky into many cliques and factions. Judge Bramlette, however, attached himself at once, and boldly, to the side of the Union, receiving a colonel's commission, and raising a regiment of soldiers on the breaking out of hostilities. He did not remain long in the field. Resigning in September, 1862, he returned to Kentucky to accept the important office of district attorney for the Federal District of Kentucky, tendered him by President Lincoln, and pressed upon him by his



Union colleagues all over the state. General James Harlan, who had occupied the post, had died. It was necessary to secure a man of character, courage, and ability. Bramlette was chosen as uniting these requisites in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries. He accepted the difficult and arduous post reluctantly, and took up his residence in Louisville in order to fulfill its delicate and at times dangerous duties. It was during his term of service that the famous treason case of the Government v. Shackelford was tried, resulting in a victory for the Government—the only conviction for treason ever recorded in the annals of the United States.

In 1863 Colonel Bramlette was commissioned by the President a major-general of volunteers, and began at once to organize a division. But while engaged in this work he was nominated for governor of the state and elected by an overwhelming majority. The following extract from his valedictory address shows the wonderful vote polled for him:

"On the 3d day of August, 1863, over 70,000 votes were cast for me, 68,806 of which were duly returned to the secretary of state within the time prescribed by law for counting the vote; and over 1,700 reached the secretary's office after that date, and were not included in the official count. This must be regarded as an extraordinary vote; when it is remembered that we were then in the midst of a great and fearful civil war; when our country was convulsed with our great national woe, and Kentucky was within the lines of the civil strife; when over 50,000 voters were absent from their homes, either in the armies then in battle-array or as refugees from surrounding dangers, seeking protection within the lines of the armies to whose cause they adhered, and when along our extended eastern and southern borders at least 10,000 more were deterred from voting by their contiguity to danger. Exclusive of the usual percentage of non-voters, there were not at the time of the election exceeding 100,000 voters at home in their voting-precincts, of whom I received over two thirds. This vote so cast for me was the largest ever given for any of my predecessors, except Governor Magoffin, who received 76,187 at an election which brought out the largest vote ever cast in the state in a gubernatorial race."

The period of Governor Bramlette's elevation to the chief magistracy of his native state was one of civil war and domestic strife. But it is conceded by all that he made as moderate and as upright a ruler as the times and the questions forced upon him allowed. His personal integrity was never questioned. Nor was he ever regarded as bloodthirsty, cruel, or relentless. On the contrary, when the war was over he arrayed himself on the side of peace, and became the Moses who led the stricken people of Kentucky out of their wilderness of troubles. The following extracts from his valedictory address will be read with interest:

"The cry we hear come up from other states of 'make treason odious' sounds in the ear of humanity and of Kentuckians more like the bay of the pursuing bloodhound maddened by the scented blood of the wounded stag than like the welcoming tones of a Christian brother who rejoices at the return of the wayward prodigal to the paternal roof. For security in life, liberty, and property, and the pursuit of happiness, we could not this day exchange conditions with any state in the Union without material loss. Except within the limited circle of some three counties, where some self-constituted 'regulators' disturb the peace and security of society, we have nothing to mar our peace or disturb our prosperity. The percentage of crime, if we may judge

from what we can gather from current news, is less in Kentucky than among those who are so much exercised about affairs in Kentucky. If they would but pluck the beam from their own eyes, the mote in ours would not look so hurtful.

"This dangerous work of 'reconstruction,' if successful, is fraught with dangers and calamities from which humanity shrinks back appalled. It will destroy the inspired work of Washington and his compatriots by the overthrow of all the reserved rights of the states and the centralizing of power in the Federal Government. It will force a conflict of races, by setting the white man and the negro in political array against each other to contest the right to rule this country. No government ever has been or ever can be maintained which assumes to distribute its political franchises equally and 'impartially' between two antagonistic races of men. This great truth is taught by history and impressed by nature as an instinctive principle in every living heart. The struggle for ascendency of race, when you set the two in political antagonism, is inevitable, and the conflict becomes unavoidable. The weaker with all his adherents must, in the nature of things, either yield or be exterminated. The antagonism of race can not be abolished by human enactments nor abrogated by constitutional amendments; and whenever you array the races in this country in a contest for the control and government of the country there is no power beneath the sun to stay the hand of destruction and save the weaker race from extermination. When that conflict is forced one or the other race must yield or perish. May God inspire our people with a patriotism which can rise above party or section, and give them the wisdom to understand and the humanity to avoid such a conflict.

"The demagogues who are so wantonly forcing us upon these dangers pretend that it is only their purpose to 'punish treason and protect loyalty;' yet they make war upon our constitutional union more ruthlessly, but with less manly courage, than did those whom they would punish. We can respect the manhood of those who, though erring in purpose and in judgment, struck boldly and bravely for separating the Southern States into an independent government. Grievously did they err, but as grievously have they atoned for that error. But we have no respect for those who pervert the powers of a free government with which they are intrusted to the destruction of the rights and liberties of the southern white men. A brave man may and often does err, but a coward is always at fault; he is himself a fault. We admire the boldness and courage of Paul, who while anti-Christian made open war upon Christians from city to city, following them with the process of law, but when converted by the great light of truth as boldly and courageously proclaimed the doctrines of Christianity. But all men—Christian, infidel, and pagan—despise the character of Judas Iscariot, who, professing Christianity, betrayed his Lord with a kiss. So must all true Kentuckians look upon those who, professing Unionism, are destroying the Union by a shameless disregard of the obligation of the constitution, which is the only bond of the Union. So must they regard those who, professing to love liberty, are for enfranchising the negro and disfranchising the white man, and who, professing sympathy for the oppressed, legislate to burden and oppress the white man and to exalt the negro. Such men, pretending to make 'treason odious,' are acting the part of traitors to constitutional liberty and of Judases to their own race. These 'reconstruction' tinkers have denied Kentucky representatives their seats in Congress, and menace us with military government and 'reconstruction.' They have adopted a resolution in Congress to inquire whether Kentucky—the first born into the Union, received under the administration of Washington-has a 'republican form of government.' This inquiry is an insult to the memory of Washington and his compatriots, and is infamous in its purposes of party vengeance and malignity. The threat to place us under military government is a treasonable threat, and the attempt to carry it into execution will involve its movers in the fatal snares of their own treason."

During the session of 1863-64 it was the almost unanimous wish of the legislature of Kentucky to elect Governor Bramlette to the United States Senate. In response to a letter addressed to him by Senator Simpson he positively refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the United States Senate. After this refusal he was waited upon by a large majority of the members of the legislature and urged to consent; but he still refused, and gave the following reasons: He said he believed that if he retired from the chief executive chair and Lieutenant-governor Jacob took his place, the state of Kentucky would be put under military rule. He wanted to avoid such a calamity to his native state, and thought he could more certainly do so as governor of the state than as United States Senator. The reason thus assigned was deemed so patriotic and powerful that his friends in the legislature agreed to his continuing as governor instead of going to the United States Senate.

The state convention which assembled in Louisville in 1864 to select delegates to the national convention unanimously recommended Governor Bramlette for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Gen. McClellan. Hon. James Guthrie was president of this convention, and Governor Bramlette addressed to him a letter declining the high position to which he was recommended. His reasons were similar to those which he gave for not wishing to be sent to the United States Senate. His letter to Mr. Guthrie was published at the time, and created quite a sensation for its pure patriotism in the midst of the ambition and selfishness that were ruling in the land.

The inaugural address of Governor Bramlette on taking the executive chair, September 1, 1863, was one of the finest state papers that ever issued from the gubernatorial mansion, and was justly regarded as one of his best efforts. The following extracts from it will be read with interest, even now that the scenes have passed in which their peculiar significance was felt:

"Fears are expressed, and doubtless many are sincere in their apprehensions, that crushing the rebellion will but open up the way to the destruction of that political equality of the states which has builded us up into a great nationality, and given prosperity and happiness to a mighty and free people. It is feared that madmen will seek to force terms of submission upon the acceptance of the rebellious states destructive of their state rights and of their political equality. That there are men wicked enough to do so there is as little room for doubt as there is to doubt that others are seeking to destroy the government by force. But the conservative men of the whole country have the strength and power, by unity of action, to crush the one and defeat the evil machinations of the other.

"To better assure the friends of constitutional government of our security against such danger a few suggestive remarks, by way of strengthening their confidence and assuring their faith and hopes, may not be amiss. It should be borne in mind that we have now, and will have at the close of the rebellion, the identical constitution which the extremists seek to destroy—the one by innovation, the other by force. It can not be altered except in the manner therein prescribed. The same facts exist in reference to each state—loyal and disloyal. Rebellion has not altered or changed or modified either the Federal or state constitution; nor has the rebellion destroyed the existence of the states as states of the Union. Their revolt only suspends the action

of the civil authority of the Federal Government within the revolted districts pending the revolt, and substitutes the military authority until their rebellion ceases, and they consent to accept the civil instead of the military rule.

"No reconstruction is necessary. The government is complete—not broken, not destroyed; but, by the blessing of God, shall endure forever. A revolted state has nothing therefore to do but to cease resistance to duty and law, and return to its fealty, organize under its constitution as it was before, and would be now but for the revolt, and thus place itself in harmony with the Federal Government. Thus all that was suspended by revolt will be restored to action.

"The states by rebellion did not lose their status as states of the Union. Their harmonious and peaceful relations only were disturbed. By rebellion they invoked the military to supersede the civil rule during the time of rebellion. Revolt did not disorganize them and remit them to a territorial status; for revolution attempted, but failing, is no revolution—nothing is changed; every thing remains. It is the successful attempt which revolutionizes—changes—destroys. It follows therefore that no terms can be demanded except to submit to the constitution and laws as they are. To demand any thing more would be to change sides with the rebellion—to make war upon the constitution at the moment the rebel became willing to submit to it.

"We affiliate with the loyal men North and South whose object and policy is to preserve the Union and the constitution unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the government, as they were before the rebellion.

"It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union, that Kentucky desires; but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis."

While Governor Bramlette filled the executive office he was always upon the side of both public and private charity. He was for forgiving the offenses of the soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, committed during the war. He was for blaming the officers for many of the crimes committed by the soldiers, because they not unfrequently winked at them when committed, and thus encouraged their repetition. The time for punishment was when the wrongs were done, and as the remedy or the punishment was not then applied, he was for pardoning the culprits, and beginning with them anew as citizens, now that they were no longer soldiers. They had committed great wrongs on both sides, but many of them could not be punished now without gratifying the revenge of those who were their antagonists during the strife.

The charitable institutions of the state always found in him a warm and able advocate. In his messages to the legislature he never forgot such institutions as the Feeble-minded Institute at Frankfort, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and the Institute for the Blind at Louisville. In asking the legislature to provide for these and other such charities in the state he always used language that showed that his feelings were enlisted as well as his judgment. He said, "It is recommended that you make suitable provisions to meet the just demand upon the public bounty which the silent but ever-appealing afflictions of those stricken ones makes upon the charity of the state."

In his message to the December session, 1865, he warmly advocated the state support of a school in which teachers might be learned how to teach. The following extract gives an idea of his views upon this important subject:

"Your attention is invited to the consideration of our common-school system. A radical defect in our system is the want of a school for the education of teachers. No system of public schools which fails to provide for the education of teachers can ever be successful but to a very limited extent. The experiment of a normal school adopted in Kentucky, which was so soon abandoned, failed because of its incompleteness. The Kentucky University and Transylvania University having organized under the provisions of 'An act to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky,' approved February 22, 1865, and to be hereafter known as 'The Kentucky University,' presents a most favorable opportunity of supplying the defect in our school-system, The united endowments of those universities, with the addition of the 'agricultural' fund arising from a sale of the land-scrip donated to the state by the General Government to found an agricultural and mechanical college, affords the opportunity for founding a permanent and thorough system of common-school education, embracing instruction in agriculture and mechanics. A system which shall secure to each county the perpetual scholarship for at least one pupil in the Kentucky University, and such scholars be required, upon completion of their course, to take charge of a county-school for teachers, and instruct teachers in their respective counties, to be selected from each school-district by the trustees of the school-districts, who in their turn shall be required to take charge of the district-schools of their respective districts, will secure to every child of the commonwealth fair and equal advantages of uniform instruction, embracing agricultural and mechanical education. This is an outline only of a system which you now have the opportunity to perfect, and which, if done, will yield the richest returns of blessing to our noble commonwealth, I shall not urge upon your enlightened body the importance to the future of our country of having an educated population. To those who do not already see and appreciate this necessity, no light can possibly be given. 'Thick darkness' veils the reason of such, and no ray of intelligence can be expected to penetrate the settled gloom of such minds."

At the close of Governor Bramlette's gubernatorial office he came to Louisville and settled down at the practice of the law. He soon entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, and took an eminently high stand at the bar. As a lawyer his mind was both analytical and philosophical. He took hold of the principles of law as laid down in the text-books, and applied them to the different cases that came up in practice. He was not a case-lawyer, but a jurist applying general principles to specific cases. As an advocate his address was both pleasing and forcible, and as a writer he wielded a pen which never failed to make its clear mark, whether in a brief or any other kind of composition.

In 1872, when the Public Library enterprise had been inaugurated and was in want of a manager of the gift concerts who could inspire confidence abroad, and thus secure the sale of the tickets from which the money was to be obtained for establishing and endowing the institution, Governor Bramlette was selected to occupy the position of agent of the trustees for the giving of the four remaining gift concerts authorized by the charter, and from the moment that his name was connected with the undertaking it was an assured success.

Governor Bramlette was twice married. By his first wife he had a number of children who died before him, and a son and daughter who survive him. On the 3d day of June, 1874, he was again married to Mrs. Mary E. Adams, daughter of Dr. C. C. Graham, of this city. On the 12th of January, 1875, Governor Bramlette departed this life at his residence

in Louisville, after an illness of several days. His death was unexpected and sudden. He had been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, which gave him much pain; but for a few days before his death he was seemingly better, and on the fast road to recovery. On the morning of the 12th his sufferings were abated, and he was sleeping calmly until the fatal moment came. He died without a struggle, and seemed to sleep his life away. He was buried in Cave-Hill Cemetery, and his funeral was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in Louisville.

Self-respecting, impulsive, liberal, brave, and honest, he was universally esteemed for these as well as many of the most opposite traits of character. With the most obdurate convictions as to duty, he was affectionate and placable. Of commanding presence and great muscular strength, he exerted an unusual personal influence; and yet few men of his temperament ever left so few enemies behind them. He was generous to a fault, forgiving always, never vengeful or vindictive, never an aggressor except under the spur of impulse, which was sympathetic and gallant, leaning to the side of the weak and oppressed. He devoted his life to his people, and died without the reproach of a human being who knew him in any of the varied relationships he had sustained, as a soldier and as a civilian, toward society and the state.



### GEORGE PHILIP DOERN.

HEN the press of a great city can be justly regarded as the conservator of the peace, the defender of the citizen's rights, the advocate of justice, morality, and religion, and as the leader of all that is really progressive in an age of progress, its daily visits exert a greater influence for good than all other agencies combined. This city has been peculiarly favored with journals that jealously guarded its interests against malfeasance in office, and have been the terror of corruptionists generally. In this connection it is with pleasure that we now introduce our readers to Mr. G. P. Doern, who for more than a quarter of a century has been prominently connected with the German press of the city, and was in fact its founder.

He was born September 16, 1829, at Nauheim, Duchy of Nassau, Germany. His father, G. W. Doern, who had served under Blucher and Wellington as a soldier, and had been awarded a medal for distinguished services, toiled hard in the rural districts to support his wife and family, and with the scanty wages of that country we may depend that he found the journey of life a toilsome one. Seeing no light of better days ahead, he and his devoted companion resolved to turn their backs on their fatherland, and ere long had the satisfaction of landing in a country where they believed their children at least would enjoy every advantage for procuring a more independent livelihood, if not a fortune. This was early in May, 1842, when George Philip was nearly thirteen years of age, and was a thoughtful, somewhat precocious, and hopeful lad. On landing at New York, the whole family at once proceeded westward. On reaching Louisville, whether their means were diminished or whether they instinctively selected it as their home, we are not informed; but it is sufficient to say that they halted. Instead of re-entering the great army of tillers of the soil, the head of the family formed a connection with the press of the city—a rather distant one, it is true; but he carried the papers that others wrote and printed, and was quite as essential a constituent of the working element as any body else; and we have no doubt but it was this incident that begat in the subject of this sketch a desire to be a printer, and thus gave direction to the labor of his life. He served four years at this business under Henry Brutel, the publisher of the "Beobachter am Ohio," and at the expiration of the term was considered by his companions as decidedly "fast," meaning that he picked up types lively, and at twenty-five cents per thousand ems was able to make good wages.

But young Doern had no idea of setting type all his life. His ambition only made use of that art as the stepping-stone to something better, and to this end he husbanded his means till he could see an opportunity to bolt. After working as a journeyman about one year, he in company with Otto Scheeffer started the "Louisville Anzeiger," the first German daily in the city, the first number appearing March 1, 1849. The subscription-list, all told, numbered two hundred and eighty at ten cents per week; so that if every subscriber "paid up" regularly, the gross receipts from this source amounted to twenty-eight dollars. These unpropitious circumstances rendered it necessary that Mr. Doern should fill several positions. He was editor, translator, compositor, pressman, and "devil" all at once. And having struggled against wind and tide for several years, up sprang in 1854 the Know-Nothing times, when the proscription of foreigners was desperately attempted. One less fruitful of resources or with less determination to succeed in spite of this distracting element must at that time have failed. But with each successive gust our subject reefed his sails the closer, braced himself for the conflict, and finally outrode the storm; and the sequel has justified his pertinacity. Large numbers of enterprising Germans have been attracted to Louisville through the influence of the editorials of the "Anzeiger," and few if any of them fail to find among us an eligible field for enterprise. The German population now numbers some thirty or forty thousand, who, besides enriching the community at large, by a cordial support of the "Anzeiger" have made it one of the most prosperous journals of the Southwest. Mr. Doern has ever adopted the most liberal policy in the conduct of his paper; and as the returns made by the business would admit of it he has employed men of decided ability in every department, till among the German press of the country it is unrivaled for the excellence of its counsel and the extent of its circulation.

Possessing an excellent knowledge of men as well as of things in general, Mr. Doern has selected his employés with reference to character and fitness, and the result is that a number of them have followed his fortunes for sixteen, eighteen, and as many as twenty-three years. This speaks volumes in regard to the principles which actuate him; in fact we know of no place where viciousness will more readily show itself than in the treatment of those who are indebted to another for their daily bread. The harmonious working of his corps has no doubt assisted him to bring success out of forbidding circumstances.

Aside from his business proper, Mr. Doern has linked himself with almost every benevolent or progressive movement set on foot by the Germans of the city. He has for many years been a director of the old German Insurance Company, vice-president of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and president of the Louisville Building Association. We presume he is entirely satisfied with his success in life; he appears to be; and if he be not, he ought to be. Besides a lucrative and permanent business, he has about a dozen excellent houses in the city, is the owner of a malt-house and a partner in the concern, owns a number of acres of land adjacent to the city, and we don't know what besides. He has done his full share toward the material growth of the city, without a doubt; but, being

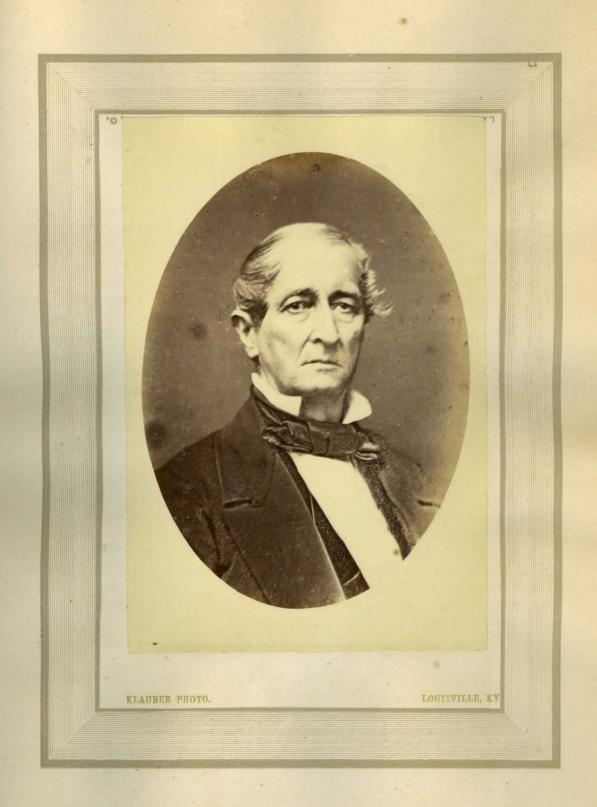
still a young man, there is every reason to hope that the experience of the past will largely assist him in accomplishing still more in the future.

Mr. Doern was married to Miss Barbara, only daughter of ex-Mayor Philip Tomppert, October 2, 1851. The fruit of this union is four daughters and two sons. The wife of his youth and helpmeet through all the cares of business life is still living in excellent health, and therefore able to enjoy the blessings of life that have come from well-directed effort.

We have said sufficient already to give a clue to the remarkable success that has attended Mr. Doern for many years; but it is in place to add that to the eminent business qualifications that seem natural to him are united strict honesty of purpose, a keen sense of honor, and a genial disposition. As a writer he excels as a paragraphist rather than an essayist, and often when stirred by public wrong would administer the most scathing rebukes in a few words. As a man of letters, however, he is, for the time at least, enjoying his otium cum dignitate, for the full appreciation and enjoyment of which his knowledge and possession of the good things of life, his full habits, and his refined tastes most admirably fit him.

# JOHN D. COLMESNIL.

OHN D. COLMESNIL was born in Hayti, then called San Domingo, on the 31st of July, 1787. His father resided on the mountains near St. Marks. He had two plantations on the plains and river of Antobomic. One was cultivated with sugar; on the other he raised cotton and indigo. He owned about two thousand five hundred slaves, including those at his residence in the mountains, on which he raised coffee. In the first part of the insurrection the neighbors around had formed a colony on his plantation, on which they made a fortification for their safety. His place was besieged by the blacks of the island, instigated and assisted by the English, which nation was at the time at war with France. After a desperate resistance the place was taken by storm, and all who did not make their escape, women and children, were massacred. His mother, three sisters, and two brothers were among those who were cruelly butchered. His father was wounded in the fight, and taken farther into the mountains by a few of his faithful servants, who fought for the family. He was saved by his nurse, who, faithful to her charge, escaped with the baby into the mountains, together with her husband and a baby of their own about the same age as John D. Colmesnil. They secreted themselves in the mountains. His father being badly wounded was taken by his servants into the town of St. Marks, and on arriving there he chartered a vessel owned by Stephen Girard, by whom he had frequently sent his produce previous to that time to the United States. Before the vessel started to the United States the old nurse arrived in St. Marks with the baby, and providentially found her old master, and restored to him his child, the only member of the family who was saved. The vessel being chartered, it was loaded with coffee, indigo, etc., all the produce he had, for Philadelphia. There were a number of Mr. Colmesnil's neighbors who wished to leave the island, and he gave them passage on the vessel, called "Freelove," commanded by Captain Lillybridge. Some twenty or thirty of Mr. Colmesnil's servants followed him to the United States, they fearing to remain, as they would have been massacred for giving protection to the family. The vessel arrived safely in Philadelphia; the cargo was sold by Girard, and the proceeds remained in his hands on interest. New Jersey then being a slave state, Mr. Colmesnil moved there to a small place called Lamberton, near Trenton. John D. Colmesnil's father's name was Louis Gabriel de Colmesnil, and he had many near relatives living in France. He was related to the old nobility, holding the title of marquis as long as he was a French subject. While living in Lamberton he was joined by three nieces from France, by the (216)



name of De La Point, and he concluded to purchase a farm within a mile of Trenton, New Jersey, on Mill Creek. The three nieces soon married. One married Mr. William Simmons, of the war department, and the other two married John and Louis Tarrascou. The De La Points lived in France; but a younger daughter did not receive an education there. She was educated at Jamaica by an aunt of hers, and then married Governor Churchill, of Jamaica. Mr. Colmesnil remained with his family on Mill Creek until about the year 1800, when, finding the climate too severe for the blacks, he removed to Georgia, and took such of the blacks with him as wished to go. The nurse and her family, having been made free, remained in Philadelphia. He settled in Georgia, about three miles from the city of Savannah, having a cotton-plantation and a large garden, from which he supplied the city with vegetables.

John D. Colmesnil was then about fourteen years of age, and went to the grammarschool in Athens, Georgia. Two or three years afterward he went to Savannah, and went into business as clerk in the shipping-house of Robert and John Bolton. A year or so afterward he went out as supercargo three or four trips to the West India Islands, and revisited the place of his birth. We will give the story in his own words, as we have heard him relate it: "During one of my trips to the West Indies, my father having given me an accurate description of my mountain-home in Hayti, I took the idea of seeing it for myself, and also to try and get possession of a large amount of silverware that was buried on the premises. I found the place from the description. In the yard he had buried all the plate, together with a large amount belonging to his neighbors. It was buried between two large mahogany trees which stood in the yard, and in order to get at it I was compelled to employ two negroes and trust them. I built a small shed between the two trees, with the ostensible purpose of buying coffee from the negroes. I got the treasures out, weighing about two tons, and battered them up; bought coffee from the blacks there, and put a portion of the silver into each sack of coffee; I ordered the vessel from Port-au-Prince to St. Marks, and sent the coffee to the latter place, packed on mules, to be shipped from there to the United States. There were about four hundred and fifty bags of coffee. When it had arrived in St. Marks by some means the authorities at Port-au-Prince were informed of the concealed treasures. I was fearful of going to St. Marks, and I sent an express to the captain of the vessel to meet me at Kingston, Jamaica. I then went to Port-au-Prince, and took an open boat with four blacks and rowed over to that island. From there I returned home with the vessel, having made a profitable trip for my employers, but a dead loss for myself, as I lost all the silver. I continued as supercargo to the West Indies until there was a difficulty between Great Britain and the United States, in consequence of which I left, as there was an embargo and non-intercourse about the year 1808."

He then went into business in Washington, Georgia. While there his father died, and by his will all the blacks he took to Georgia with him were set free, willing that each grown one should receive fifty dollars and those under fifteen should receive thirty dollars. By the laws of Georgia the blacks could not be freed there, and in order to send them to

New York and Philadelphia Mr. Colmesnil had to work the plantation one year to raise funds to carry out his father's will, showing that he considered it a sacred duty to execute the dying requests of his father, although materially it affected him. The slaves were all liberated, except those bought in Georgia, which were few. He soon sold out in Georgia, and came to Kentucky.

During one of his trips as supercargo he went to Havana with a cargo of flour. The duty on flour was seven dollars and fifty cents at Havana, consequently there was very little that paid duty. He entered part of his cargo at the custom-house. The balance was smuggled by the officers of the vessel and himself, by bribing the custom-house officers, through lighters by port. His agent at Havana had sold the whole lot. The authorities found it out. The flour could not be found through the agent. The vessel was confiscated, and J. D. Colmesnil, together with the captain and mate of the vessel, was arrested and sent to Moro Castle, the most loathsome and one of the strongest prisons in the world. After remaining in dungeon for thirty-one days, in a cell below the level of the sea, Don Vivas, the Captain-General of the island, visited the castle, as it was his custom to do once a year, and the cell in which Mr. Colmesnil was confined. He had been stripped of every thing valuable when he was thrown into prison. The Captain-General went into his cell, and was about departing, when Mr. Colmesnil appealed to him. He listened to the appeal, and during the conversation that followed he was convinced, by making Mr. Colmesnil write his father's name and place of birth, his age, size, and where he was educated. Mr. Colmesnil told him all frankly, and gave him the desired information, stating that his father was educated at the College of Lorez, in the Pyrenees. It proved that Don Vivas was an intimate friend of his father's, having been educated at the same college. He was immediately liberated and invited to Don Vivas's house in the country, where he had a severe case of fever, brought on by confinement and neglect. He received every attention from the family, and when he recovered he was furnished with the means of returning to the United States. He first went to Havana, and saw the agent who sold flour, and took bills of exchange on Lewis Clapere, of Philadelphia.

In the year 1811 he visited his relatives, Mrs. John and Lewis Tarrascou, living in Louisville, Kentucky. He remained in this city, then only a small village, nearly a year. In the winter of 1812 he went to New Orleans, taking passage on a barge commanded by Captain Hawkins, who resided in Frankfort. There were as passengers on the barge Judge Cook and Mr. Ewing, from Georgetown, and Wilson Greenup, of Frankfort. They were at New Madrid when the heavy earthquake took place, when the bank caved in and all the lower country was destroyed. The people of New Madrid and the boatmen were so much alarmed that they fully expected that the world would end then and there. The boatmen particularly were afraid to continue the journey to New Orleans, and Mr. Colmesnil bought a large flatboat, and paid for it with three saddles, and blankets, and bridles, and ninety dollars in money. He loaded it with flour, whisky, etc., and put it in charge of some Canadians. The boat arrived in New Orleans safe, and after paying all

expenses left him over two thousand eight hundred dollars for his trip. In the summer he returned to Natchez by boat, and from there through the wilderness to Kentucky on horseback. He next went into business in Louisville with John A. Tarrascou, making trips for them to Pittsburgh and trading generally for the firm. Afterward he went into the dry-goods business with Edward Tyler and Isaac Stewart, under the firm-name of Stewart, Tyler & Co.

Mr. Colmesnil still remained on the river, trading for the firm. He made several trips to New Orleans, bought a barge called "Mary" from Baum & Perry, in Cincinnati, and another called "Two Brothers," after the Tarrascous. He generally went with the barges to New Orleans in the fall and returned in the following spring. He made the shortest time on record then with a barge, which was sixty-three days. He beat Nicholas Berthude, with whom he made the race, and who started from New Orleans two weeks ahead of him. The next season he undertook to make two trips; made the first trip in ninety days, and starting immediately on the second he got to New Orleans, and left there in July, and did not get to Louisville until Christmas, on account of the ice.

The business of Stewart, Tyler & Co. was not profitable. About 1815 they sold out to Tom Barbour, which was his ruin. About this time he married Miss Honore, and went into business with I. A. Honore; dissolved business about 1817, and went into the barge business again. His wife died soon after, and he went into the steamboat business; owned the "Grecian," "Huntress," "Louisiana," "Peruvian," "Java," and "Homer." They all did profitable business. In 1826 he married Sarah Courtnie Taylor, daughter of Major Edmund Taylor, United States Army.

By the bankrupt law, in 1838, he lost a great deal of money. He also lost a large fortune by the failure of Townsend, Prior & Co., New Orleans-about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Captains William Gay and Blancagniel were in New Orleans when Townsend, Prior & Co. failed. Mr. White, of the firm of Townsend, Prior & Co., made them believe that if they had twenty thousand dollars it would set them right; and they, in order to save Mr. Colmesnil, drew on him for twenty thousand dollars. The same mail that brought the draft to Colmesnil brought also the news of the failure. Mr. Colmesnil, not willing to sacrifice Gay and Blancagniel, accepted the draft, and it was protested; but in order to save them he gave them a mortgage on half the "Homer" and the "Louisiana." The boats ran the balance of that season and the whole of the next; the "Homer" commanded by Captain Gay and the "Louisiana" by Beckwith, and the two boats made enough to pay the principal and interest, lacking about fourteen hundred dollars. The failure of the firm in New Orleans was the chief cause of Mr. Colmesnil's failure. But he paid every one of his debts, amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars, dollar for dollar. He paid the Bank of the United States over sixty thousand dollars and the Bank of Louisville two thousand dollars. The banks took his real estate for full payment at fifteen per cent under tax valuation. He gave his wife some out-lots for her dower. Allen & Co., brokers, got the Overstreet House for sixteen thousand dollars. They sold

it in less than six months to Snead for about thirty-four thousand dollars. The only piece of property that he sold for which he got value was a lot of about five acres that he bought from Samuel Gwathmey, adjoining Gigus, on the Ohio River, and running back to Beargrass Creek. Henry Forsythe, then a director in the United States Bank, bought it at eleven thousand dollars. Mr. Colmesnil gave Gwathmey three thousand dollars for it some years before. The sale was considered a good one at that time. Forsythe was under the impression that the railroad would go near it when built. As an instance of his paying all his debts in Louisville we mention that a man by the man of Kegwin, a keeper of the penitentiary in Jeffersonville, Indiana, held his note for over one thousand dollars, for pork barrels. The note had over sixty days to run before it was due. Kegwin, very much alarmed, came over to Louisville, and saw Colmesnil as to arrangements for security, etc. He told him he would pay it at maturity. Kegwin appeared dissatisfied, fearful he would get no pay, and he agreed to take half down, deducting the sixty days' interest. To his surprise when the note was due, on going to the bank, he found Colmesnil had given check for the whole amount, less the interest. He went to Mr. Colmesnil after drawing the money, and observed that he had given check for the whole amount. He stated the fact to George Gwathmey, then cashier of the United States Bank. Gwathmey laughed, and observed that John D. Colmesnil had paid all his debts, dollar for dollar, and he was not surprised at it. Mr. Kegwin is now, or was a few years back, living in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the late James Guthrie was secretary of the treasury Mr. Colmesnil was under him, as agent of the department, in the most confidential relations. If large amounts of coin were to be removed from one point to another, the custody of it was intrusted to Mr. Colmesnil, whose scrupulous honesty Mr. Guthrie had learned and known and seen tried for years. Mr. Colmesnil was indeed the personification of honesty. He knew no guilt and harbored no deceit. His honest face mirrored his honest soul, and those who saw the one knew the other. He could not bear dishonesty or deceit in another, and made his friends alone of those whom he at least believed to be like himself in this respect.

He was once the largest and richest merchant in the city of Louisville. He had plenty of money, abundance of property, and credit without limit. He owned valuable lots everywhere in the city, and many of them not by the foot, but by the acre. The financial disasters, however, which have ever and anon prostrated others, came finally upon him. His money and most of his property went to pay debts created by others, but for which he became, one way or another, bound. He determined to quit the scene of his former wealth and power, and retire to the country. He purchased the beautiful property known as "Paroquet Springs," near Shepherdsville, in Bullitt County, with a resolution to spend there the autumn of his life. This purchase was made in 1833, when he moved from the city there; and there he resided in the midst of a beautiful grove, whose shade-trees he would never permit to be cut, but preserved them as if they had been the trees of life. The lovely grove that now renders this place so attractive was the growth of his care.

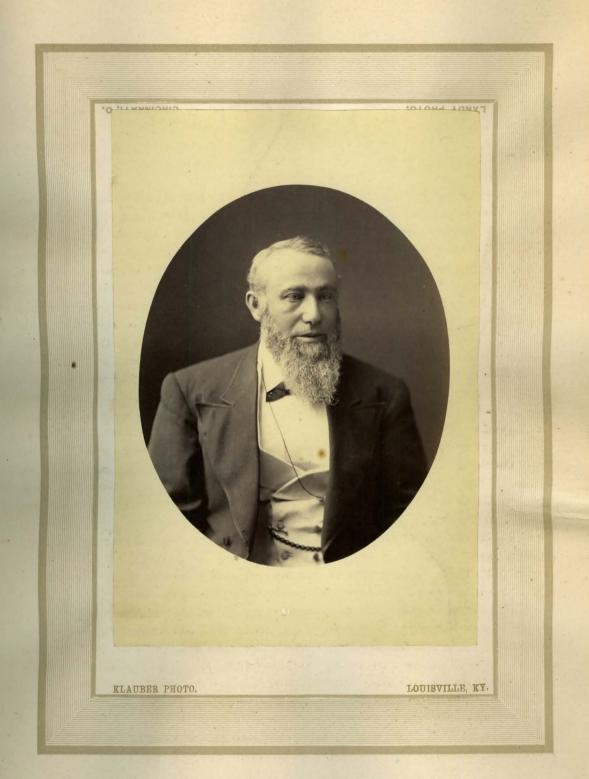
The soldiers during the late rebellion camped upon his premises, and tore down most of his buildings, and cut down many of his trees: but still he remained there, too much attached to the place to leave it. He said for the last few years of his life that he had become so much attached to the place and so used to the drink of its waters that he knew he could not live any where else. In the spring of 1871 he sold the Paroquet Springs property, and removed to the city to live. He had not been in the city before for many years, and there were but few who knew him. The people of his times had nearly all gone to their final homes, and the old man of fourscore and more moved as a stranger among them. His coming to the city, however, created quite a sensation, and was duly chronicled as an important item of news in the daily papers. Years, however, were now heavily upon him, and the end of his long and adventurous life was near at hand. He had but one more day to live to complete his eighty-fourth year, but that one day was not allotted to him. He died on the 30th of July, 1871, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery, near this city. His funeral at the Cathedral was largely attended, and many friends of the olden time followed his remains to their last resting-place.

His widow, the daughter of Edmund Taylor, still survives him, and is one of the most intelligent and refined old ladies of the day. Had her husband lived but five years more they would have celebrated their golden wedding, having been married, as they were, in 1826. The children of Mr. Colmesnil are Lodoiska McCarty, wife of Colonel H. M. McCarty; Courtney Murphy, wife of William Murphy; James G. Colmesnil and Charles C. Colmesnil, both married; and William T. Colmesnil. All are now living in this city, and all have families of children except the last.

#### NATHAN BLOOM.

N considering the commercial history of this most eminently successful and self-made man, we can but glory in a country that offers such advantages to men of energy that they can raise themselves from poverty to affluence before they have passed the meridian of life. Mr. Bloom is the son of Jacob and Sibyl Bloom, of Dalheim, a small town in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. His childhood was passed at school, and his studies were specially directed with reference to mercantile pursuits. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed for three years to a thorough man of business, and in addition to the practical experience of mercantile matters that the house afforded he (as was the custom of the times) was required to visit commercial colleges and other institutions that were calculated to perfect him in the conduct and management of any business whatever. After the expiration of this term he remained in the same house three years longer, and then, although his prospects for the future were quite promising, he determined upon going to America, where he felt sure the opportunities for deserving young men were much greater. He landed in New York in the spring of 1848, and it was not long before he was found trudging through the states of New York and New Jersey with a pack at his back, and doing business as a peripatetic merchant. After occupying this field for six months we find him in a similar business in Louisiana; but it was only the stepping-stone to something else. In the fall of 1850 he had saved sufficient to enable him to go into business at Yelvington, Daviess County, Kentucky, in company with a Mr. E. Hirsch. Here they kept a general country store, and for the amount of capital invested did a very good business.

On the 15th of January, 1851, he was married to Miss Rosina Kling, then living in Louisville, but a native of one of the Rhine provinces of Bavaria. In 1852 he thought he could see a larger business field in Louisville; and hence, although he had made many warm friends at Yelvington, he disposed of his interests there and entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. E. Bamberger, of this city, under the style of E. Bamberger & Co. Carrying on the wholesale dry-goods business on Market Street till 1857, they succeeded in building up a large business for those times, and established a reputation for honorable dealing that has characterized them throughout their business history, and largely contributed to their great success. At first their custom was confined to Kentucky and adjacent parts of Indiana, but their operations gradually extended to nearly all the states of the Southwest. At the date last mentioned they moved from Market to Main



Street. In 1865 the son of the senior partner, Mr. Levi Bamberger, was admitted to a partnership, and the name of the firm was changed to Bamberger, Bloom & Co.

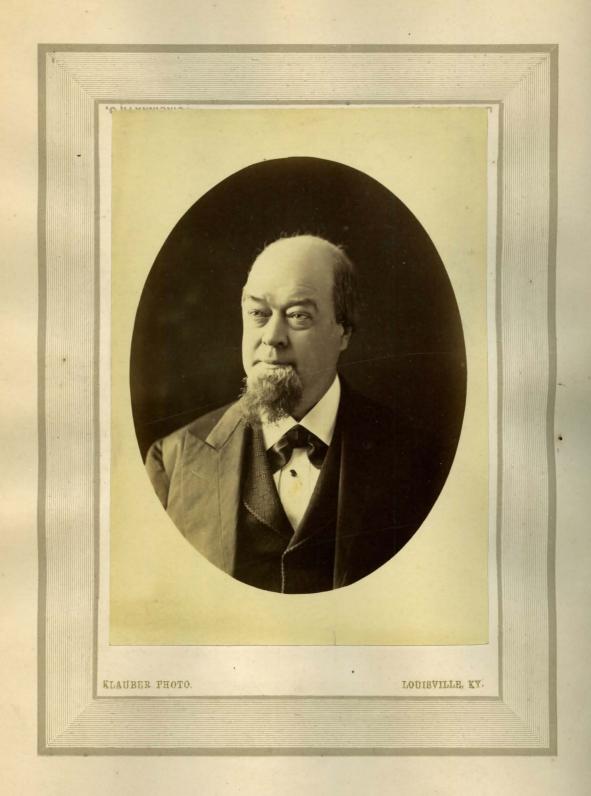
In 1871, having been successful beyond all anticipation, and still in need of greater facilities, they commenced the erection of the magnificent structure in which their business is now conducted, on Main, near the corner of Seventh Street. In January, 1872, this firm consolidated with two of the partners of S. Ullman & Co., the latter retiring. In the summer of 1872 they took possession of their new building, which, in point of architectural beauty and elaborate finish, surpasses every other business-block in the city, and is in fact esteemed as one of the sights to be seen by visitors. Including the basement, it is six stories high, and the interior arrangements were made with special reference to the economy of labor in handling goods. By means of passenger and freight elevators, and other modern appliances, one floor is equally eligible with another for business or storage purposes; and every department is complete in itself and thoroughly metropolitan in its character. No one who visits the city should fail to see what we have selected as the model wholesale dry-goods house of Louisville and the Southwest. The average number of employés is seventy-five, besides from ten to twelve agents representing the house in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and other states South and West. In addition to the enormous sales made abroad, the city trade alone would constitute a respectable business for those who do not aspire to a position above mediocrity. The aggregate amount of sales for 1873 reached over three million dollars. It is as easy to write millions as thousands; but what an immense labor of body and mindwhat executive and financial ability to insure success in a business of such vast proportions as thirty hundred thousand dollars represent!

Mr. Bloom devotes his whole attention to the finances of the firm; and as the wisdom of one's plans is attested by success, he must be acknowledged to be one of the ablest financiers in the country. Occupying as he does the topmost round of the business ladder, our readers will expect us to present a brief mental dissection by which they may divine the secret of his success. In the first place, Mr. Bloom does not belong to the class of men who have but one idea, and that money; on the contrary, it is evident to the most superficial observer that he has heeded the injunction of Bulwer to "strive while improving your one talent to enrich your whole capital as a mass; it is in this way that you escape from the wretched narrow-mindedness of every one who cultivates his speciality alone." By taking broad views of things in general he has secured the good-will of men and laid the foundation of his fortune on a firm basis. Foresight, great will-power, strict discipline, unflagging industry and energy, judgment of human nature, economy without parsimony, joined to strict honesty of purpose, have accomplished the rest.

As might be expected, his business talent was severely tested during the great financial convulsions that swept the country during the last two years. But with the loss of confidence every where, and the tottering of houses of hitherto unquestioned strength, he stood firmly at the helm, and had the satisfaction of safely outriding the storm. This

was the crowning work of his business life, and entitles him to credit enough for one man. We sincerely hope that his better judgment will not now allow him to apply himself so closely as to undermine the vigorous constitution that has sustained him throughout his active career.

The family of Mr. Bloom consists of the wife of his youth, who is well-preserved, and eight children. The oldest daughter, Helen, is the wife of a Mr. Goldsmith, of Cincinnati. The oldest son, Levi, is assisting his father, and appears to inherit sterling business qualifications. The second, Jacob, graduated at the high-school in 1873, and was the valedictorian of his class. The third son, Isadore, is now the youngest among the eleven hundred students at Yale College.



# JOHN G. BAXTER.

OWELL BUXTON, the great Commoner of England, once uttered these remarkable words: "The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination—a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory! That quality will do any thing that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged creature a man without it." These words are worthy of being stamped upon the soul of every young man in the country, because they are true; every day's experience proves them to be true. Business men without these sterling qualities must either drag their slow length along till commercial dissolution takes place, or, as is the case with the more flashy class, they are puffed into existence, rise buoyantly, shine brightly, burst, and are forgotten. The truth of the above-written words has been never more perfectly exemplified than in the life and history of the subject of our present sketch, John G. Baxter. Brought into contact with the duties of life under circumstances not usually deemed propitious, he again illustrates the old story of industry, prudence, and economy.

Mr. Baxter is the son of John G. Baxter, formerly of Dundee, Scotland, afterward of Lexington, Kentucky, and Elizabeth Baxter, and was born at Lexington, December 12, 1826. Having the misfortune to lose his father when quite a child, he was entirely under the control of his maternal parent, to whom he is largely indebted for those principles of self-reliance and probity that have enabled him to succeed in life. He obtained a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn a trade. His father had been a machinist, and he had inherited a decided aptitude for mechanical pursuits. But after completing his apprenticeship he for some reason, perhaps in order to fit himself for the conduct of business, engaged himself as a clerk. From the time he became of age until he was twenty-three he saved one hundred dollars out of his scanty. wages. This at once established the habit of living within his income, and laid the foundation of his fortune. There can be no doubt but this was the turning-point in his history, and the self-imposed discipline of those two years has enabled him to surmount every obstacle and place himself above the vicissitudes of trade. Without being too impatient to be rich, he has left no legitimate means untried by which he could better his condition, and at the same time has been able to enjoy life, because the slow but sure gains that reward patient industry and thrift fully satisfied him.

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After being engaged as a clerk for about six years he became interested in the sale of stoves and the manufacture of tin ware; and although at times he has had to pass some narrow straits, by dint of industry, prudence, and perseverance he steadily advanced until he took rank with the most thriving business men of the city, and added no little to the prosperity of the community by the employment of a large number of mechanics.

But aside from his important business relations Mr. Baxter's public services entitle him to a conspicuous place in the history of the city. He has always maintained that to be a good citizen a man must devote a portion of his time to public matters. With these he has identified himself in a most active and beneficial manner. In 1860 he was elected to the lower board of the city council, and became president of that body at the second term. He was next elected to the board of aldermen, wherein he served for several years, and was repeatedly chosen president of that board. He also served as school-trustee, was a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad from 1868 to 1870, and a manager of the House of Refuge for six or seven years. This institution was reorganized after the war, and Mr. Baxter served a full term as president.

In March, 1870, he was elected mayor of the city, and, without reflection upon others who have occupied this important position, we may characterize his term of office as an era in the progress of the city. At the time of his introduction into office the city officers were occupying very dilapidated quarters, the buildings being not only old, but much out of repair, and entirely too small for the purposes for which they were occupied, and one of the most important acts of his administration was the execution of a long-delayed purpose to substitute for these miserable offices a structure which should be alike a model for convenience and a pride to our community. The plan had long been before the council, but it was not until some months after Mr. Baxter's inauguration that the work was finally commenced. His remarkable energy was fully exerted in pushing forward the plans, and so earnestly was his attention given to their execution that before the close of the term of his office the city was in possession of a hall unsurpassed in this country for arrangement, durability, and elegance of design. Its fame has extended to all parts of our Union, and few there are who visit the city but spend some time in viewing its magnificent council-chambers and their almost regal furnishings. This is Mr. Baxter's proudest monument.

But he was not so much engrossed in the erection of this magnificent structure as to prevent the turning of his attention to other much-needed wants of the city. He found that she had only a dilapidated frame building for an eruptive hospital, and he set to wigorously to supplant this with one of the most complete edifices of its class in the country. He inaugurated the work of building a new and handsome as well as commodious almshouse, which is now completed. He commenced the work of the Fulton-street fill, as also that of the road-bed, both of which are now finished, and at a cost of between four and five hundred thousand dollars. The road-bed relieves Jefferson Street of a railway track,

and will enhance the value of property thereon at least fifty per cent. He obtained plans for a new work-house, and endeavored to secure its erection. He visited Chicago and other cities with the council in order to ascertain what was the best and cheapest pavement for our streets, which were then in a wretched condition. During his term of office from twelve to fifteen miles of streets were paved with Nicholson pavement, several miles with bowlders, besides a number that were macadamized. There were also some twenty miles of new streets and alleys constructed. At the commencement of his term there were only eight miles of sewer within the city limits, but at its close there were twenty miles completed; besides which the great western outfall sewer was put under contract.

But the grandest achievement of his administration was the improvement of the financial condition and credit of the city. When he took possession of the executive chair the finances were laboring under fearful depression. There never being sufficient funds on hand to defray ordinary expenses, policemen, laborers, officers, and school-teachers were under the necessity of hawking their warrants about the street and finally submitting to the most ruinous discounts. Under these circumstances it was folly to expect efficiency in any department of the public service; and with the bonds of the corporation a drug upon the market at sixty-five to seventy cents, it must be evident that the new executive had no easy task before him. Comprehending the gravity of the situation, he proceeded cautiously to mature his plans, and then to energetically execute them. It was not long before money was always on hand to defray current expenses; the price of city bonds advanced from fifteen to twenty per cent, and found a ready sale either at home or in other markets. The best evidence of the wisdom of a plan is its complete success; and this is testified under Mr. Baxter's administration, not alone by gladdened bondholders, but also by grateful workmen.

To the fire department were added during his term three new and superb engine-houses, together with four additional steam fire-engines. It is true that in these extensive improvements large sums of money were expended; but it will be observed that the greater portion was distributed among the laboring men in our midst, and went directly into our local circulation. In this way the burden of necessary improvements was comparatively light. Happily for the policy of Mr. Baxter he had the confidence of a liberal and efficient council, who lent a hearty co-operation to all his efforts.

A large proportion of his regular business is done in the Southern States, and his trade with the West is extensive and increasing. Every where he holds a prominent position among manufacturers in his line. Still in the prime of life, well-preserved, and of great experience, it is but safe to predict for him, in the absence of accident, many years of activity and usefulness. He married Miss Alicia McCready, of Louisville, Ky., in 1852, who is still living, and who, together with eight children, the fruit of this union, now compose his interesting family.

Personally he highly regards the esteem of his fellow-men, although he has the fortitude to run counter to the opinion of the masses whenever in his judgment duty demands it.

While modesty and good nature are his characteristics, he is by no means deficient in those qualities which demand the careful consideration of his opponents. Original and far-reaching in his plans, he has a standard of his own, and all through life has had some ideal light ahead of his achievements. The portrait of Mr. Baxter, accompanying this article, indicates health, vigor, power, and endurance, while his intellectual development shows clearness and comprehensiveness. From our limited acquaintance we should conclude that he is a man who gathers facts for himself, and reasons soundly upon the knowledge thus acquired. In a word, he is a man who possesses a strong love of truth, integrity of statement, and sincerity of motive.



## GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

N the bucolic days of American politics, when every party-leader was a knight-errant and every editor a squire, and when, next to being a good writer or speaker, it was an advantage to be a good shot, the "Louisville Journal" was the most brilliant and powerful newspaper in the country. It owed its influence in part to its position as the immediate organ of Mr. Clay, the acknowledged head of one of the two contending parties of the time; but the fame of its peculiar wit, force, and tact belonged to George D. Prentice.

This great journalist was born in a little old-fashioned New England cottage on the outskirts of the village of Preston, Connecticut, December 18, 1802. He was taught by his mother to read the Bible with ease when a little over three years of age; studied under Horace Mann and Tristam Burges at Brown University, where he became a famous Latin and English scholar, reciting the whole of the Twelfth Book of the Æneid from memory for a single lesson, and committing in like manner such books as "Kames's Elements of Criticism" and "Dugald Stuart's Philosophy." He commenced the business of life as an editor in Hartford, and during the presidential canvass of 1828 he came to Kentucky to write the life of Mr. Clay, the competitor of General Jackson. He remained here after his work was finished, established himself in Louisville, and started the "Journal;" and, though poor and friendless, he soon made himself both admired and feared. In a memorial address before the Kentucky Legislature Mr. Watterson, his successor, says of him:

"A rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed Yankee boy, severely trained in the New England school of culture and social ethics, a wit and a poet, Prentice threw himself into the barbarous frontier partisanism of the period with the abandon of a native, and soon signalized his high-backed and stiff-necked alma mater, and at the same time dazzled and startled the rude yeomanry of the Southwest by unequivocal triumphs of pen and pistol. He showed himself able, and it must be owned somewhat overwilling, to fetch down his man with words or bullets, and it came to be doubted which were most destructive, for he was a dead-shot as well as a dreadful satirist. At that time the people of the West were rough. The times were violent. Parties were divided upon measures of government which could not in their nature fail to arouse and anger popular feeling, and to the bitterness of conflicting interests was added the enthusiasm which the rival claims of two great party chieftains every where excited. In those days there was no such thing as journalism

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as we now understand it. The newspaper was but a poor affair, owned by a clique or a politician. The editor of a newspaper was nothing if not personal. Moreover, the editors who had appeared above the surface had been men of second-rate abilities, and had served merely as squires to their liege-lords, the politicians. This much Prentice reformed at once and altogether. He threw himself into the spirit of the times as the professed friend of Mr. Clay and the champion of his principles; but he invented a warfare hitherto unknown, and illustrated it by a personal identity which very soon elevated him to the rank of a party-leader, as well as a partisan editor. Personal journalism is now a lost art. Journalism is now a distinct profession, to which the individual editor holds the relation which the individual lawyer holds to the courts; and as oratory is becoming less and less essential to the practice of law, so mere literary culture is becoming less and less essential to the practice of journalism.

"From 1830 to 1861 the influence of Prentice was perhaps greater than that of any political writer who ever lived. It was an influence directly positive and personal. It owed its origin to the union in his person of gifts which no one before him had ever combined. He had to build upon an intellect naturally strong and practical, and this was trained by rigid scholarly culture. He possessed a keen wit and a poetical temperament. He was brave and aggressive; and, though by no means quarrelsome, he was as ready to fight as to write, and his lot was cast where he had to do a good deal of both. Thus the businees of an editor requiring him to do the writing and fighting for his party, he did not lack opportunities for personal display, and you may be sure he made every opportunity tell for even more than its value. It is now generally admitted that he never came off worsted in any encounter, physical or intellectual. In all his combats he displayed parts which were signal and showy—overwhelming invective, varied by a careless, off-hand satire, which hit home; or strong, logical, plausible, pleasing Anglo-Saxon argument, that brought out the strong points of his subject and obscured the weak ones; or nipping, paragraphic frost, that sparkled and blighted; or quiet daring, that was ever reckless of consequences. Who can wonder that he was the idol of his party? Who can wonder that he was the darling of the mob? But with these great popular gifts he was a gentleman of graceful and easy address, kind and genial among men, gallant among ladies, a sweet poet, a cultivated man of the world.

"In London his fame exceeded that of any American newspaper writer; but the journalists of Paris, where nothing but personal journalism is known, considered him as the solitary journalist of genius among us. His sarcasms have often got into *Charivari*, and several of his poems have been translated. He appeared as an author but twice. His biography of Henry Clay is a master-piece of political special pleading, but his little volume of witticisms from the 'Louisville Journal' is more representative. All the paragraphs are good, but the best are those which were cracked over the head of poor Shadrach Penn. Prentice in his last days spoke of Penn as an able and sincere man, but wanting sadly for ready self-possession. 'In six months,' said he, 'I pelted him out of his senses and into a

libel suit.' It must have been terrible indeed upon Penn, and did finally drive him away from Louisville to St. Louis, where he died. Penn could say nothing—could not write a sentence—that Prentice did not seize and turn to his own account. Penn unguardedly speaks of 'lying these cold mornings curled up in bed.' Prentice retorts that 'this proves what we've always said, that "you lie like a dog." Penn comes back angrily with something about Prentice's setting up a 'lie factory;' to which Prentice rejoins, 'If we ever do set up a lie factory, we will certainly swing you out as a sign.' Penn says he 'has found a rat-hole.' Prentice says, 'that will save your next year's rent.' Penn says he 'has met one of Prentice's statements squarely.' 'Yes,' said Prentice, 'by lying roundly.' Then Penn, wearied out, says he will have no more to do with Prentice. 'Well,' says Prentice. taunting, 'if he is resolved to play dummy, we will torture him no longer; we never were cruel to dumb creature. Finally, when Penn was driven from the field, Prentice wrote, 'The "Advertiser" of yesterday contained a long valedictory from Shadrach Penn, its late editor. Shadrach, after a residence of twenty-three years in this city, goes to spend the rest of his life and lay his bones in St. Louis. Well, he has our best wishes for his prosperity. All the ill-will we ever had for him passed out long ago through our thumb and finger. His lot hitherto has been an ungentle one, but we trust his life will prove akin to the plant that begins to blossom at the advanced age of half a century. May all be well with him here and hereafter. We should indeed be sorry if a poor fellow whom we have been torturing eleven years in this world should be passed over to the devil in the next.'

"On his poems Prentice put no great account. They were thrown off idly. He wrote verses, he said, as a discipline or for recreation. He did not stand 'up to the chin in the Rubicon flood.' The best thing he did is undoubtedly the 'Closing Year,' which has many good lines and bold images, and will always be a favorite recitative. The 'Lines on my Mother's Grave' and the 'Lines to my Son' are also pathetic. I once heard Albert Pike recite the 'Lines on my Mother's Grave' at a club-party in Washington in a way that left not a dry eye in the room. But, after all, the fame of Prentice must stand not upon any one piece of work which he did, but upon the purpose and influence of his whole life, its realization of every public demand, its adaptation to every party need, its current readiness and force, its thorough consistency from first to last. He did more for others and asked less for himself than any public man of his day. He put hundreds of men into office, but he was never a candidate for office himself. Prentice was a perfect interpreter of his own times, and when we say that we say what can be said of but two or three men in an age.

"For five and thirty years his life realized an uninterrupted success. He cared little for money, but what he needed he had, and there was no end to the evidence of his fame and power which constantly reached him. His imagination, however, took a habitually melancholy turn, and threw out in the midst of wild and witty partisan bursts flashes of a somewhat morbid description. It is not strange that as he grew old he withdrew himself from very close and active intercourse with men. The little ambition he ever had deserted him. His domesticity, to which he was attached, was gone. Society bored him. All his

faculties remained clear and bright and full, but the motive for personal effort was wanting, and he worked because it was his nature to work; he would have died else. He lived out nearly the allotted span; he had well-nigh reached the age of three-score years and ten. The joy of life was gone; he grew old of heart. Few of the dear ones remained to him, and those that did remain were hardly of this generation.

'The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.'

"Mr. Prentice quitted the office on Christmas-eve to go to the home of his son in the country to spend the holidays. He was unusually well and cheerful; but the rest is told in a line. A cold ride of ten miles, an influenza, pneumonia, weeks of prostration. The flood came during his illness. The river swelled out of its banks. The waters gathered around about, reaching the very door-sill. He lay in an upper chamber, and could hear their noisy surges moaning like the echoes of his own regrets. He will hear them no more. He is beyond the fever and the worry and the fret and the tumult of this world. He is dead! He breathed his last on the 22d of January, 1870, and on the Monday following was laid away in Cave-Hill Cemetery with all the honoring circumstance and ceremony which the living can pay to the dead, where he lies by the side of the little family of loved ones that went before him. Perhaps no man was ever followed to the grave by a more touching demonstration of blic interest. There was in his very faults something that took hold of the popular fancy; and he united in himself three elements at least that never fail to exert a powerful influence among the people. He was brilliant, brave, and generous. He was an intellectual match for any man. He was physically and mentally afraid of no man. He gave bountifully to all men. There was buried within him a superb nature, and his death for a moment lights up the vestibule in which he is placed by the side of three famous friends of his, making a group which will always be the pride and glory of his country—Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, and Prentice."

One of his finest poetical gems we append:

#### TO AN ABSENT WIFE.

'T is morn—the sea-breeze seems to bring Joy, health, and freshness on its wing. Bright flowers, to me all strange and new, Are glittering in the early dew, And perfumes arise from every grove As incense to the clouds that move Like spirits o'er you welkin clear; But I am sad—thou art not here.

'T is noon—a calm, unbroken sleep Is on the blue waves of the deep; A soft haze like a fairy dream Is floating over wood and stream; And many a broad magnolia flower, Within its shadowy woodland bower, Is gleaming like a lovely star; But I am sad—thou art afar.

'T is eve—on earth the sunset skies
Are painting their own Eden dyes;
The stars come down and trembling glow
Like blossoms in the waves below;
And like some unseen sprite the breeze
Seems lingering 'mid these strange trees,
Breathing its music round the spot;
But I am sad—I see thee not.

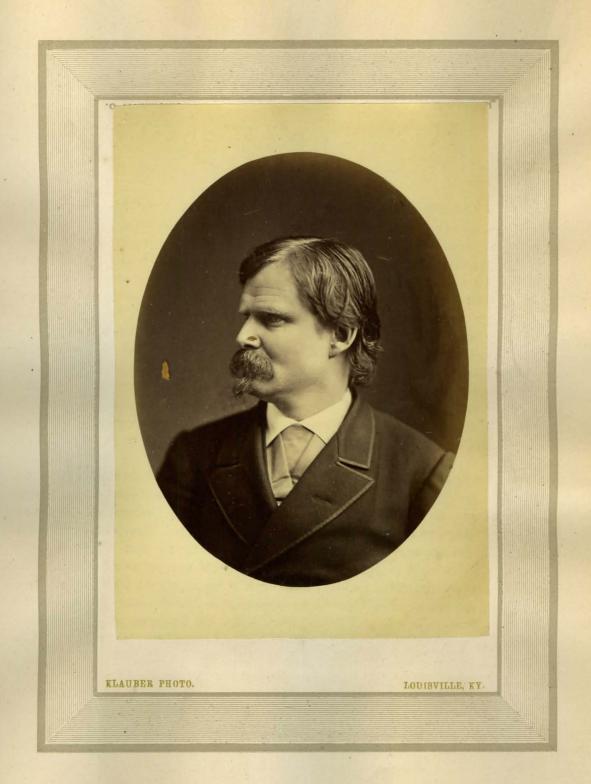
'T is midnight—with a soothing spell
The far tones of the ocean swell,
Soft as a mother's cadence mild,
Low bending o'er her sleeping child,
And on each wandering breeze are heard
The rich notes of the mocking-bird
In many a wild and wondrous lay;
But I am sad—thou art way.

I sink in dreams—low, sweet, and clear Thy own dear voice is in my ear; Around my cheek thy tresses twine; Thy own loved hand is clasped in mine; Thy own soft lip to mine is pressed; Thy head is pillowed on my breast. Oh! I have all my heart holds dear; And I am happy—thou art here!

#### HENRY WATTERSON.

"OURNALISM is a profession to which many are called, and from which few are chosen to enjoy success." It is a department of effort in which the fortunate are the inverse in number to those engaged in it. The newspapers which live and are prosperous, the journalists who have achieved a substantial fortune, are to those who have met with disaster what the aggregate of the living of men are to the dead. A success which is so rare is not likely to be the result of mere chance or good fortune. Rare and exceptional in its character, those who attain it are necessarily similar in many respects. The man who by patient perseverance, arduous effort, and well-conceived and properly-executed plans succeeds in any department will be found upon analysis to possess a character unlike that of the mass of men. The exigencies of success require peculiar instruments, as the rarer and more difficult results in mechanism demand different tools from those used in ordinary operations. These essential and necessary variations in character, by which the individuality of men is shaped with reference to certain ends to be accomplished, should be kept in view when one attempts to comprehend the life of another.

These remarks are introductory to the sketch of Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the "Courier-Journal," who was born in Washington, District of Columbia, on the 16th of February, 1840. He is the son of Hon. Harvey Watterson, of Tennessee, a Democratic writer and speaker, who before he withdrew from public life had distinguished himself in Congress, in the diplomatic service, and in journalism, having been an editor of the "Washington Union" in its palmiest days. Watterson the younger received much of his newspaper and political training under the direction of his father, and being reared for the most part in the national capital, derived great advantages from the close association which he enjoyed with public men and public affairs during the ten years preceding the civil war. Owing to serious defect of sight, which rendered systematic and unassisted study impossible, his education was of the most desultory kind, chiefly intrusted to private tutors, and confined to the lighter accomplishments, although he passed some time under the care of that eminent theologian of Philadelphia, the Rev. George Emlen Hare. He was carefully trained in music and belles-lettres, and having a passion for literary work plunged into journalism at an early age. He made a specialty of dramatic criticism, but wrote quantities of stories, verses, and essays for periodicals, making his home in New York. In 1859 he was engaged as a writer on the "States," the organ of the young



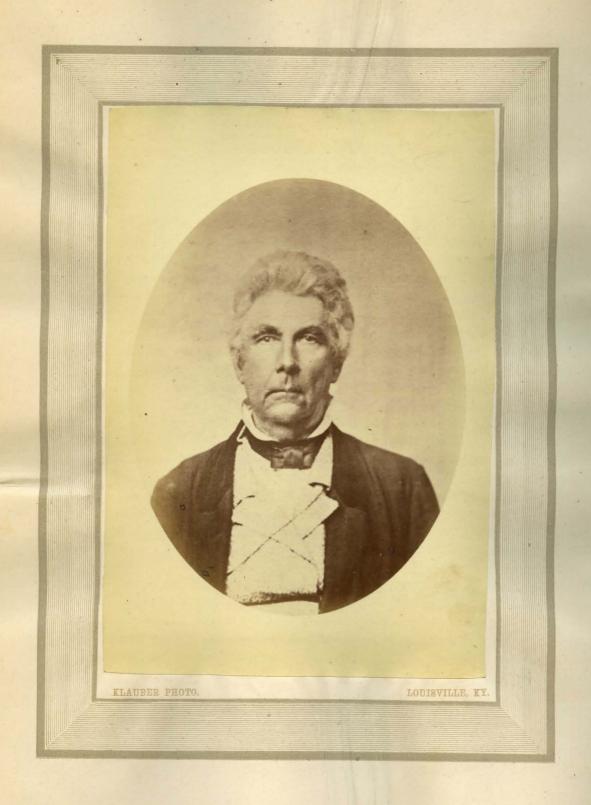
Democracy at Washington, and in 1860, while retaining his place on the "States," was engaged to edit the "Democratic Review." At this time he devoted himself with assiduity to the gathering of material for a "History of English Comedy," an idea which he has not yet abandoned.

In 1861 the war blew over all the schemes of the hour. The "States" was suppressed by the government, and Mr. Watterson returned to his father's home in Tennessee. Soon after his arrival he was made leading editor of the "Nashville Republican Banner," the oldest and most influential paper in that part of the country. After the fall of Nashville he did military service as an "amateur casual," finally re-appearing in journalism at Chattanooga as editor of the "Rebel," which under his management became the most popular and widely circulated newspaper in the South, and was celebrated generally for its raciness and independence. At the close of the war he returned to Nashville, and resumed his connection with the "Banner," the publication of which had been again commenced. In the same year he married Miss Rebecca Ewing, a daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing.

In 1866 he went abroad, returning in 1867, and was shortly after invited by the Louisville Journal Company to take charge of that paper. He accepted the proposals made to him, became the owner of Mr. Prentice's stock in the establishment, and took charge of the paper in the Spring of 1868. Six months later, in conjunction with Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, the well-known proprietor of the "Louisville Courier," he succeeded in bringing about the largest and most startling newspaper combination ever transacted in this or any other country. Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Watterson, at the head of two influential, long-established, and rival presses, agreed to unite them on equal terms. They then, unknown to any one but themselves, purchased the "Louisville Democrat," a journal of national character of twenty-five years standing, paying the price asked for it through a third party. Thus prepared, they issued to the astonished city on the morning of Sunday, the 8th of November, 1868, the "Courier-Journal," and Louisville found, instead of its three old newspapers, one new one, controlling the press-association dispatches and commanding the whole journalistic field. Mr. Watterson took the editorial management of this mammoth concern, and Mr. Haldeman, whose great experience, sagacity, and courage fitted him peculiarly for so heavy a burden, undertook its financial management, It was a success from the first, and holds its own against all opposition.

Of the mental caliber of Mr. Watterson it may suffice to say that as the successor of George D. Prentice he is a success. He is an enthusiast in the profession of journalism, and believes it to be in the infancy of its development as a science and in its power as a political, social, and moral engine. His knowledge of the world has expanded beyond his years; and his moral, philosophical, and political disquisitions bespeak a mind equally adapted to the examination of matters requiring patient and profound thought and to "wander in fairy fancy's field," and hence is alike distinguished as a paragraphist and an essayist. He grasps with facility every subject that agitates the public mind, and

allows nothing to escape that looks to the benefit of the country at large, the state, or his immediate neighborhood. Every movement set on foot for the amelioration of the condition of the masses receives his active co-operation, as well by clearly, elegantly, and earnestly setting forth its claims as by more substantial proofs of his interest. He is of a nervous, sanguine temperament; genial in his disposition; of medium stature, gaining in flesh as he advances in years; active in his movements; always busy; and is, in short, a worthy specimen of the progressive men of the age—a man of excellent good sense, good heart, and possessed of a nice sense of honor. He is one to whom men turn with interest, and to whom they instinctively warm with confidence. These admirable qualities well deserve and will maintain an honorable position in society.



# JAMES RUDD.

AMES RUDD, the subject of this sketch, was born in Prince George County, near Upper Marlborough, in the commonwealth of Maryland, on the 13th day of June, 1789, of devoted Catholic parents, who had been born and reared in that cradle of civil and religious liberty. Having a large family, and believing they could improve their fortunes, they with all their children immigrated to the county of Washington, state of Kentucky, about the year 1796, while James was only about seven years old, and they immediately purchased a farm three miles from the town of Springfield. Here his parents resided until their death, daily occupied in improving their fortunes by honest industry, and in educating their large family through frugality and economy.

While still a minor James Rudd left his father's house to battle alone against the world and earn his own livelihood, coming to Louisville in the year 1808 to reside among strangers, and here he remained for more than half a century, engaged in building up and creating for himself and family a large fortune. Here he lived and moved among his fellow-citizens until he attained the ripe old age of seventy-eight, always beloved and respected by them.

James's father was named James Rudd, sr.; he died in 1816. His mother, Susannah Brooke Rudd, lived until September 23, 1822. They had eight children—seven boys and one daughter. They were called William, Charles, Henry Brooke, John, Richard, James, Margaret, and Christopher; all of whom have long since departed. Having lived usefully, they died in the full fellowship of their ancient creed. Dr. Christopher Rudd remained in Washington County, but studied medicine in Louisville, and after he was master of his profession he married Miss Nannie Palmer, of Springfield, and soon thereafter rose in the estimation of those people both professionally and politically. In a short time afterward he became one of the most successful and eminent physicians in that region, and soon acquired the most lucrative practice of any doctor that had ever lived in the interior of Kentucky. This success he retained until the time of his death, which occurred in 1840. Christopher was sent several times to the state legislature, and while there made quite an honorable reputation.

Another brother, Richard Rudd, removed to Bardstown, studied law while there, practiced in the same place, and soon became skilled in his profession, and met with such eminent success that he rapidly rose to occupy one of the first positions at the bar, while

contending with such compeers as Felix Grundy, Ben Hardin, and John Rowan. He maintained his positions among his comrades, would never take a suit unless he thought his client was right, and by so acting he quickly won the *sobriquet* among those people of "the honest lawyer." He ever preferred to compromise rather than to bring a suit, because he felt that he could save his clients much expense as well as his neighbors many hard and bitter feelings. In the war of 1812 Richard Rudd volunteered his services and received the appointment of major. He was present at the battle of New Orleans as aid to General Thomas. He returned home after peace had been declared. Afterward he served several terms in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature with honor to himself and state. Shortly afterward Major Richard Rudd ran for Congress against Ben Hardin, and in an exciting, heated, and hotly-contested race he was beaten only fourteen votes. Although Major Rudd died at the age of forty-two, he had already made a fortune and a name for himself that lived many years after his demise.

In the year 1815 James Rudd volunteered and raised a rifle company to aid General Jackson in Louisiana; but about the time they were ready to start for the field of action the news of the great victory of New Orleans resounded throughout the nation, and as peace had been declared about the same time, they had nothing for him to do; so he disbanded his company and continued his usual peaceful pursuits. From that day he was ever after called Captain Rudd, and known by that cognomen alone.

James Rudd's educational advantages were indeed very limited, as were those of most boys during the early days of Kentucky. There were then no public schools, and country teachers were few and not the most learned. James attended a school in Washington County taught by the father of the venerable Judge Henry Pirtle, but only for the short space of six months; and that was all the education he ever had, except that which he afterward acquired by his own persevering study at night after he had performed his full day's work as carpenter, painter, etc. Being always exceedingly anxious to carve out his fortune by his own exertions, he left his father's house while still a boy; moved to Nelson County, where he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade; and from thence in a short time removed to the small village of Louisville, arriving here with only fifty cents in his pocket. Then, although Louisville was called a graveyard on account of its unhealthfulness, James's native sagacity told him that it would one day be a large, commercial, and prosperous city. Upon this idea he acted, purchased real estate, and made money. He arrived here without means, without acquaintances, without education, and without any real knowledge of any trade or profession. A poor boy, with a strong will and constitution, an honest heart, and a frame filled with energy and industry—gifts indeed which are always to be envied and never to be despised—he started in the world to win his race among his comrades; and nobly did he succeed in accomplishing his task, where many a one with much more encouragement to urge and push them onward to the goal of fame have ingloriously failed. His efforts were crowned with so much success that at the end of his first year's employment he had accumulated sufficient money, besides supporting himself, to loan his father from his hard earnings the sum of sixty dollars; and often has he been heard to boast that when he did so it was one of the proudest days of his life. Why? Because he felt and knew from that day forward he was an independent man, and would thereafter be enabled to meet any and every emergency that might arise. It can be truthfully related of him that from that day onward until the close of his earthly career he was never known to be in extreme want, although on many occasions he met with large reverses and losses.

Captain Rudd was the first Roman Catholic who removed to, resided in, and boldly maintained his religious views in Louisville. Indeed at that early period there were very few Catholics in the United States, and the prejudices entertained by the people were very bitter, and the ignorance concerning that holy religion was indeed incomprehensible. At that date and for several years thereafter there was not nor had there ever been a Catholic church built within the limits of that village; yet young Rudd remained firm in the faith of his fathers, and boldly advocated its eternal principles.

After having acquired a small fortune by industry and frugality, and having established business connections and a firm foothold in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, on account of his mental worth, his energy, integrity, sound judgment, and good hard sense, he thought it became his duty to rear a family. So he secured the services of the Rev. Father Able, who married him in the year 1821 to Miss Nannie Phillips, only daughter of the late Thomas Phillips, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who, however, before her marriage espoused his religion, and has to the present day remained a firm believer and an attached and devoted member of said church. By and through this marriage there were born unto them thirteen children, seven of whom were grown and alive at the time of his death; viz., Sallie R., Dr. Richard H., James C. (of Owensboro, Ky.), Charles P., John D., Anna, and Thomas S. Rudd. These children have all been educated at Catholic colleges and academies. They have all been brought up to love and cherish their ancient creed. The Captain's home was ever in early times, and often in latter days, the resting-place of clergymen and the good sisters of that holy church. Many a day and month have those devoted Christians found a most welcome shelter under his hospitable roof. On that account they never forgot him or her, but remained their warmest friends, and after his death his excellent widow received many kind messages of condolence penned by their devoted hands.

Captain Rudd always endeavored to do his duty in whatever situation he was placed, and it was his greatest pleasure to please and satisfy those by whom he was employed. He was ever a sober, just, truthful, and upright man. He was never known to tell a lie or to be under the influence of liquor. He was always positive, possessing a firm and unflinching will. He had no indolent habits, was always a workingman, and believed in giving an equivalent in value for all he received. He was never known to take an advantage in trade or to slight or neglect his work. He ever inculcated the ideas of truth, sobriety, and honesty in the minds of his children and his wards.

Captain Rudd was always a friend to the poor. He has often told the writer that while young and poor he worked many a day for fifty cents, and even at that price saved money. His motto was to lay up something every year, because he then felt his time had not been wholly lost. In those days money was scarce, and a dollar would buy much more than in our time. Oftentimes when James obtained jobs of work several miles from the city he would walk out to his work, carry his dinner in his basket, do a full day's work, and return home in the evening on foot, obtaining for the same less than a dollar per day, He so worked with a cheerful mind until he became a master in his trade and earned a competency. He believed truly in the golden rule, of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him. Often after he had labored hard at his trade during the day he would devote his nights to studying his books, and thereby learned to write a good hand, and also acquired a knowledge of history, geography, arithmetic, grammar, etc. This he did unaided, until he became enabled to keep his own books correctly, and without any other assistance than the knowledge thus attained he managed in after-life his whole extensive business. He had not only his own business affairs to manage, but many other large estates which had been left to his care; and he did so alone and successfully, ever adding from day to day to his own property, as well as to the wealth of his wards, of whom at one time he had at least twenty, who were left to his care by their dead parents to rear and educate. Such tested his amiability as well as his correctness. The accounts kept by him have often been scrutinizingly tested by well-posted book-keepers, as well as by county and chancery-court commissioners, and they were ever found to be correct, except perhaps there might be a too small charge on his side of the ledger. In fact there never was found a material mistake made by him in his books. Whatever error or errors they could find were against himself, and not against those for whom he did business. So much can be truthfully said in his favor without denial and without contradiction.

Until the Know-nothing Party sprang into existence he was an old-line Henry-Clay Whig. He represented that party for many years in the council of this city, whose early history is a part of his history, as well as in the legislature. At one time while he represented the city of Louisville in the state legislature his brother, Dr. Christopher Rudd, was a member from Washington County, and his brother, Major Richard Rudd, represented Bardstown and old Nelson County. Three brothers from different parts of the state were chosen by their constituents to represent them at the same time in the councils of this commonwealth. A rare occurrence.

Like most men, Mr. Rudd had his reverses of fortune. During his life he met many losses, both by security and by fire. In the terrible crash that overcame the whole country during the severe panic of 1837 Captain Rudd, through the kindness of his heart, had previously indorsed for several of his intimate friends in large sums. They became involved in the general wreck, and were bankrupt in so far that he was compelled to meet the losses sustained by going their security, and was forced at short notice to sell at a great sacrifice all his bank-stock and much real estate that would at this day be worth

more than half a million dollars. The misfortunes that then occurred to him he bore with firm Christian resignation; and he immediately placed his shoulder to the wheel, and by persevering industry soon recovered most of his lost vantage-ground. Never appearing daunted, he ever sustained himself by his untiring energy. His motto in adversity as well as in prosperity was to do and work. He ever believed work, labor, and perseverance would accomplish miracles of prosperity, and that it was indeed the groundwork of all true success and greatness. He never gave up, and never despaired while the Lord gave him life, health, and strength.

Like remarks as the above might truthfully be related of him when in 1840 the largest fire that ever was known in the history of Louisville took place, and burnt up most of his improved property on Main and Third streets, destroying so shortly after the crash of 1837 for him more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of uninsured property. At that date it was a terrible loss and misfortune to him, and almost made him reel with accumulated debts in rebuilding his burnt property. Still he did not despair, but at once placed his shoulder again to the wheel, and without money had his houses rebuilt in less than six months, and by that time had many of them under rent. His habits of frugality and economy enabled him soon to overcome the difficulties and to save sufficient to pay off his debts.

Captain Rudd during his long life never committed any excess in eating or drinking. Still he never advocated the Maine liquor-law, because he thought people should govern their own appetites. In rearing up children he was a firm believer in the truth of the Scriptures where it states that to spare the rod will spoil the child. He thought children should ever be governed and directed by their teachers and parents; and if they did not obey the rules laid down for their government, they should be whipped or punished in some other way; that they should not be allowed to do as they pleased. He told his own children when they went or were sent to college to remember one thing, that they were sent to school to be governed and not to govern.

No man during his day with such limited means did more to improve the city and build up his property than James Rudd. While a member of the council, it was through his wisdom and foresight that our first sewer was projected and built on Second Street from the river to Jefferson Street. He, as a member of that body, superintended its construction, giving the city his time and labor without pay. Although he had served the city as councilman for more than twenty-five years without having received a dollar therefor, still he was convinced and ever advocated the no-pay principle for councilmen. He felt that it was the duty of all good citizens to serve the city without reward; that much they owed to their fellow-citizens, and should render them for the good of society without grumbling and without remuneration.

Captain Rudd had an unyielding will when he believed he was right, and fixed opinions, which he held on to with great tenacity. He was ever generous to the poor and to his church. Although an ardent southern sympathizer and a firm believer in state rights,

still when the first Federal soldiers invaded Kentucky soil, and marched through the streets of Louisville on their way southward, he noticed many of them were hungry, tired, and much fatigued, and he pitied the poor fellows and found his heart moving toward them. So he told his servants to set tables in the front yard and load them with provisions. They did as directed, and a great many of those poor, needy men were thus fed. He remembered well that in early life he himself was poor, and had to struggle hard for his own support; therefore he felt kindly toward such people; and it was a noticeable fact that after his death many a one who had partaken of his generosity and kindness grieved exceedingly that their true friend had departed never more to return, and they so expressed themselves in open grief. At his funeral-services many of these people were seen to mourn over his loss to themselves as well as to society.

In the year 1849 Captain Rudd, James Guthrie, and General William Preston were elected from the city of Louisville by a large popular majority members of the constitutional convention to form a new constitution for the state of Kentucky. No gentleman ever lived in this community who attained so ripe an old age, and who on all occasions expressed himself so boldly, candidly, and honestly concerning men and measures about which he was cognizant, that had so many friends and so few enemies. To establish somewhat the truth of this assertion we will now quote from one of his speeches, which was delivered at Frankfort, while he was a member of the constitutional convention, on December 11, 1849, and which can be found in the published debates, page 1024. In response to a speech made there by the late United States Senator Garrett Davis in his attack upon foreigners and Catholics Mr. Rudd said:

"The Pope has not half as much influence, politically speaking, over the Catholics in the United States as the gentleman (Mr. Davis) has over his native American brethren. No, not one tenth part. I entertain a high regard for the gentleman, and I am sorry that he has wounded the feelings of some of the delegates by his remarks. It may be that he had no intention of doing so; at least I do not wish or intend to impeach his motives. But when I heard the doctrines of my religion—that which I hold most sacred—misrepresented, that too under such august circumstances as were thrown around this body, assembled here to remodel the organic law of my commonwealth, I can not help expressing my unfeigned regret that such an attack should have been made by a member of this convention—one whose name I have heretofore cherished. His speech is inflammatory in its tendency, and under certain circumstances would have the effect to arouse the worse feelings of perverse nature. Catholics have done much for this country, and I rather suspect that one of my blood-connections did more for it, or as much as any other man in it, except perhaps in the heat of battle, and I can not permit any reflections to be cast on the religion professed by such men without speaking a word in its defense."

#### Further along Mr. Rudd stated:

"I am sorry the gentleman is not a Catholic—a good Catholic; for if I know him, and I think I do, he would be a better man than he is. I know he would be. He knows as much about Catholicism as an *unlettered* boy. His authorities are bad, and his quotations from Catholic works are garbled and distorted, made to suit the prejudiced views of the enemies of Catholicism.

They do not contain a word of truth. The Catholic Church has produced among their popes and clergy men as eminent in the world's history for piety, learning, and genius as any that ever adorned the most civilized nations. I refer the gentleman to Catholic books and public documents to sustain my assertion. What he has said is false—all false.

"Mr. Davis—I presume the gentleman does not mean I spoke falsely.

"Mr. Rudd—No; I do not say that the gentleman has told a falsehood. But I say his quotations are false, his charges are false, and his authorities filled with falsehoods. If the gentleman wishes to learn the truth with regard to the Catholic faith, let him examine, amongst other works, 'The Decrees of the Council of Trent,' 'Boswett's Expositions,' 'Milner's End of Controversy,' etc.

"Mr. President, I will conclude by saying that I am sorry that the gentleman was not engaged in a better cause. Let the German and the Irish come, and let us receive them on our shores and give them a Christian reception, because they have done much for the country. Let religion stand on its own foundation. The Catholic religion wants no props. It stands on the eternal Word of God, and does exist and will exist to the consummation of the world, notwithstanding the gentleman's opposition and calumny."

This was the last public speech that was ever made before that body by the late James Rudd. After the ratification of that constitution by the people of Kentucky he retired to private life, and gave his entire time to the transaction of his own private business, which had already grown to be very extensive and complicated. From that time onward until his demise he never again occupied a public position. It will be perceived from the foregoing that he was always true to his principles and his religion, whether in public or private life. The blood-relation of whom he spoke was an own cousin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who at the time he signed the Declaration of Independence was the richest man in Maryland, of whom it is stated that when he penned his name to that immortal instrument he put in jeopardy more than a half million dollars, which every one knows was an immense sum at that early period. Certainly it showed his true love of liberty and equal rights. He did so as a Catholic, although he knew many of his comrades had been much persecuted in all the New England colonies.

On April 30, 1850, Captain Rudd's oldest daughter married Colonel T. L. Alexander, U. S. A., who at his own request was retired by President Lincoln from the old army, and who since then has removed his residence to Mount Airy, near Louisville, Ky. When Captain James Rudd died he left a widow and seven children—two daughters and five sons—all grown, of whom two were married. At that time he was a father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; still he retained his faculties perfectly up to that date, and directed from his sick-room his entire business almost up to his death. He certainly was a man of wonderful good sense and habits. If he had not been, he could not have lived for more than twenty years with heart-disease, and at the same time have attended to his vast business interest.

In the year 1848 Captain Rudd purchased for the city of Louisville the greater part of that beautiful home of the dead, Cave-Hill Cemetery. He always loved and cherished that spot, was among its first directors and presidents; in truth, he did more to establish,

beautify, and lay off those charming grounds than any man living or dead. While president thereof he spent much of his time within those premises, directing with his own hand their adornment. Shortly after the purchase was made he secured, by and through his influence, an agreement of the council to sell and lay off a part of the grounds to the Roman Catholics if the then bishop, the Rt. Rev. M. J. Spalding, would purchase them; but he declined to do so—unfortunately, we say, because he seemed to wish to obtain a graveyard in the western end of the city, which he soon afterward secured, although it was without beauty or adaptability.

Captain Rudd was taken sick during the first week in April, 1867, and never afterward left his room. He suffered intensely for more than a month, but during his sickness he on several occasions received the consolations of his holy religion, the delights of which lessened his intense sufferings. During all that time he was surrounded by his family, with the exception of his youngest daughter Anna, who at that time was in Italy. While his family were watching at his bedside during those mournful days, he, although suffering greatly, gave them directions as to the management of his large estate with as clear and perfect mind as he ever exercised during his palmiest days, and retained the same until two days previous to his demise, which occurred at his family residence on Jefferson Street at 10.35 P. M., May 8, 1867, his disease being ossification of the heart.

During his long life he filled many highly honorable and responsible positions, yet in every trust committed to his charge he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the community. After his death the Hon. Henry Pirtle, chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, had the following order entered upon the records of his court:

"Captain James Rudd died on the night of the 8th instant at the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Maryland, and moved to Washington County, Kentucky, with his father's family when he was a small boy, and came to Louisville while yet a minor, about the year 1808. He held the respect and high esteem of the citizens of this place and the whole state. He filled many offices of this city and of the state with honor to himself. He was a member of the convention that formed the present constitution. As his funeral-ceremonies are to proceed this morning, the chancellor, in respect to his memory, declines to do any business until they are passed."

The above will show in what high estimation Captain Rudd was held by his fellow-citizens, inasmuch as the principal court adjourned in his honor, although he was not a lawyer, but only a private citizen. His funeral took place at the Cathedral of the Assumption at ten o'clock, May 10, 1867, in the presence of a vast concourse of sorrowing friends of the deceased. An eloquent and impressive oration was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Father Lank Spalding. Dr. Ben P. Spalding, Rev. Walter Coomes, Rev. A. DeGanquies, and Rev. C. J. Coomes were also present, and assisted in the solemn services of the mass during that sad hour.

We will close this sketch with the following from the "Louisville Journal," which was penned by the late George D. Prentice upon hearing of his old friend's death:

"Captain James Rudd was a good man. He was one of the best of men. He lived to extreme old age without perhaps exciting a resentment. He had a strong and enlightened public spirit. Without being brilliant, he was always sensible and sagacious. The expression of his views upon public matters was at all times bold, manly, and honest. He was prominent in all wise public enterprises calculated to advance the good of the city and of the state. He was as just as Aristides. He was invariably candid. He would not 'flatter Neptune for his trident nor Jupiter for his power to thunder.' He filled up his length of days with good deeds. He was happiest when he could do most for his fellow-men. He never had a delight that he did not long to share with others. His heart was the home of all the virtues. He was good without pretense and generous without ostentation. He dried many tears, and caused none to start but tears of joy and gratitude. He had a delightful family, and was its idol. He had the abounding love and confidence of all men. He performed faithfully every duty on earth, and gave much of his thought to heaven. There was a calm and sacred light on his venerable face, as 't were a light from Paradise.

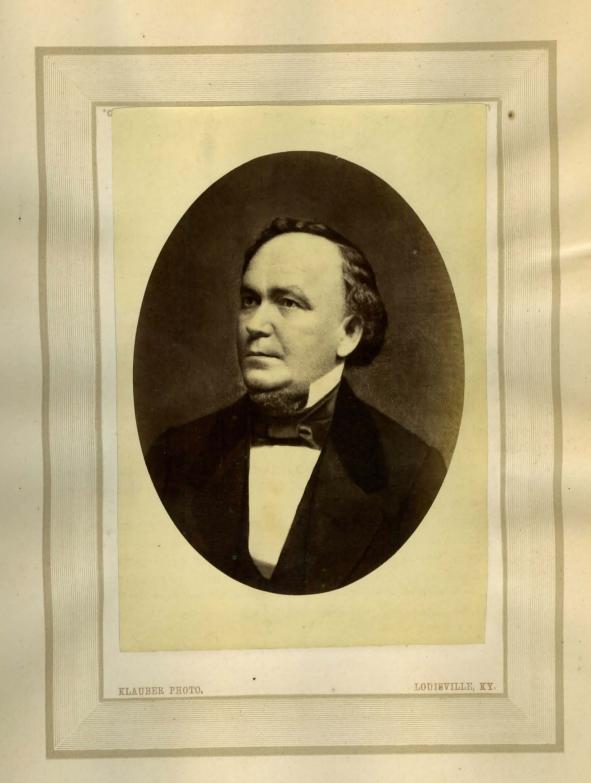
"James Rudd is dead, but Louisville and Kentucky are the better for his having lived. The memories that survive him are as beautiful as the golden and purple clouds that linger behind the sun at its setting."

### WARREN NEWCOMB.

ARTINEAU has somewhere observed that some men are eminent for what they possess, some for what they achieve, and others for what they are. In the gentleman named at the head of this sketch all three of these great functions of life—having, doing, and being—were largely blended, and hence it is difficult to conceive of circumstances under which he was not capable of making his mark in some useful sphere.

Warren Newcomb was the son of Dalton and Harriet Newcomb, of Bernardstown, Massachusetts, and was born October 15, 1814. He received a good common-school education in his native town, and soon after attaining his majority came West to seek his fortune. His brother Hezekiah had preceded him several years, and on the arrival of Warren had become captain of a steamboat plying on the Tennessee River, and he at once engaged the services of his brother as clerk of the boat. After following this calling for a number of years he was requested by another brother, H. D. Newcomb, to come to Louisville and join with him in the wholesale grocery business. Thinking favorably of the proposition, the firm of H. D. Newcomb & Brother soon came into existence, and by their energy and enterprise, seconded by the able co-operation of their brother, the steamboat captain, who directed the greater portion of the Tennessee River trade to them, they built up an immense business.

In 1840 the firm went into the exclusive sale of sugars, molasses, and coffee, and it was deemed prudent, as the purchasing partner, for the subject of this notice to pass his winters at New Orleans. Never were brothers better adapted for successful co-operation by talents suitable to the positions assumed by each. H. D. Newcomb conducted home affairs with such consummate skill that his reputation for executive and financial ability spread far and wide, and the penetrating judgment, sagacity, and prudence of Warren contributed no less to the unparalleled success of the house. As their capital increased their operations extended, till three or four shiploads would frequently be purchased in a day. The crops of the largest planters would sometimes be bought in a lump, and such was the confidence reposed in him that nothing but a verbal agreement marked the transaction. His residence in the city every winter, his quick apprehension of the true southern character, and the sympathy that was manifested for the innate nobility of his own character made him a universal favorite as well in New Orleans as Louisville. While he could be found upon the levee early in the morning, on the alert to forward the interests of the firm, he never



neglected the social amenities of life. The bold and enterprising merchant was also the courteous gentleman. Of fine personal appearance and dignified manners, he was a prominent member of a large and cultivated social circle; and it might be added, in passing, that, although New-England born, till the day of his death he was warmly attached to the South and her interests.

Up to 1863 the firm of H. D. Newcomb & Brother remained unchanged. During that year, however, our subject retired from the business a millionaire, and took up his residence in New York City. Part of 1863 and 1864 were spent by him and his family in Europe, free from every business care; but on returning to his native country he found it impossible to overcome the habits of a long and active career. He could not be idle, and so formed a partnership with his brother H. D. Newcomb again, for the purpose of doing a commission business in cotton and tobacco. The firm-name in New York was Warren Newcomb & Co., while in Louisville it was H. D. Newcomb & Brother. A prosperous business was done till the spring of 1866, when failing health on the part of our subject made it necessary to wind up the affairs by dissolution and liquidation. While this was being done he died, on the 28th of August, 1866, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Although generally immersed in the cares of business life, he found time to consider the claims of the various movements having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the masses, and never failed to follow the promptings of an enlightened conscience. One of the last acts of his life in this regard was the endowment of a chair in the Washington and Lee University.

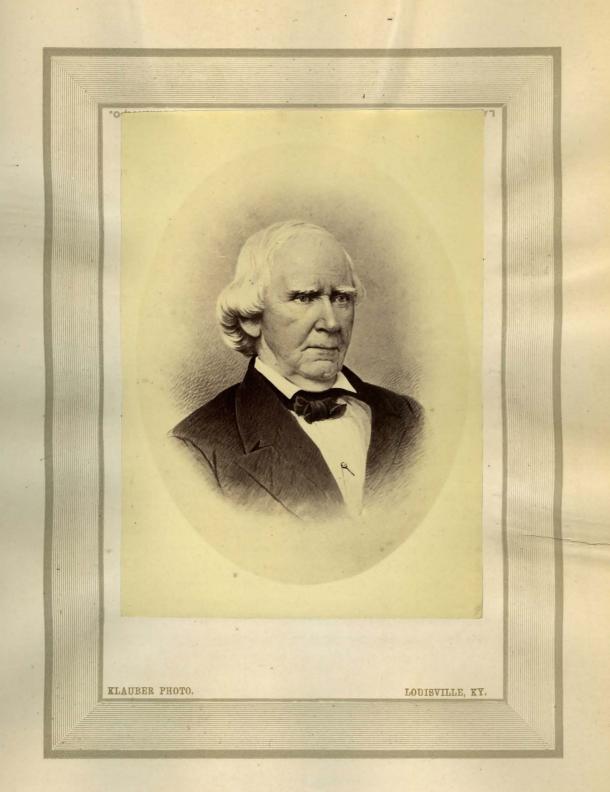
Ever content to travel in the legitimate road to wealth, he was worthy of his success, and we can but deplore the loss to us of so able and exemplary a man, and at the same time breathe a regret that he was not spared to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

# WILLIAM GARVIN.

ILLIAM GARVIN, the subject of this sketch, was at the time of his death the oldest merchant in Louisville. He was the son of Hugh and Jane Garvin, and was born in Londonderry, County Derry, Ireland, in 1795. He came to this country alone at the age of twenty-one—in 1816—landing in New York. During his stay in New York he met an acquaintance, a Mr. Guy, who wished him to embark on a trading-vessel to South America, which he declined. The vessel was supposed to have been lost, as it was never afterward heard from. He afterward went to Philadelphia, where he began his career as a clerk in a wholesale grocery-house. His next move was to Shelbyville, in this state, which then occupied a position in Kentucky equal to that of Louisville to-day. While a salesman in that place he married. He subsequently went to Glasgow and commenced business for himself.

About the year 1827 he moved with his family to Louisville, and entered into the wholesale dry-goods business as a partner of David S. Chambers, the firm-name being Chambers & Garvin. In 1835 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Chambers retiring; and Mr. Garvin carried on the business alone for a year or two after, when he went into partnership with Thomas J. Carson, his brother (James Garvin), and Samuel Getty. Three or four years later Mr. Carson retired, and the firm-name became William Garvin & Co. Then John Bell, Mr. Garvin's son-in-law, with Samuel Gwin and Robert Russell, became members of the firm. In 1855 the firm-name was changed to Garvin, Bell & Co., which style was never subsequently altered, and Mr. Getty afterward withdrew. In October, 1861, Garvin, Bell & Co. closed business, which was not resumed until 1866, when the firm was composed of William Garvin, J. G. Bell, Robert Russell, and John T. Fisher.

Mr. Garvin had been fifty-two years in the United States, forty-one of which were spent in this city as a wholesale dry-goods merchant on Main Street. He was a man of wonderful business capacity, and through all the commercial storms which prostrated so many of the best houses in the country he passed seemingly unmoved. In 1861, when the house of Garvin, Bell & Co. was upon the brink of ruin, with a debt of fully a million to shoulder, and a million and a quarter of uncollected dues in the South, he, though personally unacquainted in the sections where the unsettled accounts of the firm lay, and quite unfamiliar for some time with the conduct of the affairs of the house, set to work, and in an almost incredible short space of time brought every thing to rights, and the



credit of the firm suffered nothing whavever from the threatened embarrassment. But William Garvin was best known not as the senior partner of the firm of Garvin, Bell & Co., not as the merchant-prince, but as the genial, whole-souled gentleman, the friend and benefactor of his race. His great heart and clear head, his benevolence and good-will to men, distinguished him above others; and to many a young man his name has been a talisman.

In the annals of disaster nothing more heart-rending has ever occurred than the fatal collision between the United States mail-boats "United States" and "America," plying between Cincinnati and Louisville, and the terrible and touching incidents so graphically reported in the daily press, which occurred at Rail's Landing, about twenty-two miles above Madison, Indiana, at half past eleven o'clock on the night of December 4, 1868. The announcement that William Garvin was one of the missing from the ill-fated "United States" was a blow to hundreds in Louisville, and many a silent tear has fallen to the memory of William Garvin since the coming of that fatal telegram. The loss of no one of all our good old citizens could have affected this community more. In the First Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Garvin belonged, Dr. Wilson pronounced a eulogy upon the lamented dead, and in other churches of the city his loss was feelingly referred to in connection with the fearful disaster on the river. Judge Barker, formerly a prominent citizen of Louisville, in a letter to the "Memphis Avalanche," said of Mr. Garvin, a short time previous to his death, "I felt very sad to see my old friend, William Garvin, limping about. He was so kind and generous-hearted to all young men struggling for a start, God bless William Garvin! May his last days be his best days, and may he have a quiet and peaceful exit to the better world." But, alas! how true that in a myriad of ways death may came to us, and drag us from our dreams to the solemn audit of eternity.

"Death rides on every passing breeze,
It looks on every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its perils every hour."

The remains of Mr. Garvin were found and identified on Thursday, December 18, 1868, and brought to Louisville the next morning, in charge of Mr. Emmet Garvin, son of the deceased. As deeply grieved as the citizens were at the melancholy fate of Mr. Garvin, they felt a sense of gratitude at the rescue of his remains from that total obliteration which so many of his companions in death suffered. To his family, who had so long and painfully watched and waited for the recovery of his body, the privilege of according to him an affectionate burial went far to molify the heartfelt grief his sudden and frightful taking off produced. When found his body was in the *débris* of the lower deck of the boat, directly beneath his room in the cabin, whence he had fallen as the boat gave way before the destroying flames. The remains were in a far better state of preservation than could have been expected from their desperate situation. The body was

found and completely identified by Mr. Emmet Garvin and Dr. Gildea, who had been at the wreck on that mournful mission for several days. It was plainly recognizable from a scar between the shoulders, caused by a burn which Mr. Garvin received when a child; from his splendidly-formed chest; large, athletic frame; and, above all, his singularly delicate and woman-like hands. The pocket Bible found with his body was burned about half way, and the first legible words were in the first verse of the second chapter of Joel, viz.: "Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the day of the Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand." The second and third verses are even more significant than the first. They read: "A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth; the land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them." There is not on record probably a more suggestive coincidence than this. It is so solemn and pointed withal that the least superstitious must be impressed by it. A letter found upon him was unharmed, the envelope only being a little scorched. Mr. Garvin's watch had stopped at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, a few minutes after the dreadful collision and fire. The members of the Board of Trade and a large portion of the community joined in the obsequies in honor of the sad occasion, rendering it one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Louisville.

Of the career of Mr. Garvin as a merchant we need not speak further, for that is a part of the history of Louisville, and as such is known to all. Let it suffice to say that in him were combined all the essential qualities of the true merchant, and to this may be attributed in a great measure his success. He ever stood in the foremost rank, and in the darkest hour of the city's history was ready with his counsel and his means to further those enterprises which have resulted in the advancement of her true interest. But the crowning characteristic of Mr. Garvin was that of a genuine Christian, and this he carried with him in his every-day life and under all circumstances. He always acted upon Christian principles. But, though dead, he yet speaketh in the bright example he has left behind, and which is worthy of emulation. Though we know it not, yet we have reason to believe he met the summons with calmness and fortitude.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Garvin was the oldest member, called especially to pay a tribute to the honored and respected merchant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe to take from among us, in a manner so sudden and unexpected, William Garvin, Esq., who for nearly half a century has been a resident of our city, and who during the greater part of this long period has occupied an exalted position as a merchant, having possessed in an eminent degree those qualities of head and heart which so signally crowned his labors in the position he adorned; and whereas, it is proper that the

name of one so dear to us and to whom the city is so much indebted for its growth and prosperity should be perpetuated; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the death of William Garvin the mercantile community has lost one of its brightest and most cherished ornaments; one who was distinguished for sagacity, enterprise, untiring energy, liberality, and the highest grade of mercantile honor; one who from the first to the last stood in the foremost rank with those who pushed forward the great enterprises which have contributed so much to the permanent prosperity of the city. Society has lost a gentleman by nature, polished in manners, noble without being aristocratic, just without severity, liberal without ostentation, warm-hearted and true; the poor, whom we always have among us, are bereft of a friend indeed; the church of an humble, consistent member, whose example and counsel she can illy spare and whose place it will be hard to fill; his family of a devoted husband and an affectionate father and a kind benefactor; and the city of Louisville of a good man, whose name will be honored and revered by those who survive him.

"Resolved, That we tender to the friends and relatives of our deceased friend our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of great affliction.

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our departed friend the Board of Trade rooms be draped in mourning, and its members and other merchants of the city be requested to wear craperosettes for the period of thirty days.

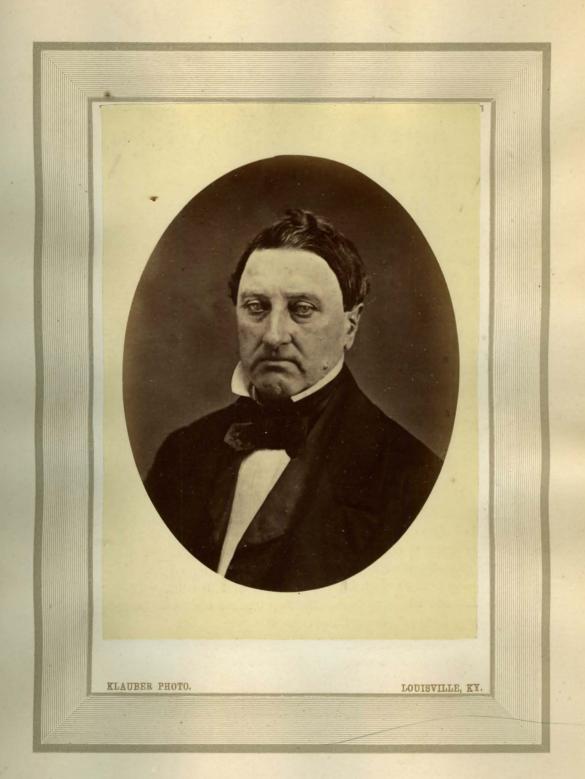
"Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the records of the Board of Trade, published in the daily papers of the city, and an official copy of the same transmitted to the family of the deceased.

#### ANDREW BUCHANAN.

N the brief notice which we have taken of the principal events in the life of this excellent gentleman we have adverted also to some of the distinctive points in his character. Though he did not pass his time amid scenes that attract the gaze of mankind or excite the applause of the multitude, he lived such an exemplary life that it affords a bright and instructive example of unwearied diligence in the discharge of every duty, public and private. Simplicity was quite as much an attribute of his mind as vigor and justness, and that quality gave to his personal intercourse an indescribable charm. Eminently affectionate, kind, and indulgent himself, he ever met with the most generous feelings in return, and hence his social intercourse with friends formed one of his chief enjoyments. His estimate of his own ability was modest, and frankly expressed, although he was by no means insensible to the good opinion of others. With these noble traits of character, and an extensive and intimate connection with the interests of Louisville, we need make no apology for according to him a place in the industrial history of his adopted city.

Andrew Buchanan was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was the son of Margaret S. and Patrick Buchanan, of Omagh, County of Tyrone, Ireland. Here our subject was born July 6, 1792. His father departed this life at the age of sixty, while his mother lived to the remarkable age of ninety-three. Andrew was one of a family of nine children—six boys and three girls. Two of the latter are still living in Belfast, Ireland, and one of the former (James) is now living in the state of Missouri. We have been able to glean but little in regard to his educational opportunities or the occupation of his youth, except that for some time at least he was engaged at farming. We presume that it was the favorable accounts from his brother who had gone to America that induced him to try his fortune in the West also. Be that as it may, he landed in this country in June, 1822.

In 1828 we find him entering into partnership with his brother, Mr. George Buchanan, who for some time had been carrying on a commission and forwarding business on Fourth Street, between Main and the river. After doing a successful trade up to some time between 1840 and 1845, they wound up the affairs of the original business and embarked in the wholesale grocery line, but making a specialty of sugars, molasses, and coffee. This was continued by our subject till his death, which occurred on the 1st of May, 1860. Uniformly successful in his regular business, he became a prominent promoter of steamboat navigation on the Ohio and its Lower Mississippi connections, and by this means added



very materially to the wealth and prosperity of the city, while his capital at the same time enriched him and his brother, with whom, we believe, he acted in consort in this as well as his other enterprises.

For many years he was a director of the Bank of Kentucky, and always advocated the policy that seemed to afford the most assistance to the community at large, by developing the natural and other advantages of his adopted city. At the close of his protracted business career he stood before the community, that knew him well, without a blemish. Careful in his purchases as well as his sales from very principle, as might be expected, he had few reverses, and his paper was always good.

He was a constant friend, and a companion that was capable of enlivening any company with pleasantries and anecdotes almost indefinitely, and at the same time was one whose stability, sound judgment, and strong common-sense made his counsel very valuable. He died of jaundice, after an illness of several weeks, deeply regretted by a large circle, and by none more sincerely than the crowd of indigent ones who were the constant recipients of his bounty.

Mr. Buchanan was married December 4, 1828, to Miss Harriet P. Coalter, daughter of Judge George Coalter, of Lexington, Virginia. The fruit of this marriage was three daughters and three sons, of whom one daughter (Mrs. H. Beckurts) and two sons are now living.

## REUBEN T. DURRETT.

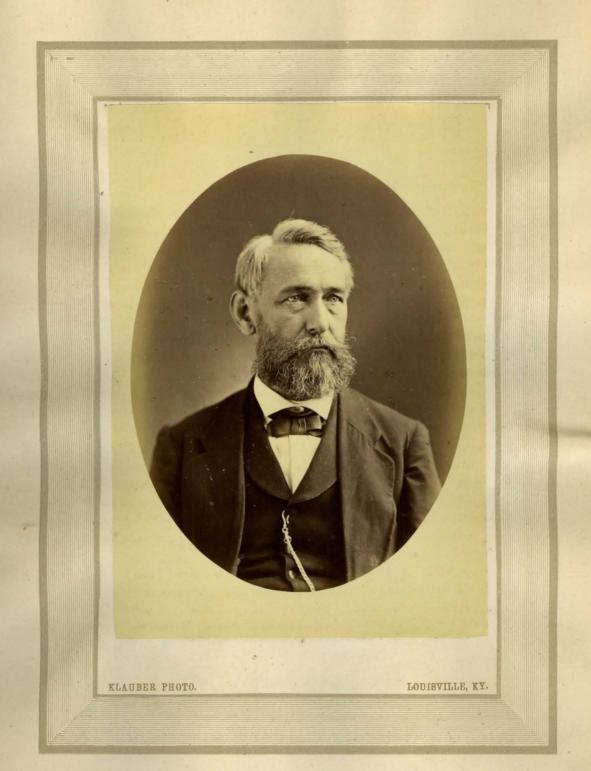
HE subject of this sketch was born in Henry County, Kentucky, on the 24th of January, 1824. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, having moved from Virginia to what is now Henry County, though at that time a part of Jefferson, one of the first counties organized in the state. His father, William Durrett, and his mother, Elizabeth Rawlings, were both natives of Virginia. They removed in early life to Kentucky, taking up their residence in Henry County, where they resided until their death. The family estate is located near Newcastle, the county-seat.

The Durrett family, as the name indicates, is of French origin, and can readily be traced in direct line as far back as the early part of the sixteenth century. Members of the family in this country as well as in Europe have the coat-of-arms worn by their ancestors three and a half centuries ago. It is described in French heraldic records as follows: "D' azur a' 3 diamans taillez en losange d'argent enchaffez d'or 2 et 1 et un soncy d'or mis in cœur feuille de même."

Jean Duret, born about 1540, who, in the words of the *Biographie Universelle*, "merita la reputation d'un savant jurisconsulte," was the author of several books, two of which are represented in the library of Mr. Durrett: 1. "Commentaires aux coustumes du duché de Bourbonnais," etc., published at Lyon, 1584; 2. "Traicté des peines et amendes tant pour les matières criminelles que civiles," etc., 8vo, published in Lyon, 1583. Brunet says of this book, "Auvrage curieux et qui est encore assez recherché." Several editions were printed, the first in 1572.

Louis Duret, "I'un des plus celèbres médicins de son temps," born in 1527, published at Paris, 1588, the first edition of "Interpretationes et enarrationes in Hippocratis Coacas, gr. et lat., cum indice et præfatione." Several editions of this work were afterward issued, and a copy in folio, bound in vellum, and published in 1621, is also among the treasures of Mr. Durrett's library.

Claude Duret, who died September 17, 1611, at an age not far advanced, of whom Claude Feydeau said, in the oration pronounced on the occasion of his death, "Par ses doctes livres imprimés, par ses disertes harangues et par ses honnêtes desportements plaisait au roi Henri IV.," published in 1613, in quarto, "Thrésor de l'histoire des langues de cet univers." The work was brought out by Pyrame de Candolle at Coligny, and Mr. Durrett has a copy of it bound in vellum.



Still another work, carefully preserved by its owner, bears the title, "Voyage de Marseille à Lima et dans les autres lieux des Indes occidentales." The book is a 16mo, beautifully illustrated "avec des figures en taille-douce," and was published for the author, Le Sieur Durret, by Coignard, at Paris, in 1720.

Besides the books above mentioned, some twenty-five other important works, written by different members of the family, are found described in Brunet as belonging to different libraries in France, and the fact sufficiently explains the taste of Mr. Durrett for literary pursuits, and quite accounts for his ardor in collecting books relating not only to his own family, but to the history of his native state. He has Filson's Kentucky of 1784, of which few copies are in existence; Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, 1787; Imlay's America, 1797; Marshall's Kentucky, 1812, in one volume, and the edition of 1824 in two volumes; McMurtrie's Louisville, 1819, also quite rare; Otis's first Louisville Directory, 1832; Morehead's Boonesborough Address, 1835; McClung's Sketches, 1838; Butler's Kentucky, 1834; Collins's Kentucky, 1847; Casseday's Louisville, 1852; and all the more recent histories and pamphlets relating to his state.

After acquiring as good an education as the schools of his native county could afford, Mr. Durrett entered Georgetown College, in Scott County, Kentucky, where he prepared himself for the sophomore class of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, from which institution he graduated with the usual honors in 1849. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Louisville, and graduated a bachelor of law in 1850.

From the valedictory address delivered by Mr. Durrett on the occasion of his graduation from the law-school the following extract is taken, both as an example of his style at that age, and because it will no doubt recall pleasant reminiscences on the part of many of his classmates and of the professors of the university at that time:

"Our stay here, gentlemen, under your charge has now reached its close. The time has come when we are to take of you our *ultimum vale*. We go abroad into the world to cast our lots with those of other men. But we can not part with you thus abruptly. Your warm kindness toward us and the valuable instruction you have given us have bound us to you by ties that we shall sunder with sadness. We have known you, gentlemen, as the oracles of the noblest of sciences. When it is said that it is your profession to teach the law, the sublimity of your office is expressed in words of mighty import. We know that the olden poets were wont to sing of an age in which there were no laws to teach, none to be learned, none to govern men. Doubtless you have often amused yourselves with that sweet song of the poet Ovid, in which the blessings of the golden age are so beautifully stamped. You are there informed that the

#### 'Aurea prima sata est ætas'

when there were no such things as human laws; when men of their own accord cultivated faith and rectitude; when fear and punishment were absent; when threatening edicts were not engraven in brass and suspended over the heads of guilty subjects; when the suppliant multitude feared not the decisions of learned judges; when the pine had not been cut from his mountain-heights and launched upon the waters of commerce; when mortals knew no shores but those upon which their infancy was cradled; when cities were not surrounded by deep ditches and lofty ramparts; when the

clarion of battle woke not nations to deeds of war, and standing armies were not seen; when spring eternal reigned, and gentle zephyrs fanned flowers of perennial bloom; when the earth unplowed bore Hesperian fruits, and richest harvests loaded the fields; when rivers of milk and streams of nectar flowed; and when Hymettian honey dropped from the green willow. The poet's picture of this happy age is truly a fascinating one, but how sadly do its striking features contrast with the characteristics of our age! Unlike the 'aurea ætas,' ours is an age of law, and whatever have been our improvements upon the primeval simplicity of the golden age must be attributed to the laws by which we have been governed. When Hooker said of law, 'Her seat is the bosom of God and her voice the harmony of the world,' he spoke words of eternal truth. While she shall continue to throw her protection around us we will not ask mother-earth to supply us with food and raiment, nor desire the seasons to continue one unending spring, but will bid art and science bring sustenance, give us clothing, shield us from the storm, make us members of great and glorious nations. You, gentlemen, are the high-priests of those laws. You have performed an enviable work in attempting to fix upon our youthful minds the living principles of law. Your work will not soon be forgotten. When we shall have taken our final leave of you, and distance shall have spread her wide domain between us, you will not pass from our memories. In whatever land our fortunes may be cast, or beneath whatever skies our days may be numbered, many will be the happy moments which shall paint you in our memories and recall the office you have so faithfully discharged."

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Durrett began the practice of law, and, with the single interval of a little less than two years, has continued his profession in this city during a period of twenty-four years. During this long time he has held intimate and honorable relations with men of the highest legal talent in the state of Kentucky. At the beginning of the presidential campaign of 1852 he was appointed assistant elector for the Scott-and-Graham ticket, and canvassed the district in which Louisville is situated. On the 4th of July of that year he was invited by the city council of Louisville to deliver an oration in commemoration of the national anniversary. During the delivery of the oration the remains of Henry Clay, who had died five days before, were coming down the Ohio River on their way to the cemetery at Lexington, Kentucky. The following is that part of the oration referring to Mr. Clay, as published in the "Daily Courier" of July 17, 1852:

"A great man has fallen; a bright soul has winged its flight up to the spirit-land. Within sight of the capitol of his country, where his eloquence had spell-bound senates and his wisdom had glowed with the luster of the heavens, the vital spark has dimmed in the noble tenement which it had lighted for three quarters of a century. That musical voice will be heard no more, that beaming eye is shorn of its glory, that graceful hand will wave no longer, and that colossal mind will not again assume the weight of empire. A mighty void is left in our national councils, in our domestic circles, around the family hearth, and in the weeping hearts of his countrymen. It was among his last wishes to have opened his eyes upon this glorious day, immortalized by the death of Adams and Jefferson, and then to have closed them forever from the light of life. The fatal messenger came too soon, and now his death hangs like a gloomy pall upon this jubilee of our liberties, and shrouds its joys into funeral-sorrows.

"The 4th of July, 1776, will be remembered as the birthday of Liberty, and the 12th of April, 1777, as the natal day of one of the giant defenders of that liberty; but the 29th of June, 1852,

will forever be mourned as the ultimum of a life which has stamped the indelible impress of its own greatness upon the proudest institutions in the civilized world. While we are pronouncing these words his mortal remains are winding along the placid Ohio, over which they were so often borne in the bloom of life, while his patriotic heart swelled with the commercial pride of that noble river. Soon they will be consigned to that soil on which, in times of national gloom and despondency, his genius wrote the magic characters Compromise and Union, which, rising like spirits blessed above the troubled waters of party strife, cried peace, and calmed the raging tides. He was not cut off in the vigor of life nor in the midst of unfinished fame. Kind heaven allotted him more than his three-score years and ten, and the measure of his glory was complete. The highest office in the gift of a great people could have added nothing to a name whose bounds were already the confines of the civilized world. Time will develop the lights and shades of his character uncolored by the pencil of envy and adulation or the touch of party and opposition. He will live upon many bright pages in our country's history, and the chronicles of the world will herald him beyond the lands and the seas which own the dominion of the stars and stripes. It is not often that the grave has closed over such a manly form, and so much renown has seldom ended in such a blaze of indestructible glory. His fame and his deeds are the everlasting treasures of his country, and the sorrowing thousands of Americans will exclaim,

> "'Ne'er to the chambers where the mighty rest, Since their foundation, came a nobler guest; Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed A fairer spirit or more welcome shade.''

On the 16th of December, 1852, Mr. Durrett was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Bates, only daughter of Caleb Bates, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of the four children born to this union two are deceased. The two living are William Templeton Durrett, born August 15, 1855, and Lillie Bates Durrett, born June 29, 1858.

In 1853 Mr. Durrett was elected to the city council of Louisville, serving the regular period of one year. This is the only public office he has ever filled or sought. In September of this year Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in regular course.

While pursuing his college studies, and for several years after entering upon his professional life, Mr. Durrett was a frequent contributor, both of prose and of verse, to the daily papers and magazines of the country. One of his essays in the poetic line was inspired by a visit to Rome in 1855, and was first published in the "Cincinnati Daily Gazette." The poet is in the Coliseum at midnight. The old year is departing, and the new is being ushered in. The breaches in the walls of the ruin give an outlook to the four points of the compass, and the scene in the following extract is a beautiful one for a poetic picture:

"But, O Selene!
How kind thy mellow beams do soften down
Austerity and beautify these ruins!
The Coliseum in its splendors new
Had not more solemn loveliness than now,
With its majestic wrecks so softly draped

In thy pure snowy sheet. These crevices Through which a thousand twinkling stars do peep, As if the sky looked down with Argus eyes Upon the rents of ruthless time; these walls Which rough destruction has deprived of all Their polished marble, chiseled once in forms That seemed to speak, and o'er them drawn instead The furrows deep of desolation's plow; This vast elliptic sweep of walls around The gladiator's circus, compassing The famed arena, like to giant hills Around the placid lake, embosomed safe Within the circuit of their lofty peaks; These myriad plants and varied flowers that grow Among the rents and o'er the mouldering walls Decay has scathed with her dissolving breath; This noblest relic of the mighty dead, Though coming down to us wrapped in the charm And potent spell which hoar antiquity E'er throws around the hallowed works of art, Seems yet more lovely now, with all its wrecks, While yonder pitying moon doth wrap it round In her pure winding-sheet. Nor less doth she The soft enchantment of her beams impart To all the wonders which Old Rome, In times since numbered with the changeless past, Erected round this spot.

Now from these walls' Proud height the classic eye doth gaze and rest At intervals upon the Seven Hills, Immortalized in history and song, But dwindled down, by time's effacing hand, Beneath their lofty heights on glory's page. The eye, turned southward, rests upon the ruins Of Caracalla's baths—a giant pile, Attesting in its fall the pomp and power Of him who o'er the world did tyrannize, And bathe his fratricidal hand in blood That warmed the gentle Geta's heart. Whilom The gifted Shelley, musing o'er these walls, Amid the flowers that fed upon their ruins And filled the air with Araby's perfumes, Did catch the inspiration shadowed forth In his Prometheus.

Now turns the eye Unto the west, where, like a spotless sheet

Of Alpine snow, the moonbeams do enshroud The Cæsars' palace-wonder of the world! See shattered arch and column crushed, and walls To dust and fragments crumbled! Trees have grown To giant strength upon the mighty wrecks, And twined and fixed their deeply-planted roots In halls that once resounded with the pipe And held the sovereignty of ancient Rome. There poisonous weeds and hoary ivy, grown Until its tendrils seem the trunks of trees Upon whose growth uncounted years were spent, Usurp saloons and halls and royal rooms Once graced by power-clad emperors, and then Adorned with all the noblest works of art, Envenomed reptiles creep o'er frescoed roofs And o'er mosaic floors which once did feel The haughty step of Rome's imperial dames. That royal palace now remains a heap Of wrecks, o'er which confusion reigns supreme. From out the solemn pile the watch-dog's bark Is heard, and dies away upon the winds Of night. All else is silent like the tomb. But further on the yellow Tiber bears His mountain flood, and murmurs in his course The storied origin of Rome, and all The countless legends which immortal bards Did sing upon his classic shores when Rome Was mistress of the world.

Lo! northward now The Forum opens to the eye, and calls To mind the proud assemblies of the state, While all around majestic temples stood, And statues of the gods and busts of men, And Tully thundered from the rostrum words That honeyed eloquence ne'er spoke before, Which stirred the soul and moved to heroic deeds. Above the Forum see the Capitol Still lifting high into the air its tower With solemn antique grace. Beneath its walls, Imbedded in the Capitolian Mount, The prisons lie which Ancus Martius built When Rome was but an infant colony. Imprisoned there in those unholy cells, In which Jugurtha starved and Catiline's Accomplices did share the traitor's death, Our Lord's apostle Peter once was chained

By stern decree of Nero's bloody law. At his divine command a limpid spring Gushed forth from out the dungeon's rock, as pure And cool and pearly as Egeria's fount; And still it bubbles there to quench the thirst Of pilgrims to the consecrated spot. Lo! further in the distance rises, like A globous cloud suspended in the air, The noblest dome that man throughout all time E'er lifted to his God-an emblem fit And model worthy of the concave sky, Which forms the dome of Nature's temple proud. 'T is worthy there to hang and to adorn The fairest church that piety e'er built And consecrated to the living God, And prouder far than all the temples old Which superstition built unto the gods Whom pagans have adored.

And all is calm. The old year and the new,

As gladiators, are in mortal strife Within the Coliseum's hallowed walls. A conflict more almighty was not when The Arch-fiend, with his hosts of fallen angels, In heaven's broad purlieu met the Sons of Light, Led on to battle by Omnipotence; Nor when the storied giants Ossa piled On Pelion to dethrone the Thunderer. The glad spectators of this scene are not The eighty thousand sons of Rome who filled Those seats while Titus sat as arbiter, And with his festivals an hundred days Did to Athletes dedicate this work. Now goblins, ghosts, and spirits-forms divine And shapes satanic-dark the air, and crowd These seats as numerous as the sands that bleach Old ocean's storm-lashed shore. Here Life and Death, And Youth and Age, and Health, Disease, and Woe, War, Famine, Pestilence, Mortality, The Past, the Present, and the Future dark, And Time, with thrice ten thousand other powers, All in judicial robes, with fasces bright,

Who do their missions in the vast profound Of Nature's elemental birth and death, Together here have congregated all From every quarter of the Universe

'T is midnight hour,

To see the noble gladiator die, While old Eternity, enthroned above In Honor's chair, sits arbiter sublime, And views the awful strife.

The noon of night
Has come. Que moment more must pass, and then
The year that wears the diadem will fall,
Forever fall, into the changeless past.
How pregnant is this moment with grave thoughts!
This moment! It doth to the future bind
The past, and make them one boundless, vast,
Sublime eternity."

The extract given above and the following lines, closing an eloquent tribute to Rev. Thomas Smith, his personal friend, pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist Church, Louisville, until he died in 1851, are sufficient evidence that the resources of Mr. Durrett in this department of literature have been by no means exhausted, and that what he has written is worthy of collection and preservation in a permanent form:

"Farewell, my friend, Dear partner of my youth, my joys, my woes. It was not mine to hear thee speak thy last, Nor say farewell, nor clasp thy hand in death. But this was well—I would not see thee die. Thy pains were always mine, and I had ne'er Forgot the terrors of thy final gasp. Thy memory, like a magic spell, shall e'er Enchant my life, and fresher grow with lapse Of years. The time must come when I shall sleep In death with thee. Till then, though distance spread Her wide domain between me and thy tomb, I oft will cross its space and linger here, As now I do, beside thy grave, to hold Communion with thy spirit while it dwells In amaranthine climes, where angels sing And tune their golden harps in endless praise Of Him who liveth in eternity."

The following extract is taken from the address of Mr. Durrett delivered at the close of the fourth annual exhibition of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, October 29, 1856. It is the last of his printed addresses. After showing from statistical facts that it is quite within the range of probability that when the year 2000 of the Christian era shall have written out its startling historic facts, among which may appear the item that the population of the United States "is now one thousand and six hundred million," he thus dignifies the power of the mechanic arts in producing results that may be reasonably expected:

"What most distinguish civilized man from the savage are the mechanic arts. With these we are able to support our present population of twenty-seven millions, while half their hands are idle. With these we shall be able to provide for the hundred millions who are to dwell here at the beginning of the next century, and the one thousand and six hundred millions who may be supposed to people our vast country at its close. With these we can make countries and create circumstances and rise above what to the savage would be insurmountable obstacles. While these throw their broad ægis around us we shall not ask immigration to our shores to cease nor fruitful nature to retard her productive energies. Our steam-engines at this time alone do the labor of a million of busy hands, and the number and capacity of these mighty laborers have no limit. They can be multiplied until they perform the work of a hundred or a thousand millions of men, and even then the empire of their power will have suffered but a few steps of invasion.

"It is said by Mr. Baines; in his 'History of the Cotton Manufacture,' that the spinning-machinery of England alone, employing only one hundred and fifty thousand laborers, spins as much yarn in a single year as could be produced by forty millions of men who should use the one-thread wheel. When we look at the domestic animal that browses upon our hills, and reflect that its wool must first be shorn, then carded into rolls, then spun into yarn, then woven into cloth, then cut and made into garments before civilized man can utilize it, we might think for a moment that the savage was the wisest, who killed the animal and took the skin with the wool thereon for his garment. But when we reflect again that the spinning-machinery of England, assisted by only one hundred and fifty thousand hands, is doing the work of forty millions, and that the fleece after it passes through the various processes of art may clothe a whole family, we shall conclude that the inventive powers of man have the highest importance in providing for the necessities of our future dense population and stand intimately related to our rapidly-advancing steps in civilization.

"Dr. Buckland, in his 'Geology and Mineralogy,' states that the amount of labor done by the machinery of England is equivalent to that of from three to four hundred millions of men by direct labor. Here then we see that England, with a population of less than twenty millions, by her mechanic arts is doing the labor of one third part of the population of the globe. In other words, by the aid of her machinery she is performing as much labor as would be done if her population were increased twenty-fold, without that aid. In point of labor therefore her population is equivalent to that of the Chinese Empire, while in point of numbers it is not equal to the one-twentieth part. And yet all of England's population do not labor. There are thousands of nobility and gentry there whose hands never felt the touch of toil. A considerable portion of the subjects of her majesty live in comparative ease, and know not weariness from labor. But England feeds and clothes her millions, and exports the surplus of her labor to every country in the civilized world. Nothing but her mechanic arts enables her to do this. Deprive her of these and her palaces would crumble to ruin, her noble cities fall to decay, her velvet lawns become entangled thickets, her rich fields grown up in darkling forests, her fountains of national wealth become exhausted, and her millions of subjects perish in nudity and famine.

"We may safely say that the machinery which the mechanic arts have furnished us is already doing the labor which ten times our population could perform without that machinery. What a suggestive fact that is! Two hundred millions of active, skillful, and provident laborers among us, in the various forms of machinery, now riding upon our waters, moving upon our lands, rolling in our cities. And what a marvelons population it is. It consumes no food. It wears no clothes. It never grows weary. It sleeps not by night. It requires no legislation to control its savage instincts. It asks only the physical laws, which the builder of the universe has written every where in living light, to govern its action. While we sleep it bears us on with the wings of the

wind, upon the ocean fraught with storms or upon rivers severing continents in their course. Mortal diseases come not to paralyze its mighty sinews. It drives the iron horse along the plains; it leaps upon the hills; it bounds over the mountains. It feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, ministers to the sick, helps the needy. Mighty in peace, terrible in war, it knows not weariness nor lapse of time. It is a population without which our lands were a wilderness and our people savages. It is a population with which we can fear no increase of numbers in the lapse of ages to come."

On the 1st of October, 1857, Mr. Durrett having purchased of Col. W. N. Haldeman a half interest in the "Louisville Daily Courier," entered upon the duties of chief editor of that journal. He held this position during two years of the stormy period in American political history. He reconveyed his interest to Col. Haldeman on the 20th of September, 1859, and resumed practice in the courts. This retirement from active duties as a journalist did not, however, prevent him from encountering some of the little troubles incident to the contest that followed the election of president in 1860. On the 18th of September, 1861, he was arrested by the United States marshal and taken to Fort Lafayette for being a sympathizer with the cause of the South. He was soon transferred to Fort Warren; but was retained no longer than down to the latter part of the month of December, when he was released and returned to his home.

From the date last mentioned until the present time (April, 1874) Mr. Durrett has been in the successful practice of his profession in Louisville. He has at different times had the management of important suits, and the arguments made by him to the jury or court have frequently been taken down by phonographic reporters and published in the newspapers of the city. One of these cases was a suit for libel against the "Courier-Journal," brought by a man named Olmacht. Mr. Durrett appeared as counsel for the "Courier-Journal," and succeeded in securing a verdict for the defendant. The following extracts from his speech, which was published in the "Courier-Journal" and "Commercial" December 14, 1870, are a fine tribute to the newspaper accused:

"No one who has not tried it can be aware of the troubles of an editor in the gathering of the items which make up the local columns of a daily newspaper. The editor comes to his office in the morning, and takes his seat to prepare the matter of the following day. In comes a man from down-town, who reports a splendid item in the shape of a fight in which one man has been killed and another wounded. The pen is hardly released from writing out this when another reporter from up-town has a glorious item, in which a house has been entered by burglars and all the valuables carried off. Then comes another from a different part of the city, who reports a check forged and a bank mulcted in the sum of half a dozen thousands. Soon another comes in, and reports one man gone off with another's wife and the wife gone off with another man. And so the thing goes on from morn till night and until the paper goes to press. The weary editor retires toward daylight to get a few hours sleep before going through the same process the next day. But he wakes in the morning to find himself sued for libel, and called on to pay in damages five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars, according to the taste of some individual who figures in the newsitems the editor was so busy gathering the previous day. No explanations are asked, but the aggrieved party goes right off to the court-house and brings suit, in the full hope of making a

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fortune out of the unfortunate editor. If a different course were pursued, and the editor were informed that he had made a mistake, there would never be any difficulty in getting a correction. But a correction is not what is wanted. Money is the thing wanted; and there are but few of those who sue newspapers for libel who would not be charged daily with the wrongs they complain of if they could but get heavy damages therefor.

"There are some of you who are familiar with the history of the "Courier-Journal" from its birth to the present time. You remember that in the year 1843 Godfrey Pope, Esq., was publishing a paper in this city called the "Daily Sun." Some printers in his employment became dissatisfied with their positions, and on their own account started the "Daily Dime." They continued the "Dime" until they became involved in a considerable debt to W. N. Haldeman, Esq., who took charge of the "Dime" to save his debt. And Mr. Haldeman, thus unintentionally drawn into the newspaper business, has been connected with it ever since. He issued the first number of the "Morning Courier" on the 3d of January, 1844, and has clung to the "Courier" ever since—publishing it here until the breaking out of the war, and then further south until the close of the war, and then again starting it here on the 4th of December, 1865. Since that time he has gone right along with his paper, which has finally absorbed the "Democrat" and the "Journal," and become the great and important newspaper you now see it.

"It has been but a few years since it was a treat to us all to see a few paragraphs of telegraphic news in our daily papers. Now we see column upon column of dispatches from all parts of the civilized world, and the very number of the "Courier-Journal" in which appears the article complained of contains no less than seven columns of telegraphic news. At your breakfast-table in the morning you may take this paper and learn from it all that is of importance going on in the civilized world. From its columns we in this country have learned the results of the great war that has recently been going on between Prussia and France as soon as they were known in those countries. Indeed while a battle has been raging upon the plains of France we have known its progress here, and been as apt to judge of its results as the parties engaged in the conflict.

"We know that there is a spirit of vandalism in the land, and that certain malcontents, who never accomplished any good for themselves nor for any of the human race, are ever ready to pull down whatever in the works of successful men is great and good. I am not willing, however, to believe that any of that fell spirit exists in this jury-box. I believe you are all here to do right, and that by your verdict in this case you will acquit the "Courier-Journal" and convince Mr. Olmacht that you do not consider him at all injured by the article of which he complains; that you will further teach him that even if he has been injured by the article, it was published of him without malice, and with no intent whatever of hurting him in the least. He was considered a criminal, whose deeds should be known, and he was thus heralded without any personal feeling of ill-will on the part of the paper. It is possible that a paper might be published that would make no mistakes of this kind, but it would be no newspaper. By the time that the events of the day could be proven, and all possibility of mistakes avoided, there would be no necessity for publishing them at all. And if a newspaper thus undertook to test the truth absolute of every event it chronicles, the wicked would have a perfect carnival of crime in the land. Half the culprits in the country are detected and brought to justice by notices of them in newspapers; and it is better to have an occasional mistake than for a newspaper to test the absolute proof of all it presents, and thus let the thieves and murderers all go unwhipped of justice. The moment a newspaper publishes a thief or a murderer millions of eyes are at once upon the search, and it is not often an escape is made. And when jurors are called upon to give damages in case of a mistake like this their only recourse is to ask themselves the question, was there any malice in this publication? Was it done to injure the accused, or simply done to chronicle an existing crime? If such a question is asked, there will be but little doubt of a just decision in the case now before you. No one of you can think for a moment that this publication about Olmacht was made with malice, or that it was done for any purpose except to record a supposed crime. And if there was no malice in the publication, you are bound, under the instructions of the court, to find for the defendant."

Probably the most elaborate aud effective speech of Mr. Durrett before a jury was that in the Lobstein murder case. The entire speech may be found in the "Courier-Journal" of January 29, 1871. Among other points in favor of the defendant, John Heitz, a plea of temporary insanity was set up, and in anticipation of the argument of the prosecuting attorney, Col. Phil Lee, one of the most accomplished criminal lawyers of the Louisville bar, Mr. Durrett thus ingeniously turns the tables upon him:

"I have thought, gentlemen of the jury, that our able prosecuting attorney is himself a monomaniac upon the subject of convictions. He is certainly sound in mind upon every other subject, and withal one of the ablest prosecutors and best men who ever undertook to convict a criminal. He is eloquent, zealous, honest, and effective. He would knowingly and intentionally do no man a wrong, and he is as gallant and true a man as ever addressed a jury. But he has prosecuted so long, and become so enamored of his duty and his profession, that he has become a monomaniac upon the subject. He thinks that every man who comes into his power must be convicted, no matter what may be his case. So soon as an offender's name is mentioned to him he begins to think of the gallows or the prison. He can never separate the accused from the hangman's halter or the jailer's key. He has thought so much of the gallows and the prison that he dreams of them by night and contemplates them by day. They are to him familiar things, and the vision of a fellow-mortal suspended between heaven and earth, with a halter around his neck, and his eyes distended from their sockets, and his tongue pendant from quivering and pallid lips, is to him a dream of joy. The prison-door grates sweet music in his ears as its heavy hinges turn upon the victim who is shut out from the sunlight of heaven and the companionship of fellowmortals. His reading seems to have been those authors who could furnish him with the most potent arguments for arousing the passions of jurors, and driving them to find verdicts of guilty. The bitter denunciations of Demosthenes against Philip, of Cicero against Catiline, of Burke and Sheridan against Hastings; the withering satires of Juvenal and Persius, and the trenchant sarcasms of Voltaire and Junius; the invectives of Byron and the crushing appeals of Mirabeau; all seem to have been studied with an appetite that knew no satiety. He has become, as it were, a breathing, moving, acting embodiment of denunciation and impassioned appeal. Gall and wormwood seem to have taken up their abode in his once kind heart. He has prosecuted until his heart has become marble. He feels no more. Conviction is the idol at whose shrine he worships. He knows no other god: and with the devotion of an Eastern zealot he offers daily orisons and sacrifices at the altar of his idol. O gentlemen of the jury, if such able and good men as Colonel Lee can thus become monomaniacs upon the subject of prosecuting all criminals to conviction, may I not ask you to shield my poor client from the anathemas which I know he is about to thunder against him? Shield him because, under the influence of liquor and passion and insult and injury, he too may have been a monomaniac at the time he slew his friend."

The last and what is likely to be the most important work in which Mr. Durrett has taken an interest remains to be mentioned. In the latter part of 1870 and the beginning of 1871 several gentlemen of Louisville seemed to have been simultaneously impressed with the importance of establishing in the city a library that should be adequate to the demands of all classes of its citizens. Two courses were suggested and sustained by two parties. One class of citizens seemed to be contented with a circulating library upon the association principle, each member to pay an annual fee for the use of the books. The other party took the broader view that the books should be forever absolutely free to any reader or scholar who might desire their use, no matter what might be the place of his residence. Mr. Durrett favored both these plans, and aided with his means the establishment of the Louisville Library Association, whose members annually contribute a small sum for the preservation and increase of the books of that library. His chief efforts, however, were directed to the establishment of what is now known the world over as "The Public LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY." For this library he drew up a charter, and secured its passage through the legislature then in session. It became a law on the 16th of March, 1871, and the board of trustees was immediately organized in accordance with its provisions. At the first meeting of this board, March 22, 1871, as a recognition of the energy and zeal of Mr. Durrett in the initial steps of the project, he was unanimously elected president. He was again elected unanimously March 22, 1873, and now holds that position. At the first meeting of the board, 1871, steps were taken to carry into effect the provisions of the charter, and the library was ready for a formal opening on the 27th of April, 1872. In the remarks of Mr. Durrett on that occasion he thus alludes to the origin of the undertaking:

"Perhaps some of you who have not been immediately concerned in this undertaking would like to know the origin of the Public Library of Kentucky. The story of its original conception is told in but few words. About one year ago, in the investigation of a subject in which I was interested, it became necessary for me to refer to a book not in my private collection, and which could not be purchased in the city. There was then but one public library in our city, and to that I resorted for the needed volume. I found it in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, then on the corner of Fifth and Walnut, now no more. The book was an odd volume of a broken set, all the rest of the numbers of which were gone, and this only remaining one in a very bad condition. The back was gone, but upon its front page it bore the evidence of having been in half a dozen other libraries before it got into that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Its title-page was literally shingled over with the labels of other libraries which had existed in former years, but which are now no more. It bore the insignia of the 'Louisvilla Library Association,' incorporated in 1816, which was perhaps the first collection in which it was placed. From this it passed into the 'Mechanics' Institute of Louisville,' incorporated in 1835. It then went to the 'Kentucky Historical Society,' incorporated in 1838. From this it went to the 'Louisville Franklin Museum,' incorporated in 1840, where it remained but a short time, and passed to the 'Mercantile Library Association,' incorporated in 1842. We next find it with the label of the 'Kentucky Mechanics' Institute,' incorporated in 1853; and finally upon the shelf of the 'Young Men's Christian Association,' having thus been in seven different libraries in a period

of fifty-five years, and none of the seven then in existence except the last. All had gone the same way, one after another, leaving the poor old mutilated volume as a monument over their graves—as a sign of the fatal rock upon which each successive vessel laden with books had struck and gone down.

"Here were facts suggestive of some fatal error, some radical defect in the mode of establishing and sustaining libraries in our city. An examination of the charters given to these libraries by our legislature convinced me that the error was in the pay system—the charging of persons for the use of the books. In every instance the legislature had incorporated in the charters the right to charge for the use of the books, and in every instance the library was a failure. One by one the paying members dropped off, until there were no members to pay and no books to pay for. The same result happened over and over again for a series of fifty-five years, and in my opinion the charging for the use of the books was the cause of the failures.

"It was therefore determined to start in our city a library upon an entirely new plan—to make it free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all. This plan was laid before a number of our citizens, and it was agreed to apply to the legislature for a charter for a library where nothing could be charged for the use of the books, and where the rich and the poor could alike go for information and enjoyment without money and without price. The trustees associated with me in this undertaking are the parties to this agreement, and their names were inserted with mine in the act of incorporation. Our application to the legislature for a charter upon this plan was promptly granted by one of the most enlightened and patriotic legislatures that ever assembled in our state, and we give you to-night the first fruits of our undertaking. We dedicate to the public a library of twenty thousand volumes and a museum of one hundred thousand specimens, to be forever free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all. All are welcome to our books and to our specimens without money and without price. The poor and the rich meet here upon equal terms, and alike read and enjoy the treasures this day dedicated to them.

"Nor are the library and the museum we this day give you all that we intend. We propose to make the opening of this library to the public an epoch in our city's history. We intend to go on collecting and filling new rooms until we engirdle this grand hall with books and specimens and works of art to improve the mind, elevate the thoughts, and minister to the wants and joys of all citizens. We have undertaken this work with a full faith in our ability to accomplish it with the means at our hands, and, with the blessings of Him who fosters good deeds in the cause of human aggrandizement, we will go on until our undertaking is fully accomplished.

Many citizens of Louisville deserve the highest credit for the powerful aid they have given in the establishment of this institution; but no one of all its friends will hesitate to confirm the statement that but for the persistent and extraordinary zeal of Mr. Durrett success would hardly have attended this effort to place it upon a permanent foundation. Like every other important enterprise, it has encountered every species of opposition; but all obstacles have one after another been overcome, and it is now hardly within the pale of possibility that the Public Library of Kentucky shall fail to take position as the peer of the great kindred institutions of the world. The library is yet in its formative state—has advanced but a little distance beyond its "prehistoric age," but it already has upon its shelves thirty thousand of the standard books of the world, besides twenty thousand that have come into its possession as remnants of extinct libraries, or as donations from the

Federal and state governments and from individuals. All departments of general literature are well represented, and in the special department of the fine arts the library probably has no superior outside of the old libraries of the eastern cities. In connection with the library a museum has been begun, which already contains about two hundred and fifty thousand specimens, the fossils of which are scarcely inferior to any similar collection in the country. This is constantly increasing, both from gifts and from exchanges made with other similar institutions throughout the world. The celebrated collection of Dr. Girard Troost, consisting of thirteen thousand classified minerals, is in the museum. The beginning of an art gallery has been made, and its Canova's "Hebe," purchased at a cost of ten thousand dollars, is the pride of the city. This department includes about a thousand pictures, some busts, statues, and statuettes. Its reading-room contains about five hundred of the daily and weekly papers of the country, and over one hundred and fifty of the weekly and monthly periodicals find their way to its readers. The library, museum, art gallery, and reading-room are open to the public every day till ten o'clock P. M., and are absolutely free to visitors from all part of the world.



#### SAMUEL ULLMAN.

N touching upon the commercial interests of Louisville we feel a just pride in producing a sketch of so prominent a character as he whom we are about to consider. Having long occupied an enviable position in financial and mercantile circles, we feel justified in disclosing the earliest records of his life, so that the public may see what influences and surroundings molded the character before us.

Samuel Ullman is the oldest son of Simon and Gertrude Ullman, of Rehweiler, Bavaria, where he was born December 21, 1821. His early education was limited to the facilities afforded by the common-schools. But he appeared to understand the advantages that would accrue from a well-informed mind when brought into contact with the active business of life, and therefore made the most of his opportunities, and on leaving school at the age of thirteen he stood at the head of his class. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a tailor, and after completing a service of three years, during which he made himself a competent journeyman, he continued to work at the business for a year. He was by this time capable of taking a survey of life-labors and their results, from a tailoring stand-point, in his native country. He saw that, if he could save all that he could earn, it would take the whole of his best years to provide against want when by reason of decrepitude he was crowded out of the labor-market in that densely-populated state. But as he had to sustain himself in the mean time, he saw the fruitlessness of making an effort with any such view. This was the turning-point in his history. He promptly decided to go to America, a country from which many excellent reports had been sent by his own countrymen. Taking passage on a sailing-vessel at Bremen, he sailed for New York, where he landed in September, 1839. After working at his trade in that city about six months, and having carefully husbanded his means, he concluded to invest it in a stock of small wares, and try his fortune as a peddler in the vicinity of the city. He had been engaged in this business about six months when he was advised by a friend to go West, to Kentucky. Concluding to follow this counsel, he arrived in Louisville in the fall of 1840, and at once resumed the peddling business in the new field. It was comparatively a new business in Kentucky; but as his goods were selected to suit the wants of the people, and as his business address was of the most agreeable sort, he made friends rapidly, and was soon under the necessity of procuring a horse and wagon in order to facilitate his increasing business. At the end of two years his untiring industry and strict economy had enabled him to accumulate sufficient capital to warrant the establishment of a retail dry-goods store at Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky. Although he remained at this place only one year, he was quite successful; so successful indeed that he felt justified in taking to himself a life-partner, in the person of Miss Kling, whose mother is still living, at the age of ninety-two and in full possession of her faculties. Of this union have been born six daughters and one son, all of whom are living.

The day following that of his marriage, in May, 1844, Mr. Ullman opened a store at Jeffersontown, about twelve miles from Louisville, where the young bride had an early opportunity of proving herself a helpmeet indeed by seconding all the efforts of her husband to procure enough of this world's goods to place them above dependence. And we may here add that Mr. Ullman attributes in no small degree the success that has attended his life-labor to her hearty co-operation and prudent counsel.

After two years of moderate success at Jeffersontown Mr. Ullman removed to Louisville, as a more eligible field for his energy and capital. Renting a store on the north side of Market between First and Second streets, he stocked it with a general assortment of dry-goods, and during the ensuing five years was so successful that he was induced to add the wholesale to the retail department of his business. This necessitated a removal to more capacious quarters; and having found a building on the corner of First and Market streets that was adapted to his wants, he purchased it, and at once filled it with an expensive stock of goods, and again catered for the patronage of the public. Like all the changes previously made, this was for the better; but after five years of good success he concluded it would be still greater by confining himself exclusively to the wholesale trade. Accordingly a store was rented on Main between Fourth and Fifth streets, a young man who had been in his employ was admitted to a partnership, under the style of S. Ullman & Co., and they at once launched out as wholesale dry-goods merchants. This was in 1857. From that time till 1860 their business continued to increase rapidly, necessitating still greater facilities. On moving into the new place of business on Main Street Mr. B. Hess became a member of the firm. In 1865 Mr. J. F. Bamberger, his son-in-law, was admitted as a partner in the business, the style of the firm remaining the same. From 1865 to 1869 their business still continued to enlarge, till at the lastmentioned date they were obliged to procure still more capacious premises, on Main between Fifth and Sixth streets. Here they carried on an immense trade till the 1st of January, 1872, when Mr. Ullman's failing health made it necessary for him to withdraw from so active a life. Disposing of his interest to his partners, he retired from mercantile pursuits, well satisfied with the measure of his success. But some three months later he was elected president of the Western German Savings Bank, now the Third National Bank, and held this responsible position, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the stockholders, until January 1, 1875, when he declined a re-election to the presidency, but is still serving as one of its directors.

Mr. Ullman has been all through his active business life a careful observer of men and events. He has ever been held in high esteem by those who know him, and has been

frequently elected to positions of honor and trust in the various benevolent institutions established by the Hebrews of the city. And while taking a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his own race, he has cultivated and broad views of humanity and all its requirements in an age of progress.

Before concluding this brief sketch we feel called upon to note the moving spring in the life of our subject. A high and reverend regard for truth, at whatever sacrifice, has ever been cherished by him, and, coupled with the indomitable energy and business tact which form his leading characteristics, he has ever been able to overcome all the obstacles of life and bravely outride every storm, until at last he has the consciousness of having set an example for young men which is worthy of imitation. The dream of his youth has been fulfilled; his ambition has been gratified; and his active and prudent life now has its reward in an affluence which brings to its possessor personal comfort, public influence, and an opportunity for beneficence during the remainder of his life. As a man of business he has been governed by these simple but effective rules: he has given to his affairs unremitting attention; he has never incurred an expense that he was not certain he could defray without embarrassment; he has practiced strict economy; and it is his opinion that these, mixed with energy, will insure a measure of success to almost any one.

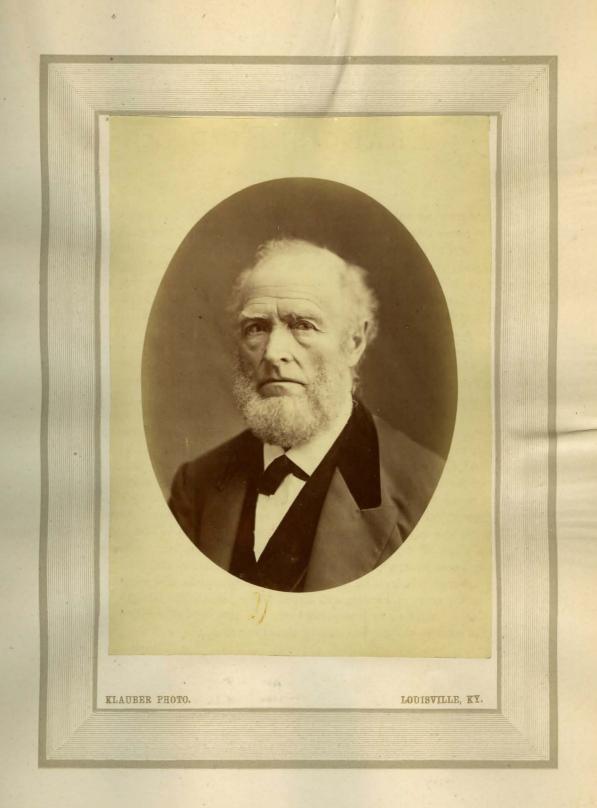
Unobtrusive in his manner, and always opposed to the policy of "making a noise in the world," he has gathered around him a large circle of friends who esteem him highly for the sterling qualities of his mind and heart. Still in his prime, we trust that repose will have the effect to repair the waste of his arduous life, so that he may, in the society of his loved ones, enjoy a long and happy evening at its close.

# FRANCIS REIDHAR.

HE superior advantages afforded to the sons of toil by this new world of the West were never more aptly illustrated than by the career of this quiet, unassuming, and yet successful man. Unlike thousands of Europeans who come to this country, he was not bent on making a fortune; but, having acquired a competency, it amuses him to reflect on the moderate hopes that inspired the earliest years of his residence here. A little house and lot of his own, with health and strength to labor honestly for his daily bread, was the height of his ambition; but he gradually drifted into the commercial stream, made a successful voyage, and wisely laid up his craft.

Francis Reidhar is the youngest child of John Reidhar, of Baar, in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, where he was born on the 25th of November, 1807. Francis's only brother, Daniel, was five years his senior. He remained in Switzerland, and, learning the business of a stone-mason, acquired a handsome competency, and died October, 1861. The brothers met but seldom after Francis became a soldier; their last meeting was near their old home, in 1845. Under the most favorable circumstances the poor in those times could only obtain the rudiments of an education; and as Francis had the misfortune to lose his mother at the age of five and his father when he had scarcely attained his tenth year, our readers may be sure that the difficulties in that direction would be greatly multiplied. Indeed the question of bread and butter was one that ever presented itself to his youthful mind, sober and thoughtful beyond his years. But he might have fared worse. Out of pure benevolence he was cared for by those who knew his history till he was about thirteen years of age, when he confronted the strife of life as a plowboy. After laboring in this way for three years he apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker and joiner for three years. At the expiration of this term he traveled as a journeyman for one year, and then enlisted as a soldier in the army of France, and served three years in the island of Corsica, Toulon, and other places. And we may mention here, as a historic fact worthy of record, that the rage for Swiss soldiers at that time among the crowned heads of Europe was so great that every recruit was three hundred francs above par-France, Spain, Naples, Rome, and all the petty kingdoms having Swiss regiments.

Unlike many youths, Francis left the army with the same moral character that he entered it, and was soon actively and contentedly working at his trade. But in 1834, after working about five years, his employer sold out his business to go to America, and persuaded Francis to accompany him. After tossing on the ocean for sixty-three days they landed at New Orleans about the 1st of May, and at once proceeded by boat up the river toward Louisville. The boat, which was commanded by Captain Dorsey, was crowded to



excess by citizens of New Orleans and German emigrants. While coming up the river the cholera broke out among the emigrants with such virulence that thirty-four of them died.

Arriving at Louisville, he obtained his first job of work at Portland by assisting in getting a steamboat out of the water, and received therefor seventy-five cents per day. He did this rather than be idle, and as soon as this was accomplished he was engaged to work at his trade on the boat at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. One Charley Lloyd was contractor for the repairs of the boat, and this worthy cheated our subject out of forty-five dollars of his hard-earned wages, and this too after expending twenty-five dollars for tools. Times being very hard, he was unable to find work at his trade during the following winter, and so he went into a store and fitted it up with drawers, shelves, etc., for a merchant, and after this was finished commenced to sell goods for him, took care of a horse, and did in fact any thing that was needed on the premises, and besides his board received twelve dollars per month. He next was employed for a few weeks at his trade, and then entered another store at twenty dollars per month and board, and began to think himself rich. About six months later he formed a partnership for the purpose of engaging in the bakery and confectionery business in Jeffersonville. This was successful in a small way, and hence at the close of one year he disposed of his interest and embarked in the clothing trade in Louisville with a Frenchman. In 1836 he was married to Miss Rosalie Dolder, who had recently come from Switzerland for that purpose. She only lived one year and six months from the date of her marriage. After one year's experience with the Frenchman Mr. Reidhar withdrew and engaged in the same line on his own account, and after doing a successful business for five years he admitted to an interest a Mr. Millett, who had become his brother-in-law in 1839. A store was established in Henderson and another in Portland, and all three were successfully operated till 1848, when the Louisville store was sold, and Mr. Reidhar was engaged most of his time as buyer for the other stores. In 1856 he disposed of his interest in the Henderson store, and in 1861 he withdrew from that at Portland, and felt that his success had far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

In 1863 he was elected president of the German Insurance Company, which enjoyed banking privileges. The law, however, was subsequently changed so as to require two separate organizations, which was effected by the same directors and officers, Mr. Reidhar becoming president of both, the capital of the insurance company being two hundred thousand dollars and that of the bank three hundred thousand dollars.

The date of his marriage to Miss Jane Claud Millett was August 12, 1839. Of many children born of this union but two survive, Daniel and Emily. Mrs. Reidhar is still living and in the enjoyment of excellent health, and presides with grace at their hospitable home on Broadway.

Although not robust for one of his years, Mr. Reidhar is well-preserved bodily and mentally. Indeed he seems to retain all the far-seeing faculties which contact with the business world so gradually but certainly developed within him. We attribute his success to persistent effort, honesty of purpose, agreeable manners, and a sharp mentality generally. We sincerely hope he may long enjoy the fruit of his industry and dispense the blessings of life to those who need.

#### CHARLES BOOTH PARSONS.

N the space allowed by the plan of this work it is impossible to do justice to the memory of this remarkable gentleman; yet we have deemed it appropriate that a record of the salient points of his life should be made in the biographical history of the city with whose moral and religious elements he was so largely identified. Charles Booth Parsons was born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 23, 1805, of humble but respectable parentage. He was the oldest of four children; and having the misfortune to lose his father when fifteen years of age, it became necessary for him to leave home in search of some means by which he could maintain himself. He went to New York, where, being of an active temperament, he soon found a situation as store-boy in the lower part of the city, whereby he obtained his board and occasionally a trifle besides. He learned that his companions in the store were members of an amateur dramatic society, and was easily induced to enroll himself as an incipient disciple of the Muses. In the hall where the juveniles performed regular actors were often present to witness their efforts. On one occasion, when young Parsons had been honored to appear as Sir Edward Mortimer, in the play of "The Iron Chest," some one in the city papers compared the acting of the chief character to the elder Kean, who was then esteemed great in the part. This fired the ambition of our subject to become an actor. Accepting a position in a company being formed for a southern theater, he embarked on a little coasting schooner that had been engaged to take them to Charleston, South Carolina. After a perilous voyage he made a successful début, and by dint of hard study and the unceasing cultivation of the talents with which nature had favored him he continued on a course of almost unparalleled success for about fifteen years. At the time when his fame in the world of histrionism was at its height a change took place which revolutionized the whole course of his life, and turned his eminent talents to account in another field of labor. We quote an account of these events from the pen of that gentleman himself in "Pulpit and Stage:"

"After a very successful winter campaign in the South I prepared to ascend the Mississippi River, in the month of April, on my way West. Passing along the levee while waiting for the steamer to start, I stepped into a book-stall to see if any thing invited my purchase to read on the trip. While looking along the shelves my eye alighted upon a volume with what appeared to me a singular title, 'The History of the Bible,' Bishop G.'s excellent work on that subject. 'The History of the Bible,' said I to myself. 'Yes, sir,' said the little dapper book-merchant; 'that is a very excellent work; we sell a great many of them to gentlemen of your profession. You are the

reverend gentleman from Tennessee. Did I not have the honor of hearing you preach last Sunday in Trinity Church? Your robes altered your appearance a little, but I recognized you as soon as you stepped in. Very fine sermon, sir, very fine indeed, you gave us. Hope you will find it in your way to visit us again. We need just such preaching as that, sir, in this community; truly evangelical. Too many preachers of the present day, in their efforts to be flowery, seem to lose sight of the Gospel. The Gospel, sir, is simple—simple and sublime; and they succeed best in preaching it who keep that fact before them. Don't you think so, sir?' 'Yes, sir,' said I; 'you are right, I think, about that.' I was about to continue and undeceive him in reference to my identity, but his tongue was too glib; so I let it pass. 'I knew you would say so,' said he; 'with your style of preaching you could n't help it; the best style in the world, sir, the best style, and calculated to do more good than all the rest put together. Shall I put up this book, sir? As you are a clergyman, sir, and one of eminence, I will put you this book at one dollar and fifty cents, which is fifty cents less than the regular price.' 'Very well, sir,' said I, 'I'll take it; you need not do it up, as I want to read it on the passage. Here is the money; and now tell me...' I was going to ask him whom he took me to be, but just then the warning-bell rang on the steamboat, and I had to hurry away or lose my passage. As I left the stall my little friend exclaimed with great politeness and self-complacence, 'Good-bye, Bishop; I am greatly obliged to you. Should you ever come to this city again and I should know it, you will be sure to have me among your hearers.'

"But to the book, 'The History of the Bible.' 'What sort of a book can this be?' thought I. 'The Bible itself is a history, and the most ancient and sublime. What can be said of it that is not said in it?' So, moved by curiosity, I sat down to read the history of the Bible. That I became greatly interested in this book need scarcely be affirmed. I was glad I had bought it after I got through with it, which is more than can be said for all the books I have purchased and read. I thought I was tolerably well versed in the Bible, and prided myself sometimes on the extent of my knowledge of the sacred text; but this work exhibited so many new lights of interpretation and of fact that my mind became almost entranced with the subject, and new desires began to possess my soul. To a large extent a change came over my literary tastes, at least; for I now began to seek for religious instead of profane books for my common reading, among which of course the Bible occupied the first place. Every day I read the Bible. It is pleasant now to think how God in his goodness led me along by ways I knew not, until I stood before the cross and confessed myself a sinner. The death of a dear relative which took place about this time, whose departure from the world I witnessed, gave the casting influence and determined me to become a seeker of religion."

While suffering great distress under conviction a circumstance occurred while on a visit to the city of P——, which we here quote:

"There was to be a communion in a Presbyterian church where I had been attending meeting, in the afternoon of the Sabbath, to which the preacher invited all to attend who felt interested in that ordinance, whether they were professors or not. They might show by their presence that they desired to honor the feast, though they might not be entitled to participate in it at the present time. It was a stormy afternoon, but I determined to attend. When I arrived at the church I took a seat back, and by accident on the left hand. It might have been providential. It so happened too that I was the only person present who was not entitled to partake of the sacred elements. The preacher very touchingly alluded to the circumstance in his prayer, the full force of which fell upon my heart—'the isolated stranger who was on the left of the fold, who had come through the storm

to be a spectator of the feast.' He prayed that the stranger might be converted and be admitted to the fellowship of the righteous through the spirit of God. My heart said 'amen,' while a flood of tears that I could not restrain attested to myself at least the sincerity of my feelings. I retired to the hotel after service, and, locking myself in my room, knelt down by my bedside, overwhelmed with agony of mind, and almost the victim of despair. The prayer of the poor publican was uppermost in my mind, and I exclaimed aloud, 'Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner.' What was that? Did some one speak? A voice close to me seemed to say, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou hast eternal life.' I raised my head and gazed around the room, but saw no one. I then looked under the bed, thinking some one of my friends, perhaps in order to play me a trick, had concealed himself there. But all was vacant and silent. Again I addressed myself to my prayer, and again seemingly the same response was made. 'Surely,' thought I, 'this is the Lord, and so I will receive it.' My heart beat heavily, and seemed to labor within me, as if difficult to keep life within me; my tongue faltered, but faith helped me to ejaculate, 'Lord, I do believe; help thou my unbelief.' A flood of light flashed through the room; I sank down in rapture upon the floor; my heart grew joyous, and I was a converted man.''

Having traced the experience of this great and good man to the point of conversion, we may remark that he had previously perfected professional engagements for nearly a year ahead, which, after much anxious thought and earnest prayer, he concluded it was his duty to fulfill, although he knew it would subject him to the doubtful and uncharitable criticisms of many in the religious world. At length he bid farewell to the stage forever, and as he was possessed of new objects and aims, he devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures with an earnestness that bespoke his gratitude. He soon became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after a probation of one year, dating from June 1, 1839, it was renewed, and on the 15th of September, 1841, he was admitted on trial to the traveling connection. In this position he remained two years, preaching with happy effect in the Jefferson Circuit. In 1843 he was admitted into full connection, and during the conference was ordained a deacon, in accordance with the rules and usages, by Bishop Morris. He was then sent to labor in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he remained two years with much acceptance. At the conference of 1845, on the 14th of September, he was ordained elder by Bishop J. Soule at Frankfort. He was now clothed with the full power of a minister, and sent to St. Louis, Missouri, to become the pastor of the Fourth-street Church. This was in October, 1846. Here he was eminently successful, and gathered numbers into the fold. During his term of two years at this station the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the board of curators of St. Charles College, Missouri. In 1854, after his return to Kentucky, he was requested to come to St. Louis to preach the dedication sermon of a large and magnificent church, and in 1855 he was pressingly called to become the pastor of the same. Here, having at first but few members, he labored with such effect that at the close of his administration they numbered over five hundred souls. His name was again registered upon the roll of the Louisville Conference in 1857 or 1858, and he was made presiding elder of East Louisville District, comprising several churches and circuits. Subsequent to this he was appointed by the conference

regular pastor of the Walnut-street Church. It may be observed that this church was erected under the administration of Dr. Parsons, and that he was at different times its pastor, greatly beloved by the people. We believe that he was again called to St. Louis, and served the third term in that city, but at precisely what date we have been unable to ascertain.

In the celebrated church difficulty among his Methodist brethren Dr. Parsons was appointed one of the peace commissioners for the settlement of the same, and after the adjustment of the matter by a division between the North and South he cast his lot with the latter branch, where he remained until the breaking out of the war; but, always true to his manhood, when affairs assumed such shapes as to produce unpleasant feelings with his brethren, he severed his connection therewith and returned to the mother church, where his views were in harmony with those with whom he was associated. The latter portion of his life was therefore spent in the ministry of the original Methodist Church.

About the middle of the year 1868 he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to dedicate a church while suffering from disease of the heart. This was more than his system could endure, although he completed the object of his visit and took passage for home without any perceptible injury. But on reaching the Louisville wharf, early in the morning, he found that he had become paralyzed in his lower limbs. During his protracted affliction every available means was resorted to, and frequently encouragement was given to himself and friends at least to hope for a partial restoration of health. But all was in vain; the disease progressed until it became too evident that it would soon terminate in death. He died December 8, 1871, his last hours being marked by an unusual confidence in Jesus Christ as his all in all. The funeral-services were conducted by Dr. Sehon at the church on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, which was crowded to overflowing by those who had loved him in life.

All through life Mr. Parsons maintained a most honorable character. Even when engaged as an actor it was impossible to know him without being struck with the marked propriety and dignity of his conduct. As a minister he was one of the most able and eloquent in the pulpit. Possessing in an eminent degree all the requisites of the true orator in happiest combination, great emotion and passion, with correct judgment of human nature, genius, fancy and imagination, gesture and attitude, intonation and countenance, his whole nature blended to accomplish the mighty purposes of his heart. He was a good citizen as well as a successful minister. He was a devoted husband and an affectionate father, and in fact faithfully discharged all the duties of the various stations in life which he was called to fill. Requiescat in pace.

# JAMES S. LITHGOW.

HE importance of biography as a branch of historical literature is indisputable, and the reader must have realized the truth that in the life of the individual can be seen mirrored not only his individual struggles, "but all mankind's epitome." The troubles, trials, and labors of the one are but specimens of the struggles of the many who have to fight the battle of life, and who go down to their graves unchronicled. From the stories of those whose experience is recorded may be gleaned lessons of hope under the most discouraging circumstances; of perseverance amid difficulties; and assurances that labor and faith will eventually conquer. These lessons are forcibly taught in the history of the subject of the present sketch. In this biography we present the career of one of the most distinguished and influential citizens of Louisville. It is significant in its lessons of self-reliance and lofty virtues. The walks of business seldom afford an instance of a more pure and active life or of a more dignified and sterling character.

James S. Lithgow was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of November, 1812. The occupation of his father was that of a plane-maker. In less than a year after his birth his father died. After the death of his father his mother returned to the home of her parents, who lived but a few years afterward, leaving their widowed daughter alone with her fatherless child. His parents and grandparents were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and from these his early religious instruction was received.

Before he was fourteen years of age, in April, 1826, James became an apprentice to learn the trade of copper- and tin-smith. He took to the shop a willing spirit, nimble hands, and a fresh and vigorous intelligence. Looking beyond the present moment and his own humble position, his ambition pointed him to a future in which even a poor mechanic might rise to position and fortune. This was the inspiration imparted by the free institutions of his country. He did not feel, as many do, that toil must always be his lot because he was commencing life so humbly. On the contrary, he determined to assert the honor and the power of labor by doing his best to hew his way through all obstacles to success and influence. The way and the means were not then apparent; but what of this to the stout heart and daring mind of the young mechanic? He remained with his mother until he entered his twenty-first year, and then removed, in December, 1832, to the city of Louisville. Ambitious and energetic men in all the departments of



life were then, as now, pushing westward. Young Lithgow fell in with the tide, which in his case truly proved the one leading to "fame and fortune." In Louisville he obtained employment at his trade with Bland & Coleman. Owing to the illness of his mother, he returned to Pittsburgh for a short time, during which period his mother died. Thus, alone in the world, without fortune and wholly dependent upon his own resources, Mr. Lithgow entered upon his career. Returning to his home in Louisville, he was convinced that he could find in that city an ample field for business effort. How well he has fought the battle of life the honorable position he has attained among his fellow-men will testify. His great energy, application to business, and a thorough acquaintance with those principles that command success placed him in possession af an ample fortune.

In October, 1836, he began a business in copper, tin, and sheet-iron, on Market Street. Louisville, under the firm-name of Wallace & Lithgow. Each of the partners had the sum of four hundred and eighty-four dollars. Immediately after the firm went into business manufacturing was commenced. This firm continued without change for twenty-five years, during which period the business increased from its insignificant beginning to one of the largest in this section of the country. In 1840 a fire occurred, involving a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars; but they did not despair. The fire took place on a Friday, and on the following day arrangements for resuming work were made, and work begun the next week. Recovering from his losses, he was again independent. The confidence he had inspired in business circles, the ceaseless industry which did not stop to waste its strength in useless repining, the persistent effort which would yield to no discouragement, these again declared themselves in returning prosperity.

In 1844 a foundry for making stoves and a warehouse were erected on the river front and on Second Street, and the firm entered heavily into that branch of business. In 1857 this warehouse on Second Street was swept away by fire. But his indomitable energy again rallied him to the work of recuperation, and soon afterward another foundry was erected on the corner of Main and Clay streets, which is still in full operation. About fourteen tons of pig-iron are daily melted into stoves. Iron hollow-ware, mantels, grates, and other castings, marbleizing mantels and enameling grates, are also heavy branches. More iron is worked by this establishment than in any foundry of the kind in the South. About ninety persons are constantly employed. All the improvements and facilities known to the different branches of iron manufacture have been introduced.

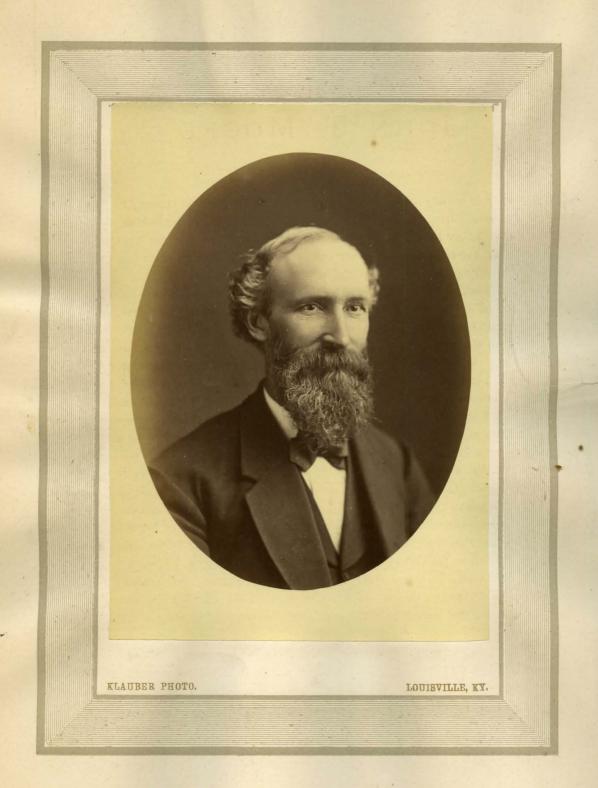
Mr. Lithgow was married in November, 1837, to Miss Hannah Cragg, who, though a native of England, had in youth become a resident of Louisville. Of the eight children born to them six are still living.

In 1861 Mr. Lithgow lost by death the partner with whom he had shared the struggles and triumphs of his business life for twenty-five years. During one year the business was continued in his own name. In 1862 he took into partnership two sons-in-law and other parties, and the firm became J. S. Lithgow & Co. In September, 1871, they removed from the old store, corner of Third and Main streets, to the elegant and commodious business

house No. 71 Main Street. In the spring of 1872 he commenced to erect on the old site the handsome edifice now to be found there. This building is one of the most elegant and expensive in the West, its cost (two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars) far exceeding the estimates. During the progress of its erection the great financial crisis of 1873 swept over the country, and with this large undertaking on his hands his general business became embarrassed. This being followed by the great shrinkage of values so universal throughout the land, forced him to yield to the storm. Calling together his creditors, he, in a short, characteristic speech, surrendered to them all his assets, including his wife's dower in his large property and all the property held in fee-simple by his daughters, a fact illustrative of his uncompromising integrity.

In 1866 Mr. Lithgow was elected, by an overwhelming majority, to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor of the city of Louisville. He was a member of the city charter convention of 1866, and has served as a member of the city council and also of the board of aldermen. He was the chief director and president of the old Mechanics' Fire Company in 1834, before steam fire-engines came into use, which was composed of some of the most prominent citizens of Louisville. In 1865 Mr. Lithgow was elected to the presidency of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. He was one of the board of directors of the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad and also of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad.

In 1843 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from that time to the present he has been closely identified not only with the enterprises of the church in the city of Louisville, but throughout the land. He was a member of the General Conference of 1870, and contributed much, by his judicious counsels, to the intelligent action of that representative body of the church. It is not necessary to say that Mr. Lithgow has ever been a man of large and liberal views. Frank, courteous, generous, princely in hospitality, with his purse ever open to relieve the needy and his heart always prepared for every good work, he has gathered about him a large circle of friends, who bear testimony of his worth and usefulness. In personal appearance he is a tall, stately gentleman. He has a head of noble proportions, surmounted with thick, silvery-gray hair. The features are all prominent, though entirely regular, and beneath the high brow are full, intelligent eyes. Both head and face are expressive of a man of culture and force of character. In conversation a cheerful smile is wont to flit from time to time over his countenance, and in all respects he is a most friendly and kindly-disposed person. Any view which is taken of the character and career of Mr. Lithgow must place him among the foremost of the business men and eminent citizens of the day. At every point of his history, in its humility and doubt as well as in its success and power, he has shown the highest qualties of manhood. Unswerving in the right, considerate and just in all his actions, no voice can speak of him except in terms of praise. May his days be long in the land, and when his sun shall come to its setting may there be no cloud to mar the splendor of the evening horizon.



# JOHN T. MOORE.

N the state of society and form of government existing in this country the biography of individuals distinguished in our contemporary annals for the industry and ability with which they have discharged the duties of civil life is of the highest value, as it can not fail to produce a salutary effect upon the rising generation, as well as to indicate to maturer age the proper basis of public confidence.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Moore, was a native of Delaware, and settled on a farm near Anchorage, Kentucky, about the year 1790. His parents, Thomas D. and Margaret Frederick Moore, removed to Jeffersontown, where his father carried on the business of a country merchant. Here John T. was born on the 7th of March, 1827. When four years of age his father died, and two years later his uncle, John R. Moore, became his stepfather, and continued the store and farm interest.

For those times young Moore enjoyed fair advantages for an education, and in fact he had fitted himself for college before it became apparent that it would be beyond the power of his parents to gratify his wishes in this respect. Having left school, he manifested a decided preference for mercantile pursuits, and hence, when the death of the grandfather caused the removal of the family to Anchorage, his stepfather, in order to make him content in the country, started him in business near the homestead. One year, however, was sufficient to prove this venture a failure, and it was no sooner discontinued than the young man requested his friends to procure a situation for him in Louisville. But it is more than probable that John T.'s services were too valuable to be thus summarily dispensed with, and so little or no effort was made in this direction. Not to be changed in his purpose, however, he seized the first opportunity that offered for obtaining a situation himself, and finally succeeded in engaging as a clerk in the clothing-store of James Sproule & Co., on the corner of Wall and Water streets, at a salary of three hundred dollars per year. Remaining in this position one year, he then accepted an offer of four hundred dollars per year from I. Raphael & Co., large dry-goods merchants on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth. Here he remained till he had mastered every detail of the business, and won the esteem of his employers as well as of all who transacted business with him.

But in 1849, having been in this house four years, he was so violently attacked with the "California fever" that but one remedy seemed applicable to his case—he must go. Becoming one of a party that was being organized under the leadership of Judge

Edwin Bryant, he started on the overland route to the "diggings;" and at the end of their three-months' journey was somewhat inured to the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer and gold-hunter. The death of one of the party on the way, the frightful storms encountered, the rapid streams to be crossed, besides Indians and other annoyances, at times cast a gloom over the countenances of the whole party; but the personal safety of each and the hope of untold wealth ahead soon dispelled the clouds by absorption, and at last they reached the land of fabulous fortunes. Their means being exhausted, it became necessary to address themselves to business. After dividing into squads of five or six, the subdivision to which Mr. Moore belonged traded a mule for a "claim," and set to work with a will. It is the custom to "pan out" at noon; but so thoroughly in earnest were they that they worked steadily on till night without the least fatigue. Every one was joyfully hopeful of great things till the result of their united efforts was seen to be only a dollar and fifty cents, when their disappointment and vexation at first hardly knew any bounds. But hope regained the ascendency on the morrow, and in the course of the day one of the party laid bare what appeared to be the end of a solid bar of pure gold. Flinging down his pick, he shouted at the top of his voice, "We've got it at last, boys!" But on putting his hand to it he found it was only a flat slug; but, besides yielding one hundred and twenty-two dollars, it imparted any amount of hopeful vigor, so that the result of the second day's labor amounted to about three hundred dollars. In about four weeks their claim was exhausted and the party in possession of thirty-five hundred dollars. It was then determined that Mr. Moore and two others of the party should use this money for trading purposes, while the other three continued their mining operations. They had been working on the north fork of the American River, eight miles from Sutor's Mills, where gold was first discovered. After paying five hundred dollars for an old cabin at that point they went to Sacramento to obtain goods. Rigging out a team of six oxen and putting them in charge of his partner, Mr. O. J. Murray, Mr. Moore took a four-mule team. By his direction Mr. Murray placed himself on the left side of his team, and then and there made his *début* as an ox-driver by giving the word, "Gee up, Buck and Bright!" and they did. They geed too much; so much indeed that his power to "haw" them back into the road was entirely baffled for nearly an hour. Young men, this is written for your benefit. When you are discontented with your lot, and have grown sour because you can not become rich in a day, think of the trying predicament of the Louisville ox-driver in California. "Put yourself in his place." Imagine yourself running round the rear end of the wagon to head off the team and make them "haw," and then the other way to make them "gee" again, and I apprehend that you will think twice before you leave the luxuries of civilized life for the certain hardships and uncertain gains of a new country.

So successful proved their business that in the spring following the company had a cash capital of eight thousand dollars. But exaggerated reports from the Trinity-river country reaching them, they sold out their goods, and made their way thither with all possible dispatch. Arriving late one evening, the party strolled out the following day to

see what discoveries they could make. In the course of their walk Mr. Moore called the attention of his companions to a sand-bank on the opposite side, at the bend of the river, and wondered if gold in paying quantities could not be found there. Concluding to examine it, they crossed the stream by means of poles, and commenced "spooning" over the sand; but while four of them were thus engaged the fifth ascended to a higher plateau, that was at long intervals reached by the water, and there among the crevices of the rocks he found the precious metal in all shapes and sizes from a pea to a marble. All joined him in his pleasant pastime, and on returning to their quarters they found themselves several hundred dollars the richer. After prospecting and trading about for six or eight months the floods came on, and most of the party, being disgusted with the life of a miner, returned home—the fruit of their united labor thus far having amounted to three thousand dollars each.

But Mr. Moore had no idea of returning till he had at least made "a good start in life;" and as it was evident to him that legitimate trade was far more lucrative there than in the East, he determined to procure a footing in some establishment where he could prove his real worth, and then wait for developments. To do this it became necessary for him to accept the office of "cook" for the proprietor of a store and his clerks. The culinary operations were then usually performed in the back end of the store, as there were few women in the country and no boarding accommodations. After these humble duties were disposed of he would busy himself in righting up the store. From this he took to visiting the miners who came to town for supplies, and by this means diverted so much of the trade of a neighboring establishment that the proprietor only saved himself by admitting our subject to an equal partnership on most advantageous terms. Two years after this event, when his personal assets amounted to sixty thousand dollars, the whole was swept away in one night by the "great fire" in Sacramento. Nothing daunted, this energetic firm at once commenced rebuilding their store; but as it was nearing completion a flood came that submerged the whole country for miles. In this emergency they shipped the goods intended for the store several miles up the river to the first high land, spread their tent, and for a time held the only accessible depot of supplies in all that region. As soon as practical they returned to the town, and recommenced business with all the energy that "great expectations" can inspire.

In 1855, two years after the flood, the success of this house had been such that Mr. Moore felt that he could afford and was justly entitled to a visit to his native state. He accordingly came, and while here became engaged to Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. Elisha Appelgate, of this city; and as he was unwilling to subject a wife to the discomforts of a new country, he returned to Sacramento, settled up his affairs, came East again, and, having married, embarked in the wholesale grocery business, in company with Messrs. Murray and Blancagniel. After one year this firm was dissolved, and Messrs. Moore & Murray opened a new house. One year later a Mr. Haden was admitted to an interest, and the firm of Moore, Murray & Haden continued one year thereafter and then dissolved. The firm

of Allen, Moore & Haden then came into existence, and continued till the breaking out of the war. In 1861 Mr. Moore associated with him Messrs. Charles Bremaker and D. E. Stark, under the name of Moore, Bremaker & Co., as it exists to-day. Prior to the war sugar, molasses, and coffee were the principal articles of traffic with this house; but of late they have dealt largely in a general line of groceries. The largest part of their trade, which is very heavy, is drawn from Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It is one of the most prompt, reliable, and energetic firms in the West, and systematically conducts all the details of its important interests. After the first year of its existence this firm, besides its regular branch of industry, built the large paper-mill on Washington Street, in the rear of the present Galt House, which up to the present time has been successfully operated. They make a speciality of book-paper, and turn out five thousand tons per day. In addition to this they have erected a mill of similar capacity on Whitewater River, Indiana, where news-paper exclusively is manufactured.

From its first inception Mr. Moore has been the president of the Louisville Industrial Exposition, and labored hard to promote its growth and prosperity. He is a director in the Falls City Tobacco Bank, and holds a like position in several of our railroads and insurance companies. For the last two years he has owned and occupied a beautiful residence at Pewee, fifteen miles from the city; but in all that concerns the welfare of Louisville he is still thoroughly identified. For many years he has been an active and consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Though charitable, his benevolence is quiet and unostentatious. His keen perception of wit and humor, coupled with his geniality, make him an agreeable companion. He is active in his habits, positive in his convictions, acute in his judgments, and the very embodiment of industry, force, and self-reliance; and when we add to this that integrity has been the guiding-star in all his transactions we are certain that our readers will agree with us in saying that he is worthy of the success that has attended him. Still in the prime of life, it is but reasonable to expect that still greater prosperity awaits his future efforts.

#### ROBERT G. COURTENAY.

ROMINENT among the thorough men of business who have laid the foundations of our trade, commerce, and manufactures, and worked faithfully to build them up to their present respectable proportions, was the gentleman whose name introduces this article; and it gives us much pleasure to pay a tribute to the excellence of his character and the distinguished ability by which his business career was marked. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1813, and was of Irish and English parentage. When only five or six years of age he came, with his parents, to America. But being soon after deprived of those natural protectors, he was reared by an uncle residing at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he obtained the rudiments of an education, the completion of which was the task of his life. At the age of fourteen he came to Louisville, where he found employment in the house of T. Anderson & Co., at a salary of one hundred dollars per year, with board. By his efficiency and industry he soon won the esteem of his employers, and was gradually promoted until he became a partner in the business. Here he developed business qualifications of the first order, and bent all his energies to advance the interests of the firm. As his surplus profits accumulated, he readily invested in the great enterprises which told directly on the prosperity of his adopted city, showing that he had great confidence in her future. In November, 1853, he was elected to the presidency of the Louisville Gas Company, and in 1854 he took charge of the large estate of his deceased friend, John L. Martin; and as the duties growing out of these offices occupied so much of his time, he was under the necessity, in 1857, of withdrawing from commercial life altogether.

Too much can not be said of Mr. Courtenay as a merchant. Being active, prudent, systematic, high-toned, and thorough in all his transactions, his influence was great, and his judgment much sought in matters involving the most mature experience. Being punctilious in the discharge of his obligations, his credit was almost unlimited. As president of the gas company, a position he held from 1853 to the time of his death, he thoroughly systematized every department of its affairs, and applied himself so faithfully to familiarize himself with the mechanical and scientific working of the establishment that he became not only every way qualified to act in the capacity of president, but as engineer as well. In fact, to his superior judgment and skill the great success of the company may be largely attributed.

Mr. Courtenay was married to Miss Annie Howard, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1842. Of this union six children were born and are still living; viz., Julia C., Thomas A.,

Helen M., Emma W., Louis R., and William C. Mrs. Courtenay is also living and in the enjoyment of a good measure of health.

Those who were personally acquainted with the subject of these notes inform us that he was not only noble in the world of business, but that he was a man of rare intelligence and possessed of so high an order of intellect that there seemed to be no subject which he was not capable of grasping. Philosophical and mathematical studies, which to ordinary minds are dull, insipid, and perhaps unintelligible, afforded him much pleasure, and were mastered with comparative ease; and such a constant craving had he for knowledge in all its vast expanse that his mind was never idle. The result was a vast fund of information stored in a connected and systematic manner. In domestic life he was a devoted and indulgent husband and father, and the companionship of his own household was an unfailing source of joy to him. He was devoted and unfaltering in his friendship, and would often serve a friend to his own hurt. His convictions were strong and earnest, and in the expression of them he was bold and independent. Though ready to hear the opinions of others, he always thought for himself and acted from his own convictions. His eminently useful and successful life closed on the 1st of October, 1864, in his fifty-first year. The following extract, published in the city papers at the time of his death, speaks for itself:

"This excellent citizen, after an illness of a few weeks, has been taken from the scene of his large and varied usefulness. An impartial appreciation of the character of Mr. Courtenay embraces in its scope most of the qualities which adorn human nature. A sound judgment, fine commonsense, an eager observation, a remarkable inquisitiveness in the pursuit of useful knowledge, and an accurate general and scientific culture were distinguishing traits of his intellectual character. Truth, justice, prudence, rational firmness, a refined frankness, discriminating private and public liberality, gentleness, unsullied purity, and a scrupulous sense of honor were some of his moral traits. Over these were thrown the graces of a quiet and unobtrusive Christian faith. In all the relations of life, as a merchant, public officer, citizen, husband, father, brother, friend, these traits were conspicuously but modestly displayed. Many of these qualities are found in other men, but in Mr. Courtenay they were embodied in a form of marked and eminent individuality rarely seen. Men of emphatic character of this kind are not generally popular, in the ordinary sense of this word. Mr. Courtenay was more than popular. He possessed the unqualified confidence and esteem of every one. With those who had a near knowledge of him the colder sentiment of esteem was replaced by warm friendship and affection. By these his memory will be long and fondly cherished.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Gas Company, October 1, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the death of our president, Robert G. Courtenay, fills us with most profound sorrow.

"Resolved, That during the last twelve years Mr. Courtenay has discharged the duties of president of this company, and through the greater portion of that time the duties also of engineer, and to his consummate skill and ability, in connection with his unswerving fidelity and untiring

devotion, we recognize that the efficiency and prosperity of the Louisville Gas Company are chiefly due.

"Resolved, That in his death this company has sustained an irreparable loss, this board is deprived of a most able, conscientious, and amiable coadjutor, and the city of Louisville has lost one of her most useful citizens, whose whole life has been without reproach.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to his afflicted family, to whom we tender our most sincere sympathy and condolence.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroad companies, held in this city October 3, 1864:

"Resolved, That the death of Robert G. Courtenay, our long-tried friend and colleague, fills us with the most profound regret and sorrow.

"Resolved, That during the last ten years Mr. Courtenay has faithfully discharged the duties of a director in these companies, and that by his death they have sustained an irreparable loss and this board is deprived of one of its most able, attentive, and efficient members—one who was vigilant and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, who, as a friend and coadjutor, we have ever found amiable and courteous possessing indeed every admirable trait to be found in the purest human character.

"Resolved, That in his death not only has this board been deprived of one of its best members, but society of one of its brightest ornaments and the city of Louisville of one of her most useful citizens.

"Resolved, That to his afflicted family all we can do is to tender our unfeigned condolence and sympathies for this their great bereavement and to commend them to God, who 'tempereth the winds to the shorn lamb.'

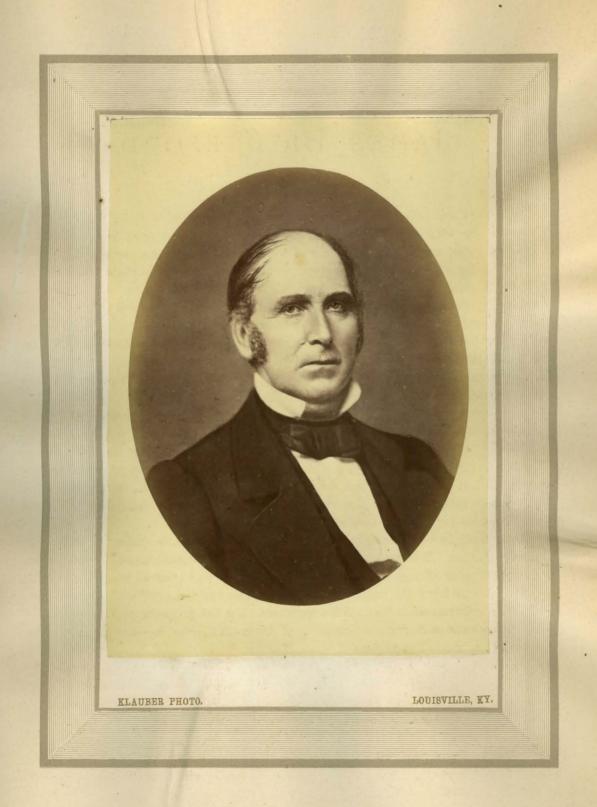
"Resolved, That these proceedings be recorded and a copy of them be furnished to the family of our lamented friend."

# JAMES BRIDGEFORD.

UYING and selling to the neglect of producing has been and still is the bane of the whole South. In order to procure means to send North for every manufactured article, the tillers of the soil, on whom alone the burden of production has rested, have been compelled to crop and recrop their land with the great staples until it is almost exhausted. This has been done where the facilities for manufacturing could not be better. With coal, iron, timber, cotton, and every other raw material at hand, myriads of artisans might be employed, who in turn would require food and clothing, houses to live in, and so give employment to a host of other handicraftsmen. Towns and villages would then spring up in all directions; remunerative prices would be obtained for the products of the soil; and instead of enriching the North to her own hurt the South would be one of the most prosperous regions in the world.

We are glad to see that the people of Louisville are beginning to give their attention to the production of manufactured articles, because there is nothing else on which its prosperity or future greatness can depend. It must be remembered that the world moves, and with it the business and the style of doing it; and in order to keep in the front rank among a host of eager competitors we must produce largely. Prominent among those who have been most active in laying the foundation of our manufacturing interests is the gentleman whose portrait accompanies this sketch.

James Bridgeford was born in Jefferson County, about twelve miles from the city, November 6, 1807. His opportunities for acquiring an education expired when he was only thirteen years of age, when he was bound as an apprentice to his brother-in-law, John B. Bland, to learn the copper, tin, and sheet-iron business. After a service of five years he was pronounced to be a skillful workman. But being anxious to acquaint himself with other styles of work and see something of life in other cities, he traveled through the South, working until 1829 in New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, and other places. Being then twenty-two years of age, with some little experience of the world and its ways, and having saved all that was possible during the four years referred to, he found himself in possession of something like a thousand dollars. With this amount he returned to Louisville, and embarked in the tin, copper, and sheet-iron business, in company with a Mr. Cocks, the firm-name being Cocks & Bridgeford. Both partners went to work with a will, and during the five years of its existence the firm gained quite a reputation for the class of work turned out. At that time the style of the firm became Bridgeford, Ricketts



& Co. Four years later it became Wright & Bridgeford, and so remained for some eighteen years, when the subject of this sketch purchased the interest of his partner, and admitted several of the young men of merit who had long been connected with the establishment, when the style became as at present, Bridgeford & Co.

In 1842 the firm commenced the manufacture of stoves, and this branch has been continued to the present time with marked success. So steadily has this line of their business extended that in ordinary years three thousand tons of metal are used in their foundry for stoves, grates, hollow-ware, etc. The point is put to our introductory remarks when we add that in busy seasons from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men are employed at these works. And the benefit of such establishments to a community can only be properly estimated when it is remembered that the money they spend among our business men has perhaps been drawn from remote parts of the country, and therefore adds wealth directly. Another branch of business to which this firm devotes attention is the supplying of steamboats with all articles of iron and copper. In this it is more extensively engaged than any other house in the South or West At first the prejudice against southern manufactures was so great and the original capital so small that it required much financial skill, the most prudent management, and unwavering faith in the final result to carry them through. But we are happy to know that this state of things no longer exists. The goods have been placed in competition with those of northern manufacture, have won the confidence of all the southern markets, and the enterprising house has long since begun to reap the fruit of its industry.

Mr. Bridgeford from the smallest beginning has ever evinced an earnest and progressive spirit. Possessing an unlimited confidence in the future of his native city, he never failed to invest his surplus means where it would rise or fall with her fortune, instead of laying plans that would enrich himself through the misfortunes of others. Acting on this principle, he took broad views of business matters, and was ready to inspire every enterprise that looked to the general welfare of the community. He has frequently been a member of the city government, a director of numerous incorporated companies, and is now and has been for ten years president of the Second National Bank. Until Mr. Clay's defeat he was a Clay Whig. He has always displayed business qualifications of the first order. The secret of his marked success may perhaps be divined from the foregoing remarks; but we regard it to be his untiring industry and energy, his strict economy, his financial ability, and the rigid integrity that have characterized his dealings with his fellow-men. No one is more emphatically a self-made man, and no one more richly deserves the success that has thus far crowned his life-labors. His quiet and unassuming manners, his goodness of heart and soundness of judgment, have won for him the esteem of all, and we can but hope that he may long enjoy the good things of life by which he is surrounded, and be a blessing still to the community for which he has done so much.

#### J. M. ARMSTRONG.

E believe that among the first impressions made by the perusal of this volume will be that the very best outfit to guarantee success in life is character; and by character we mean that peculiar quality that commands the confidence of our fellow-men. Hence nothing is better calculated to encourage a large and deserving class of young men in this country, who are endeavoring to rise to respectability and usefulness by their own exertions, than a truthful narration of facts and incidents in the lives of our successful men.

J. M. Armstrong is the son of Thomas and Anna Armstrong, the latter a native of this county, and the former a Pennsylvanian by birth, but came to this state when a child. Our subject was born at Harrod's Creek, near Louisville, December 27, 1823. Through the failure of his father when he was quite a lad, his educational facilities were sadly curtailed by being obliged to turn his attention to something that would bring the bread that perisheth. But being eager to learn, he might have been seen rowing across the river night and morning, in order to attend school in Indiana, when only eight years of age. At this period his parents resided on the Ohio River, about sixteen miles below Louisville. When about twelve years of age we find him in Louisville, and for a few months attending the public schools, then under Gazlay and McBurnie.

His first attempt at business was made on a borrowed capital of twenty-five cents. With this he bought apples, and retailed them out among the passengers arriving and departing on the steamboats at the Louisville wharf. It was a success from the start, for the transaction of the first day enabled him to pay off his creditor and start on a capital of his own, amounting to one dollar. How long he continued the business of a traveling fruiterer or why he abandoned it we are not informed. Probably it became distasteful to him, for at the age of thirteen we find him engaged as a store-boy on a salary of two dollars per week. Leaving this place for a similar situation in a clothing-store at the age of fifteen, he was rapidly raised to the position of a salesman; and having been able to save about two hundred dollars by the time he was eighteen years of age, he then went to Danville, Kentucky, and in connection with his brother, G. A. Armstrong, opened a general country store. This was in 1842. After doing a safe and moderately successful business till the fall of 1845, he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Fields, of that place. A short time after this his brother also married, and as the business was scarcely large enough to support two families, about the beginning of 1847 the firm of G. A. & J. M. Armstrong was



dissolved, and each member conducted a business of his own. The three years following were marked with severe trials. He lost his wife and two children, and was himself pronounced incurably sick with dyspepsia, or, as many thought, lung-disease. But by disposing of his business and traveling about for a time, and finally placing himself in a water-cure, he regained his health. In the fall of 1851 he came back to Louisville, and formed a partnership, to commence January 1, 1852, with a Mr. Taylor, and went into the gentlemen's furnishing business on Main Street, below Fourth. In the fall of the same year (1851) he was married to Miss Mary Barbee, of Danville. She died in July, 1866, after becoming the mother of eight children.

In July, 1853, the firm of Taylor & Armstrong was dissolved, and our subject commenced business alone in August, 1854, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, "opposite the National," a designation by which his house became known almost every where. He did a successful business at this point for between thirteen and fourteen years, and then moved into the premises formerly occupied by Taylor & Armstrong. Here he remained till November, 1871, when he moved into the Tower Palace, 150 Market Street, below Fourth, that was built specially for his occupancy. Here he has transacted an immense business in gentlemen's and children's clothing, furnishing goods, and merchant tailoring. By a novel but judicious system of advertising he procures orders for suits from all parts of the country south and west. By mailing cuts of the latest styles, together with numbered samples of goods, with prices of suits from each and simple instructions for self-measurement, he has practically annihilated distance and extended the merchant-tailoring department almost unlimitedly.

Mr. Armstrong is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having occupied all the chairs in subordinate lodges, has been grand-master of the state, and has represented the Grand Lodge of the state in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He represented a district in the state legislature in 1865–66, and was elected to the city council from the Seventh Ward six years consecutively, which most emphatically shows an appreciation of his ability and integrity on the part of his constituents.

While a member of the legislature he procured a charter for the Central Passenger Railroad in this city, and subsequently organized the company, and as its president built the road and put it in successful operation. He also occupies the position of vice-president of the Second National Bank.

He attributes his success in life to close attention to business of one kind, instead of distracting his mind with a variety of cares; to untiring industry and perseverance, and a strict rule to give value for all he receives. But we may be allowed to add here that he embodies many other elements of success. He is regarded by the public as an able financier, inasmuch as he has outridden every financial storm that has disturbed the commercial ocean since he first launched his craft. Order and the faculty of attending closely to detail are largely developed in him, so that he readily detects the slightest leak and promptly stops it. He is an off-hand reader of human nature from the soul's index,

the face, and hence is seldom seriously imposed upon; and his manners are such that it is pleasant to do business with him; in short, it is the exception for men of such organizations to fail, the rule for them to succeed.

Aside from business, Mr. Armstrong is highly esteemed by those who know him for his generous impulses, his frankness, his integrity of purpose, and his affability. Always of a delicate constitution, the steady toil of forty years seems to have so inured him to it that he is now passing the most vigorous years of his life. He was married the third time on the 15th of January, 1868, to the accomplished Miss Sue Belle Russel, of Danville, Kentucky. Of this union three children have been born. Of thirteen children eight are now living. The eldest son, Thomas B. Armstrong, is now assisting his father in business. The family residence is delightfully situated at Pewee Valley, where, secluded from the din of city life and yet enjoying all the advantages of refined society, they can enjoy the good things of this life that have come to them like a steady rain.



#### ANDREW GRAHAM.

MONG the many illustrations of the successful result of adventurous ambition, allied to principles of honor and morality, combined with energy, industry, and perseverance, there are few more worthy than that furnished by the life of the above gentleman. He is the son of Andrew and Mary Graham, the former being a large farmer and trader of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born on the 17th of August, 1813. His educational facilities were very good during early boyhood, but his studies were interrupted by the removal of the whole family to this country in 1830. Landing in Quebec, they at once came southwest to Louisville, where some of his father's friends had previously settled. Within one year after their arrival our subject lost his father, and was thereby thrown upon his own resources, which consisted of a well-balanced mind, strong common-sense, correct principles, a sound constitution, and one hundred and seventy-five dollars; in the aggregate no mean capital. Having cast around for something to which he seemed eligible, he concluded to start a small retail grocery store, and this seemed the more practical as one of his father's friends, Mr. Andrew Buchanan, was then doing a large wholesale grocery business in the city, and, having unlimited confidence in the ability and integrity of the lad, proffered him all the assistance that credit could give. The result proved that his confidence was not misplaced. Besides this, he found a staunch friend in Mr. James Pickett, who sent him a large amount of custom. Under these auspicious circumstances the young merchant thrived wonderfully. He constantly reduced his indebtedness till it was quite liquidated. Then, as his capital increased, his stock was enlarged, and every honorable means employed to extend his trade, till he was numbered with the most extensive merchants of the city. But after devoting himself to his interests very assiduously for thirteen years, and being then only about thirty years of age, his health began to decline, and he wisely concluded to retire on the result of his labor, which then amounted to forty-two thousand dollars. This was before the "fast age" had fairly dawned, and when forty or fifty thousand dollars was considered an ample fortune.

During the few months he spent as a gentleman of leisure he so rapidly recuperated that by the fall of the same year it became necessary to give vent to his accumulated and pent-up energy, and hence he became largely interested in the pork trade, which succeeded very well. But before another season came around he had thrown all his energies and capital into the tobacco trade. In a short time he become one of the most extensive

buyers in the West. In the year 1864 he bought ten thousand six hundred hogsheads. In 1831, when Mr. Graham came to the city, only about five hundred hogsheads were handled in a year; during the next twenty years it increased to twelve thousand hogsheads per year; and it stood at that figure when in 1851 Mr. Graham was instrumental in raising the stock to erect the Pickett Warehouse, on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, and one year from its completion such energy had been infused into the industry that the operations increased to twenty-four thousand hogsheads. This new era of the business was fairly inaugurated by the subject of this article, and he is therefore justly considered as one of its founders. From 1852 the business developed gradually but surely, and in 1874 the grand total of all the tobacco bought at this market was seventy-four thousand hogsheads.

Up to 1866, by the consummate management of his business, Mr. Graham had surmounted every obstacle and singularly avoided serious losses; but during that year he had shipped very heavily to a firm in New York that failed and involved him heavily. No human foresight could have prevented this. Conscious of this, he at once addressed himself to the perplexing condition of things in which he found himself, not less philosophically than energetically, and the result was that in sixty days the whole of his liabilities were adjusted. He has continued to operate in tobacco and cotton up to the present time, although he seems content to do a moderate and safe business, and allow others to lead off more extensively.

For many years he has been a member of the Board of Trade, a director of the Tobacco Board of Trade, and a trustee of Dr. Prettyman's Female College. He is also a director of the Louisville House of Refuge, in which he has always taken a lively and practical interest. It is an institution of which the citizens are justly proud, reformation rather than correction being the great object aimed at, and the results attained so far have been most gratifying. Numbers of boys and girls have been placed in situations, where they have redeemed themselves, and grown up to be useful and respectable citizens.

Mr. Graham has always taken great interest in young men of merit, and indeed has acted all through life as if he owed to every body a debt of gratitude for kindnesses received on starting out in life; and as he has the happy faculty of discerning the germ of real worth at sight, he has the satisfaction of knowing that without a single exception every one that has been brought to his notice and received his assistance has done well, and in turn has felt deeply obligated. But this is only one of many channels in which his benevolent heart finds work to do. The widow and the fatherless have often blessed him, and in fact all charitable objects have found a hearty response in him. He has often charged young men not to loiter around coffee- and gambling-houses, that they risked their standing in society by so doing, and most emphatically told them that the outside was the safe side of such places. While by no means visionary, he is ever a friend of progress, and to the extent of his ability has taken stock in various manufacturing interests that seemed calculated to further the interests of his adopted city.

He was married January 23, 1838, to Miss Martha C., daughter of Samuel Parker, Sr., of Louisville. The result of this union has been three children; one son, Andrew, who died at the age of twenty, and two daughters, Emily C. (wife of J. T. S. Brown, of this city) and Mattie E. His excellent wife is still living, and in the enjoyment of a good degree of health. Mr. Graham has been fortunate in his social relations in life, and perhaps this has enabled him to bear with fortitude his pecuniary reverses.

He has opposed every species of gambling; has been disposed to look on the bright side of the picture of life; and so marked is his self-control that it has often been said of him that no one could tell if he were losing or gaining. We have heard it remarked that at the time of the heavy loss above adverted to he was accosted by a friend on the street, who had also suffered to some extent, with "My dear old friend, I am sorry for you; but never mind, I will stand by you. Now come and let us go on a big drunk." "What did you say?" remarked Graham. The friend then repeated what he had said before, when Mr. Graham replied, "No, sir; in the trying position in which I am placed it would not pay to muddle my brain, if it were right to do so at other times." This is characteristic. Promptness has always been a ruling trait with him, and hence in all matters of finance his word has been as freely taken as his bond, and his friendship has been of such a character that he never forsakes those whom he has deemed worthy of his confidence till they are laid quietly away.

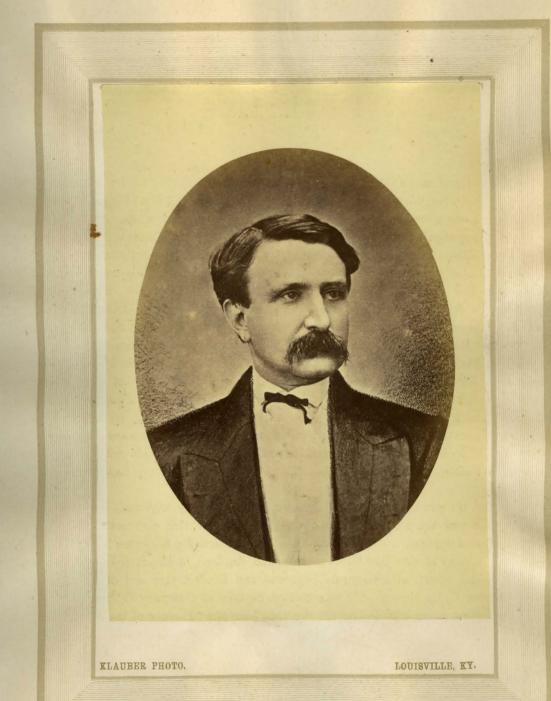
Mr. Graham is so well preserved at sixty-one that he can with facility transact a large amount of business without fatigue, and seems to be reaping the fruit of a temperate and well-spent life. In the society of those who love him for his worth, and in the performance of kindnesses that lighten the loads of others, he is gliding down the hill of life as complacently as any whom it is our privilege to know; and it is certain that his quaint but manly virtues will be cherished long after he has ceased to move in the circles of trade and commerce.

# PHIL LEE.

HE subject of this sketch was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, on the 22d day of October, 1832. His father, Wilford Lee, emigrated from Virginia early in life, and was related to the old revolutionary families of that name. Phil Lee at the age of eighteen graduated at St. Joseph's College, in Bardstown, Kentucky. In 1852 he graduated in the law department of the University of Louisville, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in Bullitt and surrounding counties until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. In 1853, before his majority, he was elected to represent Bullitt County in the legislature, and in 1855 he was re-elected. In 1856 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Fillmore-and-Donelson ticket, in opposition to Governor Beriah Magoffin on the ticket for Buchanan and Breckinridge; and in 1860 was a candidate for elector on the Bell-and-Everett ticket, opposed by Captain E. A. Graves on the Douglas ticket and Hon. M. R. Hardin on the ticket for Breckinridge and Lane. In these canvasses Colonel Lee developed his character as a popular debater, and won a wide reputation as such. The last-named canvass, when he was opposed by Captain Graves and Judge Hardin, was a celebrated one. The issues were exciting, and Colonel Lee, by his readiness in debate, his skill at repartee, and his rich humor, became a match for either of his antagonists. The racy anecdotes of this campaign would fill a volume.

In 1861 the war broke out in Kentucky, and she was precipitated into the conflict. Colonel Lee took the position, in the spring and summer, that Kentucky should go with the South, and opposed neutrality, and when the war actually began on Kentucky soil he raised a company of over one hundred men, and repaired to the state-line of Tennessee and Kentucky, where, with Generals Tilghman and Breckinridge and others, he assisted in laying out Camp Boone. He was elected captain of Company C, Second Kentucky Regiment, First Brigade of Infantry. We take from the "History of the First Kentucky Brigade," by Ed. Porter Thompson, the following sketch of his military career:

"Henceforth until the disastrous close of the great struggle his history is interwoven with that of the immortal Second Regiment, whose exploits at Donelson, in which it alone of the First Brigade took part, as we have elsewhere noticed, sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of Kentucky soldiers every where. Though they were defeated and in captivity, there was a secret pride to those who had not yet engaged the foe in the knowledge that these their brothers had upheld the traditional honor of Kentucky on one bloody field,



and that sooner or later their example should be emulated; that the old state, through these her representatives in the army of the South, should still preserve her prestige should still be known as the chivalrous old Kentucky, first and worthy daughter of the Mother of States-'land of fair women and brave men.' At Donelson then Captain Lee first led his company into action, and proved himself worthy of the name he bore and of the confidence of his men. Imprisoned for six weary months, his regiment at length came forth to win new laurels at Hartsville. It is unnecessary to dwell upon his particular conduct on every occasion, for that has passed into history, to be known and read of all men. Suffice it to say that—what the reader has perhaps observed in the course of the general narrative—he was present at every engagement in which his regiment participated during the war, except that of the 22d of July, near Atlanta, and demeaned himself alike in all. Always active and vigilant, he inspired confidence and won honors in the path of danger and of duty. At Chickamauga, though yet in the line, and suffering too with illness, he was acting field officer, and is referred to in the report of the commanding officer as having done his duty with his accustomed gallantry. Shortly after this battle he was promoted to major, and November 5th to lieutenant-colonel. On the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta he received the only wounds that were inflicted upon him during the war. He was painfully wounded at Resaca May 14th, and received at Dallas, May 28th, a slight one. On the fall of Colonel Moss at Jonesboro, August 31st, he was promoted to colonel, and commanded the Second Regiment until the close of the war. By reference to our account of the operations in South Carolina it will be seen that by a well-planned, timely, and properly-executed ambuscade at McClernand's Ford Colonel Lee with his regiment alone succeeded in repulsing and heading off an overwhelming Yankee column, and saving the brigade-train from falling into their hands. On many points of his military career we might linger, but it would be unnecessarily prolonging this personal sketch, since whatever we may have omitted here or touched upon but lightly has been already noticed in the department of general history."

After the close of the war Colonel Lee returned to Kentucky, and resumed the practice of his profession at Bardstown, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. At this time he was in partnership with Colonel W. R. Grigsby, then and now one of the leading lawyers at the Bardstown bar, which has always been celebrated as one of the most learned and brilliant in the South and West. In 1867 he removed to this city, and commenced the practice of his profession here, where he was almost as well known as in the counties where he had formerly practiced.

On the 23d day of June, 1866, he was married to Belle B., daughter of James Bridgeford, Esq., one of the leading and well-known merchant-princes of Louisville.

At a Democratic convention held in Louisville in May, 1868, Colonel Lee was nominated as the Democratic candidate for commonwealth's attorney of the Ninth Judicial District. He passed through a heated canvass with an independent ticket, and again distinguished himself as a ready debater and an eloquent orator. He was triumphantly

elected, and before the disabilities imposed by acts of Congress had been removed. A short time afterward he was relieved by a special act of Congress, which included in its provisions Hon. H. W. Bruce, now chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, and many other distinguished persons in Kentucky. He began his term of office in September, 1868, and entered upon what has proven to this time the most brilliant and useful part of his career. He soon mastered the law and practice in criminal trials in all its generalities and details, and became in a short time celebrated as one of the best commonwealth's attorneys in the state. The effect of his speeches before juries is remarkable. He has an intuitive knowledge of men. His recollection of names and faces is also remarkable, as he seldom forgets a name or face that he has once heard and seen. It is as an advocate before juries that he most excels, and he seldom fails to use his tact, skill, and knowledge in finding the way to enlist them on the side of his cause. In denouncing murderers he is terrific, and he has done more than all others to make murder unpopular in Kentucky. When fully aroused in these cases he becomes almost irresistible with juries, and complaints have been frequently made that, by his appeals in favor of law and order and his terrible invective against crime, juries have been made to find verdicts not sustained by the law and evidence. His great success and popularity as a lawyer and commonwealth's attorney caused him to be re-elected without opposition in 1874, and he now holds the office.

While these lines are being written Colonel Lee is prostrated by illness, which but for his indomitable will would ere this have proved fatal. This his physician and friends have the highest hopes will now soon enable him to regain his strength and health, and enable him to again enter upon the active duties of his office and profession. This condition of health was brought on by his zealous and earnest devotion to his duty. The large number of murder cases on the docket of the Jefferson Circuit Court and the great prevalence of that crime required the exercise of those great qualities for which he has become celebrated, and the great and constant strain upon his nervous powers was too much even for his strong nervous and physical powers. But he is now in a fair way to recover, and hundreds of enthusiastic friends will rejoice to see him on the streets and in his place again. The genial humor and witty sallies that, like brilliant coruscations, have sparkled from his lips, even in the midst of intense suffering, will again enliven the forensic debate and social converse.

In person Colonel Lee is of medium stature, close, compact frame, black hair, and dark-gray eyes. An excellent life-size painting of him has been obtained by the members of the bar of Louisville, and is to be placed, with appropriate ceremonies, in the circuit-court room at the next opening of the court. This painting is by G. W. Morrison, and is remarkably well executed, giving the best idea that can be put upon canvas of one of the greatest advocates that has ever figured at the bar.

### JOHN M. MONOHAN.

T is a fact, which the personal histories of our most successful men in all departments of life will sustain, that those who start in life under adverse circumstances, but possessed of honor and energy of character, are the men who generally distinguish themselves in their respective spheres of labor. We may strikingly illustrate what we say by the career of a majority of those to whom the credit of laying the foundation of commercial greatness in Louisville belongs. The result of the labor involved in collecting material for this volume fully justifies us in saying that a very large proportion of our staunchest business men—those who are looked up to as leaders in every great undertaking, and who are expected to shape public sentiment—commenced the struggle for position and wealth with little of this world's advantages, but rich in the endowments of a manly courage, honorable principles, and a worthy ambition.

Those who have had a mere business acquaintance with the subject of this article, John M. Monohan, would little suspect that he started in life a poor boy; but such is the fact; and hence he may well be classed with the self-made men of our times. He is the son of Captain Timothy and Frances McKiernan Monohan, and was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 10th of September, 1804, his parents having emigrated from Ireland in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled there. When John was two years old his father died, and the care of herself and of her young family devolved upon his mother. As soon as he was old enough John was sent to a private school, and was allowed to attend it regularly till he was thirteen years of age, when he was offered a position in a store at Funkstown, a neighboring village. By accepting this situation he was fairly confronted with the duties of life, which, however, he regarded as any thing but burdensome. His employer kept a large and general assortment of goods; and as he did an extensive trade among Germans, it was only about nine months before the lad was able to employ that language with a fluency that did him much credit.

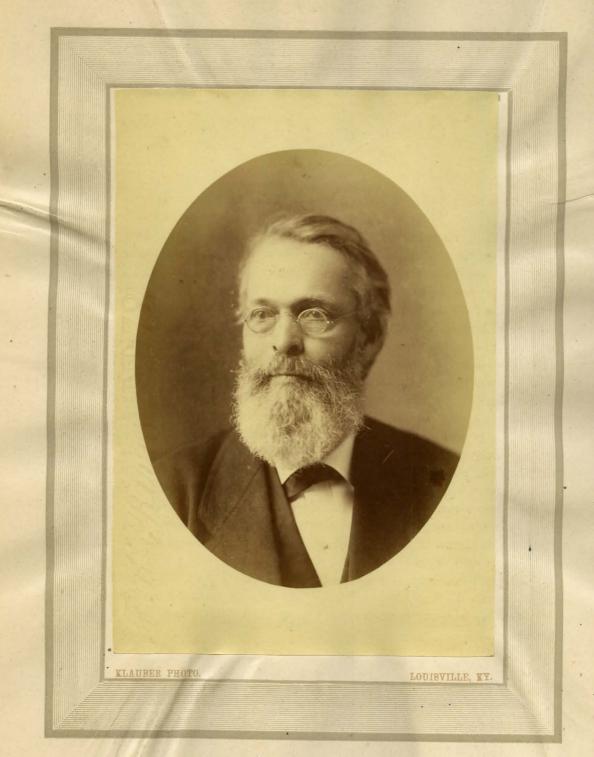
After devoting four years to a country-store life, without any particular taste for it, he became an apprentice to the cabinet-making trade, and served four years with a Mr. John Curry, who pronounced our subject at the expiration of that time a competent workman. Desirous of seeing something of the world before he settled down, we find him during the next seven years working at his trade in some of the large cities of the West, and acquiring a large and varied experience in business that told effectively in subsequent years. In 1832 he determined to make Louisville his permanent home, as it seemed to combine as many

if not more advantages than any other place he had visited. Accepting the foremanship of Mr. Charles King's cabinet-factory, it was only about six months before he purchased the sole interest of his employer, and carried forward the business on his own account; and throughout all the financial convulsions that racked the industries of the country for thirty-two years Mr. Monohan was one of the few who escaped the general wreck. This was no doubt due to his prudent management. Being content to await the gradual acquisition of a competency through his legitimate calling, he made no speculative risks; never bought excessively; never, through a morbid ambition to do the largest trade in the city, did an imprudent business on credit. And we venture to say that it was the want of this self-discipline and well-regulated and moderate aims that caused such widespread ruin during the times adverted to. Mr. Monohan's career then is proof that it is as true now as in Solomon's day that "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong."

In 1834 Mr. Monohan was united in marriage to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Lucy Fine, of Louisville. This union was dissolved by death after the short period of nine months, and Mr. Monohan has ever since remained single.

In 1864 he determined to retire from active business life, and spend the remainder of his days in quiet and the enjoyment of his ample fortune. In this, as well as in the conduct of his business, Mr. Monohan displayed a soundness of judgment rarely to be met with. He did not work till his nature was exhausted before he concluded to avail himself of all the comforts that the fruit of his labor would bring him, and shorten his days by effort that was only suited to youth and vigor. This is an example we would like to follow, and hope to do so, because it is right and rational.

For many years Mr. Monohan was an energetic and useful member of the old fire department, and for several years held the position of president of the Mechanics' Fire Company. His activity made him conspicuous at every fire, for he was always ready to "man the brakes," direct the hose, or assume any position in which he could be of the most service. For several years he was a director of the Bank of Louisville and subsequently a director in and president of the Commercial Bank. Throughout his active life he has been punctual in the discharge of every obligation, and hence is justly regarded by his fellowmen as an exemplar to the young men of business for energy, integrity, and all the manly traits that inspire confidence. His later years have added to his weight as well as to his wealth; for while in middle life he weighed but one hundred and sixty pounds, he would now turn the scale at two hundred and twenty. His benevolence and goodness of heart are unquestioned, for his countenance expresses it, and that is the index of the soul. Since early boyhood he has never been confined to his bed by sickness for a single day; and knowing his careful and methodical habits through life, we may very reasonably hope for him many years of unostentatious usefulness and quiet comfort in the society of those who esteem him for his real worth.



## JOHN P. MORTON.

RINTING being one of the most important of all the mechanical arts, and the most generally useful, it is with pleasure that we present an outline of its history in Louisville through the life-labors of one who has attained such distinction in that branch of industry as John P. Morton. It is a singular coincidence that he was born March 4, 1807, the year in which the history of journalism in this city began; and, although he was eighteen years of age before he was engaged in that ennobling calling, he seems from the start to have been as peculiarly adapted to it as if his earliest associations had been formed in the printing-office.

A Lancasterian school, modeled on a system of teaching almost unknown to the present generation, was opened at Lexington, Kentucky, by a gentleman named Aldrich, about the year 1814. It was attended by an immense number of scholars, the neighboring counties contributing largely. There was not an educational establishment then in Kentucky of its grade that was its equal. In this school John P. Morton began his school-career when about seven years of age, and by the time he was transferred to Transylvania University he had acquired an excellent English education. The writer was in the Lancasterian school with him and knew him intimately. We remember him as an industrious student, who wasted none of his time in idle sports, and was in fact one of the finest scholars in the institution, and as conspicuous then as he has been throughout his long commercial career for his veracity, his sterling integrity, and his thorough attention to every thing that could contribute to the success of his undertakings. We know of no one who surpassed him, and the number who equaled him in these particulars was very small; and often since that time we have remarked that in no one has the phrase "The child is father to the man" been more perfectly illustrated than in John P. Morton. In manhood the attributes of his boyhood character have not been changed, but, on the contrary, have been strengthened by time.

Up to the age of sixteen he pursued his studies at Transylvania University in his native city, Lexington, and he had already passed through the sophomore class when by the failure of his father in business the whole course of his life was changed. Suddenly thrown upon his own resources, he reluctantly withdrew from his fellow-students, of whom some rose afterward to distinction—as Senator Hannegan, General Albert S. Johnston, and Jefferson Davis—his tutors, Governor Morehead and the Rev. B. O. Peers, parting from him

with regret. Accepting a clerkship in a bookstore, his integrity, industry, business tact, and amiable qualities of mind won the esteem not only of his employers, but of all who were brought into business or social contact with him.

In 1825 Mr. W. W. Worsley established a bookstore in this city, and sent for John P. Morton to take charge of it, saying in his letter that he knew no one so competent to manage this business. As the agent and partner of Mr. Worsley, John P. Morton had control of the entire business; and when, a year later, Mr. Worsley commenced the publication of "The Focus" its management was intrusted to the same capable and energetic hands. This firm, under the style of Morton & Co., was continued until 1829, when Messrs. Morton & Smith purchased the interest of the original proprietor. "The Focus" was conducted with vigor and marked ability until the death of its editor, Dr. Buchanan, when it was disposed of to Messrs. Cavins and Robinson. It was afterward merged into the "Louisville Journal," under the name of "The Journal and Focus," with George D. Prentice as editor.

At the time of which we write printing was a slow and tedious process. Instead of composition rollers for inking the type, that office was performed by a boy, who stood by with an instrument not unlike a huge boxing-glove, with which he first distributed the ink on a stone, and then applied it to the face of the type as it rolled back on the bed of the "Stanhope press," whose utmost speed was a "token" of two hundred and forty sheets an hour. Nothing more suitably marks the progress of the age in this direction than the "Hoe Cylinder," with its ten thousand impressions an hour, doing the work of more than forty old-time presses.

From 1832 to 1838 the firm of Morton & Smith gave undivided attention to the jobprinting and bookselling branches, and as means became available entered an entirely new field of enterprise in the South—the publication of school-books, commencing with an elementary speller and primer.

This was profitable from the start, and from that small beginning a publishing interest has been gradually built up that is second to none in the South or West; in fact it is the only establishment in the South in which the manufacture and publication of school-books are carried on. Great care has been exercised to issue nothing but works of the most sterling character; and hence, notwithstanding many powerful competitors from the North have exerted themselves to secure the trade of educators in the South, the firm of John P. Morton & Co. has more than sustained its reputation for standard publications, and as a matter of course the business has assumed large dimensions, and has been correspondingly remunerative; that this firm will continue to enjoy a large portion of the custom of the southern and western states we have not the least doubt. They are also making inroads upon the territory of the East and North, successfully competing with the publishing-houses of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

"The American Standard School Series," the name by which John P. Morton & Co.'s popular series of school and college text-books is known to teachers and school-officers

throughout the South and West, comprises a complete list of books for common-schools and academies, such as primers, spelling-books, readers, arithmetics, grammars, works on composition and elocution, book-keeping, etc.; their college list is rapidly extending. While a critical judgment and a discriminating taste are shown in the selection of all the books which compose this series, we can not refrain from noting the fact that Butler's English Grammar, first published twenty-five years ago and lately revised by the author, has been pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best grammar ever published in the United States. Barker's Chemistry, also published by this firm, is more largely used in the colleges and high-schools of the East and North than any other text-book on the same subject.

The periodical publications of the firm, too, deserve more than a passing notice. These are "The American Practitioner," a journal of medicine, which ranks deservedly high with the profession to which it is addressed, and "Home and School," a monthly magazine of popular education, science, and literature. Neither of these periodicals is equaled in typography or general excellence by any similar publications in the country. The last-named magazine is truly a model of its kind. Its origin was due to a desire to elevate the standard of instructing children both at home and at school. Conducted upon this plan, and aiming to inculcate sound theories and practicable methods of teaching children, and harmoniously developing their moral, physical, and intellectual natures, it is pre-eminently a journal for the fireside and the school-room. It is in its fourth year. A magazine of original contributions, carefully selected from the offerings of the best writers, handsomely illustrated and beautifully printed, this attractive publication, largely quoted by the educational, the religious, and the secular press, continues to grow in usefulness as its circulation extends, and is already acknowledged and felt as a powerful instrument for doing good.

Another branch of the business that has been brought to great perfection in this establishment, and which has not only added to the reputation of Louisville as a manufacturing center, but has attracted large sums of money from surrounding states, is the manufacture of all kinds of blank-books. An extensive experience in other cities warrants us in saying that the work of this house is equal to the best, and in one or two lines of goods we are of the opinion that it excels any thing else that we have seen.

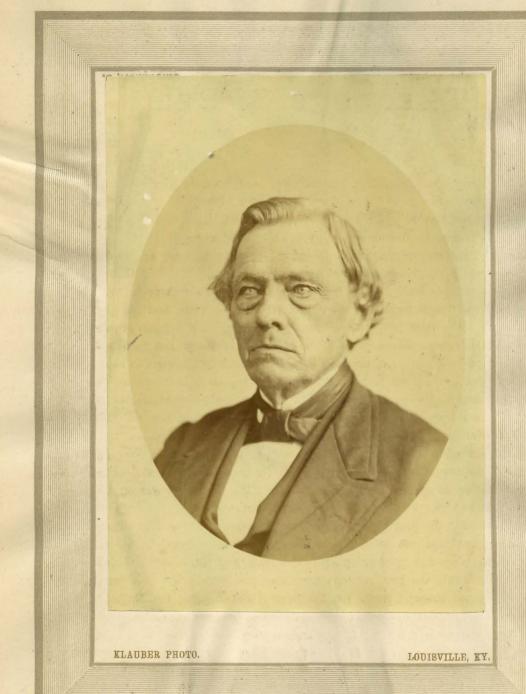
The establishment we are now noticing contains every modern appliance that can facilitate business or enable the proprietors to produce work at the least possible expense. The press-room and bindery are both furnished with the most approved modern machinery, operated by steam and supervised by experts. Every thing in their line, from a railway poster to the finest and most tasteful work, is turned out in excellent style, so that Louisville is justly proud of one of the most complete printing-houses in the country. Some idea of the extent of the business of the firm of John P. Morton & Co. may be gathered from the fact that two hundred and fifty hands are frequently employed by it; and many of these have been in the establishment a number of years. In addition to

their business as manufacturers they employ a large force to carry on a great and increasing jobbing business in all classes of books and every variety of stationery.

The success of this gentleman has been remarkable, and for the benefit of those about to face the stern realities of life we shall endeavor to furnish the key to it. To his integrity and industry we award the first place. Without these he never could have begun business for himself, as he possessed no other capital than a sound body and a determined will. With these he began at the foot of the ladder, and, incurring as little debt as possible, gradually worked himself up till he was master of the situation. Added to these essentials were an aptness for business in general and a decided expertness in the management of finances, so that his energy was at all times well directed. Polite and affable manners united to these sterling qualifications made it pleasant to transact business with him, and therefore his success in life was assured from the time that he gained the esteem of his fellows. But another trait that has contributed no little to the result of his life-labors was his habitual anticipation of the wants of the people. In other words, he kept just far enough ahead of the times to direct the public taste, and in that way was always ready to reap the advantage growing out of a popular appetite for something new. And we may add here that thoroughness has characterized him throughout. Every thing done by him or for him must be done well.

Aside from business, John P. Morton is all that could be desired as a citizen, neighbor, friend, or employer. In the last-named relation, which furnishes so many opportunities for the weaknesses of human nature to manifest themselves, his character has shone with a peculiar luster. In this capacity all the kindly, considerate, and honorable impulses of his heart have found ample scope for development and gratification, and the firm of John P. Morton & Co. as now constituted is ample proof of our assertion. Every movement that seeks to improve the condition of the masses of the people of his adopted city receives his hearty co-operation.

It will be seen by the portrait that illustrates this article that at the age of sixty-eight he is well preserved, and, having shifted the weight of business care from his own to younger shoulders, it is but reasonable to hope for him yet many years of unostentatious usefulness. Successful in business, cultured in mind, and spotless in character, he is every way capable of enjoying the blessings of life that have been showered upon him.



### THEODORE S. BELL.

HIS distinguished physician and scholar was born in the city of Lexington, Kentucky. He sprung from humble origin. There was no kind hand to point to him the way to place and power, and he has had literally to fight his way, inch by inch, to the proud position he now occupies. His life has been full of incident, but the honors that he has received have been nobly and fairly won. His parents were unable to give him a collegiate education, and it is said that when he was placed at a common-school he was regarded as the greatest dunce in the class. His teacher at first had much trouble to teach him to read and write, and did not hesitate to spare the birch. The poor lad struggled along, receiving little encouragement from any one; and, though constantly reminded of his stupidity, he never lost faith in himself and the merciful God that was to direct his footsteps. He seems always to have had a high and noble purpose in view, and has never faltered in the path of rectitude and honor.

His family and friends almost despaired of his ever being able to receive an education, and he was taken from school in order to assist in supporting himself. He became a newspaper-carrier, and it is said a good one; but this occupation, as may readily be supposed, did not add much to his store of knowledge. His mother, although poor, was fully aware of the advantages of learning, and determined to give him another chance to obtain an education, in spite of the oft-repeated assertion that there was no use in wasting time and money in trying to overcome his want of application.

It is related that the first time the boy ever showed any thing like a capacity for the acquisition of knowledge was when a new history-class was formed in the school. The formation of this class was quite an epoch in the history of the school. Much pains was taken with it, and only the best scholars were expected to join it. The position of each scholar in the class was chosen by lot, the post of honor being the head. The subject of our sketch was not considered of importance enough to take part in the contest for a good position, and he was accordingly placed at the foot of the class. The boy was not only compelled to submit to this mortification, but was made to feel that he was a conspicuous illustration of the result of idleness to the entire school. He was not even provided with a book, and during the hours of study had to depend for this indispensable auxiliary on the kindness of his classmates. One of the boys happened to quit the room, and left his book open on the desk. Theodore seized the book and began to study with the

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utmost zeal, and it is said that he succeeded in mastering the subject in two readings. The class was now called to recite. The first question had reference to the conversation between Dionysius and the Spartan cook about the broth. No one in the class could answer the question, and it passed down to the foot, and the teacher began to laugh at the thought of expecting an answer from one who had given so little evidence of learning; but to the surprise of every one the boy answered the question correctly, and passed to the head of the class. Our young student now had some incentive to study, and he applied all his energies to his work with the devotion of an enthusiast, and he succeeded in keeping the place that he had won in the class until the end of the session.

But, notwithstanding his ambition to learn, he was obliged to leave school and become an apprentice to the trade of a tailor. For six weary years the poor lad had to work from twelve to fourteen hours every day; but he did not allow even this hardship to overcome his desire for learning. He seemed to know as if by intuition that there is no royal road to knowledge; and when night would come, instead of seeking rest and recreation, he would repair to his room and read and study such books as he could procure from his friends. We have been told by those who then knew him intimately that during almost the entire time of his apprenticeship he did not sleep but four hours out of the twenty-four, and we have often heard him say that four hours of sleep was enough for a student.

He acquired a taste for composition early in life, and wrote a number of essays and other articles for the newspapers which received the highest praise from the public. His style of writing was easy and natural, and displayed a knowledge of grammar and rhetoric that was really extraordinary. He was unable to purchase books. He was, however, fortunate enough to win the friendship of a most excellent lady, who gave him the use of her share in the town library. Professor Mann Butler, of Transylvania University, at that time became interested in him, and gave him free access to his large and valuable collection of books. Professor Butler was a man of the highest order of culture and attainments. He sought the society of the young student, and did every thing in his power to direct his taste in literary and scientific studies. By the exercise of the most rigid system of economy the ambitious youth succeeded in saving the small sum of ten dollars, with which he purchased a ticket to the public library. He became acquainted with the works of Newton and Locke and Bacon, and read the plays of Shakespeare and Webster and Marlowe and Beaumont and Fletcher, and wrote essays upon them that displayed the best elements of criticism and good taste.

His apprenticeship at length expired, but he was wholly unable to procure means to prosecute his studies except by working at his trade. To add to his misfortunes, his father died, and he was left the sole support of his aged mother. He does not seem to have wasted at this time a single moment in idleness, but only worked and studied the harder, and ere long he had earned money enough to pay the fees for a course of lectures at the medical college. A prominent physician of Louisville was so impressed with his restless energy that he gave him the use of his medical library, together with much valuable

instruction. He continued the study of medicine while working at his trade, and, it is said, kept a book open before him, and read as it were a line at every stitch. In this way he read several works on anatomy and therapeutics. At the termination of the course of lectures he contemplated continuing to work at his trade, but at this the professors in the college remonstrated, and argued that he was fitted for something better, and secured his election as librarian to the university. His salary as librarian was small, but his new position gave him every opportunity for obtaining the information he had so long coveted.

In the spring of 1832 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and with it the honors of the class. He now began the study of the French language, and succeeded in mastering that language without the assistance of a teacher. Professor J. G. Norwood, of the University of Missouri, was at that time his daily associate, and the warmest personal friendship existed between them. For over twenty years these two gifted men worked and studied together, and during the entire time they were never one day apart. They usually sat up nearly all night.

In 1832 Dr. Bell removed to Louisville and began the practice of his profession. He formed a partnership with Dr. William N. Merriwether, and upon the retirement of Dr. Merriwether Dr. Bell continued the practice, and he was not long in securing friends and patients. Indeed even then he was looked upon as one of the foremost physicians of the city, and he was asked to write a series of articles on "The Pursuit of Knowledge" for a paper edited and published by Mr. Tannehill, an author of much reputation and culture. These articles were followed by many others on kindred subjects, and they were very generally read and admired. National and local politics at that time ran very high, but Dr. Bell strenuously refused to take part in any such discussions. A new paper had been started in Louisville. It was called the "Louisville Daily Journal." It was edited by George D. Prentice, whose fame as an editor was rapidly spreading throughout the United States. Mr. Prentice readily recognized the talents of Dr. Bell as a writer, and wished to secure his services for his paper. Dr. Bell wrote for him a series of articles entitled "The Value of Railroads to Louisville," and these articles added greatly to the reputation of the "Journal." They were the first articles on that subject that had ever been published in the city. They made for the author many friends, and gave an impetus to those great public works which have added so greatly to the commercial interests of Louisville. Educational matters now occupied Dr. Bell's attention, and he wrote for the "Journal" a number of articles on "Public Schools," which were copied by the press throughout the country. He became the favorite writer of Mr. Prentice, and for a very long period many of the leading editorials were from the pen of Dr. Bell. During the absence of Mr. Prentice Dr. Bell was called upon to take charge of the editorial columns of the "Journal." His management not only received the hearty approval of Mr. Prentice, but of the public. He wrote with almost marvelous rapidity, and it is said that the printers never had to wait on him for copy. It seemed that there was no subject within the

journalistic field with which he was not familiar. His arguments were always calculated to assert truth and refute error. He never wrote for mere effect, and would not do a mean or a little thing. He had not only the respect but admiration of many of the principal leaders of the two great political parties of Kentucky, and was sometimes called upon to settle disputes that grew out of these contests. His love of truth was an intuition, and his integrity and honor and sense of justice were never doubted. Once he was called upon to settle a dispute between Mr. Prentice and Shadrach Penn, the editor of the "Louisville Advertiser."

A controversy had been carried on for a long time between these two knights of the quill. Both of these combatants had many friends. Mr. Penn was looked upon as the champion of the Democratic party in Kentucky and Mr. Prentice was no less a hero in the eyes of the Whig party. Mr. Penn's great powers as a controversialist were widely known, and indeed he was looked upon by his party as one with whom ordinary mortals must not interfere. He had vanquished the redoubtable Amos Kendall on the old- and new-court issues which convulsed the state, and indeed he had seldom met an editor who was able to cope with him. Mr. Prentice, it is said, fully surveyed the ground before establishing his paper, and had measured the powers of the veteran Penn, and he began the controversy by saying that, although not desiring strife, he was ready for it. He stated in this admonitory warning that his editorial quiver "was armed with quills of all sizes, from those of the humming-bird to those of the eagle." The war now began in earnest, and was waged with the utmost activity on both sides for a period of eleven years. Mr. Penn's friends never lost confidence in him; but at this time he determined to go to St. Louis, but he did not wish to leave behind him the impression that he had been driven from the city by the superior powers of his antagonist. Dr. Bell was the intimate personal friend of both editors, and on the eve of the departure of Mr. Penn he proposed to both gentlemen the project of an interview. Both assented to the proposition, and gave Dr. Bell full power to act for them. A meeting was proposed to the two editors, and it took place at Dr. Bell's office. Mr. Prentice expressed regret that Mr. Penn was about to leave the city, and said that he hoped his reasons for doing so were not imperative. Moreover, he asked Mr. Penn if he could be of any service toward inducing him to remain. Mr. Prentice took occasion to speak very eloquently of the long series of enterprises advocated by Mr. Penn which had redounded to the prosperity of Louisville, and concluded by saying that Mr. Penn's departure would be regarded by the citizens as a public calamity. Mr. Penn was deeply touched at Mr. Prentice's remarks, and thanked him very kindly for his proffered assistance, but assured him that his duties called him to Missouri. Toward the close of the interview Mr. Prentice promised Mr. Penn to do what he could to make Mr. Penn's career in his new field of labor a success. The tribute Mr. Prentice paid Mr. Penn upon the departure of the latter for St. Louis is one of the most touching and beautiful editorials that ever appeared in the "Louisville Journal." Mr. Prentice prepared the article with great care, and read it to Dr. Bell before publishing it, and asked Dr. Bell, as the friend of both editors, to make any suggestions that he might think proper for the purpose of elaborating and improving his editorial.

In 1836 Dr. Bell published an article in Mr. Penn's paper purporting to be "A Report of the Permanent Board of Improvement of the City of Louisville." It was written in a humorous vein. It set the entire city in a roar of laughter. The people talked about it on the street-corners, and in the stores and shops, and in the theaters and other places of amusement. Its humor was irresistible, and many of its sentences became for a time part of the common property of the people, and were every where quoted and admired. The article had one very fine effect. It brought about the organization of a new board of improvement, which did much for the growth and prosperity of the city. The Hon. James Guthrie was so pleased with the interest that the article had awakened that he and the author became the warmest personal friends, and their friendship remained unbroken during the remainder of Mr. Guthrie's life.

In 1837 Dr. Bell took an active part in the effort to transfer the Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, to Louisville. At that time Lexington was able to furnish but little or no material for clinical instruction, while the material was abundant in the larger city. Dr. Bell argued that the science of medicine could be taught successfully only where the material for clinical study abounded. The wisdom of his views was fully appreciated by the people of both cities, and soon the transfer was made; and in time the Medical College of Louisville became one of the most successful institutions in the country.

As an illustration of the deep interest Dr. Bell has always taken in the subject of clinical medicine we give below an extract from a lecture he delivered recently, entitled "Physical Geography, Climatic Therapeutics, and Preventive Medicine as means for securing the welfare and prosperity of Mankind:"

"The important means for improving your opportunities to which I now propose to direct your thoughts are the utilities of clinical teaching. If not a better, I am an older soldier than you are, and, as an old campaigner, I may glean from the camp-fires of experience and observation something that may be useful to young recruits. The means to which I now refer are clinical instruction. Of proper clinical teaching you should make all the use you can; with that which is worthless you can not have too little to do. In one of the most notable letters ever written, sent by one of the greatest intellects that have existed to an assembly of two races of people, this very singular and striking truth was uttered: "All are not Israel who are of Israel." In parity of language we may say, All is not clinical teaching that is of clinics. Hermann Boerhaave, of Leyden University, was the most renowed teacher of medicine in his day. I have already quoted from Helmholtz an enumeration of the multifarious professorships that Boerhaave attempted to fill. Among these was one devoted to clinical teaching. He was indeed to a great extent the founder of clinical teaching in Europe. We can measure with perfect accuracy through Boerhaave's aphorisms, even when read through the glasses of Van Swieten's Commentaries, the character of this clinical teaching. He was in the habit, as one of the adornments of his clinical teaching, of measuring the chances of the recovery of patients by the amounts of saliva poured from the salivary glands under what he regarded as the benign influence of mercury. Patients who poured forth a pint per hour were considered by Boerhaave in a more hopeful state of convalescence than those who exhibited the pitiful result of only eight ounces per hour. This, it is true, is only one brick from the edifice, but it is a good one. It would be easy to multiply examples similar to this specimen. I have no doubt that Boerhaave could have delivered as practical and as intelligent a lecture upon the roots and dialects of the Aryan language, a knowledge of which was not in existence then, as upon any clinical case. Upon all such teaching, much of it reaching far down into this century, Bichat wrote an obituary notice, which will be a recognized and standing epitaph upon all such medical follies. "What," he says, "is the value of observations from those who do not know even the seat of the disease?" By this light you may know them. An excellent criterion is found in the fact that the clinical teacher shall have a large experience as a practitioner, and shall be able to portray with the mastery of an artist the diseased condition of the clinic before him. A man may be an excellent practitioner, but a very indifferent clinical teacher; but he can not be a clinical teacher of any excellence unless he is a good practitioner."

In 1838 Dr. Bell, in connection with Dr. Henry Miller and Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., edited the "Louisville Medical Journal," and at a later period they conducted very successfully the "Western Medical Journal." Dr. Bell was for a long period the sole editor of this last-named periodical. For many years Dr. Bell's attention was directed to the subject of public and private hygiene. The articles from his pen did much good in bringing about the admirable sanitary arrangements with which our city is blessed.

Dr. Bell's views on the subject of cholera received the indorsement of the National Medical Association of Great Britain in 1852. The celebrated scientist, Lord Shaftesbury, was the chairman of the association, and the attention of that learned body was directed to the history of cholera in the United States. The testimony of Dr. Bell was desired, and it was given, and met with the hearty approval of the association. The following is a brief extract from their report: "Dr. Bell predicted that no indigenous case of cholera could occur before May or June, which prediction was fully realized. The whole burden of Dr. Bell's testimony on this point is so clear and conclusive as to leave no room for doubt." The English are chary of such praise to American physicians, and it has been said but one instance, and only one, of an honor so great has been conferred upon any other American physician; namely, the indorsement and commendation of Dr. Charles Caldwell's essay on "Quarantine" by the committee of English physicians, of which Dr. Beddoes was chairman. It is said that there is but one philosophy, and that is Bacon's Induction. It is the only process by which we arrive at truth. Mill says, "Logic is not the science of belief, but of proof or evidence." Its object is not to teach the physician what are the symptoms which indicate disease. These he must acquire from his own experience and observation. But logic sits in judgment on the sufficiency of that observation and experience to justify his rules, and on the sufficiency of his rules to justify his conduct. In this way Dr. Bell achieved the grand tribute accorded him by the British Government.

It would perhaps be out of place not to make some mention here of the discussion upon the revision of the Bible between Dr. Bell and five of the leading clergymen of Louisville. Dr. Bell was assisted in this discussion by Mr. James Edmunds, an able and accomplished thinker; but it was very generally known that Dr. Bell was the prominent person in the controversy, and indeed nearly all the articles published over the names of these two gentlemen were from his pen. The names of the five clergymen are as follows: Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. H. M. Demson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. Samuel Lowry Adams, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. E. C. Trimble, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and Rev. G. Gordon, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. These gentlemen were especially appointed by a congress of ministers of the city of Louisville, one of the largest meetings of ministers that had ever assembled in the city. They were chosen for the purpose of showing their brethren that this revision movement was a sectarian immersionist interest, and that it had no claim to the sympathies of any others. The first blow struck at them was an argument to show that the convention that appointed them was not, as was claimed, a kingdom of the clergy, and that Jesus Christ never appointed a clerical hierarchy for the management of his affairs. The controversy was prolonged for a long period, and the people of Louisville, and indeed of the whole country, took much interest in it. Dr. Bell entered into the controversy with such spirit and determination that his opponents soon found that he was terribly in earnest. Blow followed blow, and Dr. Bell's powers as a controversialist increased at every rejoinder of his antagonists, and the unfortunate clergymen, wearied of the task in attempting to drive him from the field, abandoned the controversy, leaving him master of the situation, which he had so ably maintained from the beginning to the close. following is the concluding paragraph of Dr. Bell's last article:

"Such is a part of the character of the manager, overseer, and final reviser of that immaculate version over which the five clergymen have wasted so much ink. That cold, narrow, ferocious, tyrannical, and depraved mind, filled to overflowing with the idea that James was king by right divine, presided over the authorized version from its inception until its publication by royal authority; and those royal hands, dripping with the blood of hundreds of innocent human beings, gave the final touches to this immaculate version, as the five clergymen consider it. The revisers of your version were so incompetent that you can not defend them, and you acknowledge their incompetency. The overseer and manager of the work, and its final reviser, was a meaner tyrant than Caligula or Nero. He was one of the most ferocious and selfish wretches that ever disgraced the human race. He was steeped in all conceivable wickedness. And according to the logic you impertinently framed for the Bible Union, the authorized version made by such characters as we have drawn from the records of history betrays the existence of 'such a scheme for tampering with the Word of God and abusing the credulity of his people as richly entitles itself to derision and contempt.' Gentlemen of the clergy, shall a waiting public have the honor and pleasure of hearing from you again?'

In 1861 Dr. T. S. Bell was elected president of the Kentucky Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Rev. J. H. Heywood was chosen vice-president. The

board was composed of some of the most prominent men of this city. Dr. J. S. Newberry, the secretary of the western department, thus refers to this board in his final report:

"These gentlemen for months, and I may even say years, afterward gave a large part of their time to the care of the sick among our troops, and from the very first manifested the spirit which gave such interest and value to their subsequent efforts. Receiving sad accounts of the destitution and suffering, particularly among the hastily and as yet improperly equipped Kentucky troops and the loyal men from Tennessee, who had been driven from their homes by the rebel forces, I felt it to be my duty to go to their relief. I therefore visited Kentucky in the latter part of October, accompanied by two experienced surgeons, Drs. W. M. Prentice and A. N. Read, both of Ohio."

Dr. Newberry next describes the cordial manner in which he was received by Mr. Heywood, at whose house a meeting was held, and adds, "A depot was immediately established, the co-operation of the loyal ladies of Louisville and a course of usefulness entered upon which continued to the close of the war. For the year following the labors of these gentlemen were incessant, and of the greatest value to the soldiers in garrison and hospital in all parts of Kentucky, and the source of constant relief and assistance to the medical officers whose duty it was to extemporize hospitals for the rapidly-increasing sick and the wounded of our numerous battles." Dr. Newberry again says, "In the first chapter of this report I have made some allusions to the efficiency of the gentlemen composing this board and of the kindly relations which existed between us. It gives me pleasure, however, here to report that all our intercourse and intimate association served but to give me a higher appreciation of the services which they rendered to our cause."

A brief history of the Kentucky Branch Commission has been written by the Rev. Mr. Heywood. The facts that he details as to the achievements of the commission are too well known to repeat here. We will, however, make one brief extract from that part of the history entitled "Relief sent to Battle-fields." The concluding paragraph refers to Mrs. Bell, the wife of the subject of this sketch:

"On the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862, the memorable battle of Shiloh was fought. It was our privilege, in conjunction with the citizens of Louisville and the Military Board of Kentucky, who entered with cheerful and earnest co-operation into the work, to charter the fine commodious steamers "Telegraph" and "Fairchild," and to send them to Pittsburg Landing loaded with sanitary stores, and bearing a most efficient corps of volunteer nurses, noble-hearted men and consecrated, self-sacrificing women, under the guidance of Dr. Chipley, the skillful physician and earnest philanthropist. Self-sacrificing! How justly applicable, how exactly descriptive the epithet, the heart testifies in the pensive, hallowed, and hallowing remembrance of Mrs. Susan Bell, whose brave, patriotic, martyr spirit was indeed strong, but whose physical frame was all too weak for the trials and exposures of that voyage of mercy. Its duties she performed faithfully, lovingly, but her overtasked powers never rallied from their exhaustion."

The Rev. J. H. Heywood, at a later period, in speaking of Dr. Bell's connection with the Sanitary Commission, says, "Dr. Bell was chosen president by the unanimous and hearty vote of the members. From beginning to end he labored unweariedly, bringing to the great work not only fervent patriotism and broad humanity, but a mind alike capacious and active, extensive medical experience, a thorough mastery of sanitary law, and an intense, unrelaxing energy that was as vitalizing as it was inherently vital. And while rendering this invaluable service to the general cause—service to which Dr. Newberry, the accomplished western secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, repeatedly paid the tribute of highest admiration—Dr. Bell had personal charge of a large hospital, which he so conducted as to command the esteem and win the love and gratitude of hundreds and thousands of sick and wounded soldiers and their relatives and friends. Never in any country or any age has there been more untiring consecration of rare powers and extraordinary attainments to noblest ends than was made by our honored fellow-citizen during those eventful years of destiny."

The subjoined beautiful poem, written by George D. Prentice to Dr. Bell, may not inappropriately be introduced here. Mr. Prentice, as many of our readers doubtless know, had the greatest difficulty in writing with his own hand, and for a long period of his life was mainly dependent upon the help of an amanuensis. One morning immediately after an early breakfast, when it was scarcely daylight, he called at Dr. Bell's office, and without "more circumstance at all" asked him if he would not be kind enough to write something for him, saying, "It is for you and your wife." Dr. B. expressed a wish to comply with the request, and Mr. Prentice then dictated to him the following poem, which was afterward set to music by Madame Ablamowitz, a distinguished composer and artiste of Poland:

"We've shared each other's smiles and tears
Through years of wedded life,
And love has blessed those fleeting years—
My own, my cherished wife.

And if at times the storm's dark shroud
Has rested in the air,
Love's beaming sun has kissed the cloud,
And left the rainbow there.

In all our hopes, in all our dreams,Love is forever nigh;A blossom in our path it seems,A sunbeam in our sky.

For all our joys of brightest hue
Grow brighter in love's smile,
And there's no grief our hearts e'er knew
That love could not beguile."

The part Dr. Bell enacted for the relief of the sick and wounded of both armies during the war for the maintenance of the Union is especially worthy of mention here. In the sanitary report mentioned above it is stated that on the night of the 9th of October, 1862, a meeting in Louisville was called to provide for the sufferers at the battle of Perryville,

fought on the previous day. Dr. Bell, whose energies had been so severely taxed that a severe spell of sickness ensued, and he was supposed to be near death's door, was informed by his faithful and sympathetic friend, Captain Z. M. Sherley, of the intended meeting, and Dr. B. announced his intention of attending it. Captain Sherley protested against this course in a man who could not stand alone; but, finding the Doctor inexorable, called and aided him in getting to the meeting. Dr. B.'s knowledge of sanitary measures guided the meeting, and the matter was committed to his keeping. A friend called and informed him that he and another gentleman were going to Perryville in a spring-wagon and a team of two mules. The gentleman agreed to carry for Dr. Bell seventy pounds of stores for the wounded. This package, consisting of a bale of oakum, a number of pounds of pure chloroform, bandages, and beef extract, was put up under his supervision, and reached Perryville far in advance of any of the other numerous transportation wagons and ambulances. The medical director, Dr. Murray, said as soon as he saw the package opened he knew that a doctor had presided over that merciful package.

A great number of Confederate sick and wounded were left at Perryville and Harrodsburg, and their friends in this city contributed funds for their relief. Under an order of General Boyle all these articles had to pass through the hands of Dr. Bell as president of the Kentucky Branch of the Sanitary Commission. He was so faithful to the dictates of mercy in forwarding every thing of this kind that when Captain Harry Spotts, who, as one of the active friends of the Confederates, still had a fund of about three hundred dollars in his hands, was about leaving Kentucky to take charge of the St. Nicholas Hotel, he called upon Dr. Bell to take charge of this fund and purchase needed articles for the Confederate sufferers at Perryville and Harrodsburg. While Dr. Bell was willing to undergo the labor, he felt the delicacy of his position; but he made the purchases of Messrs. Wilson & Peter, who filled the bill in the most liberal manner; and he presented their bill of items to Captain Spotts, who expressed his entire satisfaction with his expenditure of what he very properly deemed a sacred treasure. The articles were forwarded to the hospitals, to the care of those who were ministering to these Confederate sufferers. General Boyle gave full permission to him, as president of the Kentucky Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, to forward to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers at Harrodsburg the liberal contributions of their friends in this city, and Dr. B. personally superintended the forwarding of these articles by the means of transportation placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commission.

Dr. Bell has been devoted for many years to the study of the science of botany. His taste in horticulture is widely known, and Louisville owes much of the beauty of her shrubbery and floral decorations to Dr. Bell's essays and lectures on these subjects. His taste in music is also well known. He was elected president of the Mozart Society, one of the best musical societies that has ever been in Louisville.

Louisville is indebted to Dr. Bell's exertions and championship for the first telegraphic connection with this place. He and the Hon. S. P. Chase were appointed trustees of the

property in the lines, and they faithfully fulfilled their duties until the property was transferred to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Dr. Bell is the author of a very charming book on Cave-Hill Cemetery. This work contains a succinct and intelligent history of the cemetery, a number of valuable hints on floral and horticultural decorations, a geological history of the grounds, and an extended account of the monuments, etc.

In 1869 Dr. Bell delivered a lecture before the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, entitled "The Prehistoric Ages of Scandinavia and of the Lacustrine Dwellers of Switzerland, in connection with the progress of Mankind under Divine Guidance." The lecture was afterward published. It attracted much attention, and was very extensively read and criticised throughout the country. Mr. George William Curtis, of New York, spoke of it in the highest terms of praise, and Robert Shelton Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, spoke of it as one of the most valuable contributions upon the subject of the antiquities of the North that had come under his observation. George Stephens, of Copenhagen, who justly stands in the front rank of the great archæological scholars of the world, gave the lecture the stamp of his unqualified approval. After a general survey of the entire field of the explorations in the country of the old Northmen Dr. Bell said:

"With this brief glance at the wondrous development, magnitude, career, and distributive forces of the Phœnician civilization, towering, like a Himalayan peak lighted with brilliant hues, in the dark flatness every where around it, I turn now to that point to which this survey of the progress of the past has been but an introduction—the position of the people of this continent toward all the earthly future of mankind. We have seen that incontestably the geological configuration of each continent positively determines the geographical distribution of the history of the inhabitants, ordains the life of its nations, and appoints the bounds of their habitations. The labors, the lease of life, the bounds of the march of African, Asiatic, and European civilizations were determined by the moldings of their physical geography, given by the throes of the geological epochs. The civilizations of Africa and Asia have long since ended their career, and they will sleep until awakened into a new life, a new career, by a new birth. The civilization of Europe, great as it is, is already shorn of that material element divinely stamped on human progress—its adaptedness to being transplanted, its ability as a distributor. It has so many traditional ties to bygone times, it is so inextricably anchored in a past that is dead, that it has become for active purposes Samson shorn of his locks. The geological endowments of this continent have fitted it, and it alone, to carry all the living work of the past into the grandeur of the future. The destiny of the future of mankind is placed in our keeping. The immensity of the continent; the variety of its latitudes; its boundless sources of fertility; its vast known resources and variety of minerals; the magnitude of its fuel-supply, stored in the bowels of the earth for almost immeasurable use in a prolonged future of humanity, a use estimated now to be equal to the power of one hundred and fifty millions of horses; the utter absence of a single part of the great domain that need be inimical to physical improvement; and its position between the two great oceans of the planet; are among its divine equipments for discharging the trust now committed to the keeping of this people. Theirs are the best free institutions ever devised for a government of the people. Man, as man, has a recognition unknown to any other government. 'No pent-up Utica' belongs to any of the departments of this people. They not only have no ties to the past, but scorn every thing of the kind so thoroughly

that they show a remarkable alacrity in obeying the apostolic injunction 'to forget the things that are behind them.' They are on the ascent of the slopes that lead to a Pisgah-height of developing humanity, the future rolling before them apparently into illimitable space. The holder of the helm of human destiny has guided the bark of humanity across the ocean of the Past toward the harbor of the Future. Under divine ordinance civilization has ever traveled from the east to the west."

Dr. Bell then makes a pleasing reference to the poem of the Bishop of Cloyne in which is the line "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and concludes the lecture with the following:

"We are of this offspring. We stand upon the verge of the last scenes of mankind's advancement, and to us is given the golden lamp with which to light all the nations of the earth on their march of destiny. The throbbings of the great heart of mankind for deliverance, for heavenly radiance, for brightening fields of action, for quickening the spirit toward holier, higher duties than mankind has known, should stir our pulses with inspiration for the inestimable trust long reserved for and now committed to our hands. Let us remember the plain of Shinar, and be careful that we do not resist our place in the duty lawfully assigned to us, lest we be punished with an irreparable confusion of minds, infinitely more terrible than that reparable confusion of tongues inflicted at Babel for resistance against appointed duty. The past howls in the waste places of the wearying pilgrimage of humanity. Be it ours to illume the future with the fulfillment of divine purposes. The highest civilization is in doing right, in the light of divine wisdom, toward ourselves, and in being equally earnest and faithful in doing right toward others. Our civilization must begin with ourselves, and must be carried back by us from west to east until all mankind shall rejoice in the effulgence of 'peace on earth and good-will toward all men.'"

Dr. Bell has exemplified in his life in a remarkable degree the highest type of an American citizen, in the deep, permanent, and intelligent interest he has always taken in public affairs. He has felt himself personally responsible for the progress and welfare of society, and has therefore been identified with every public-spirited and philanthropic enterprise that has promised to be of benefit to the needy and oppressed. While he has been prominent in every well-founded movement of progress and reform undertaken in the city of Louisville for the last forty years, his services in the cause of the blind have been especially noteworthy and important. Ever since the establishment of the State School for the Blind in 1842 he has been a member of its board of trustees, of which he has been the honored president for eleven years, and in all that long time has never missed a single meeting of the board, while his interest in the management of the school has been so active that not one of the many blind children who have received the benefits of this state institution but has personal cause to remember his kindness. He has been foremost in every plan for the advancement of the school, and has had the proud satisfaction of seeing it rise from the smallest and weakest beginnings to become a beneficence of which the state may well be proud, and which with similar institutions all over our country has placed the United States pre-eminently first of all the nations in the world for her tender and

enlightened care of her defective classes. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the services that Dr. Bell has so freely given the state. Though the calls of his profession have been in his case unusually importunate, he has always cheerfully sacrificed his own private interests for the good of the unfortunate, never expecting or receiving any other remuneration but the satisfaction of seeing the prosperous growth of a great charity, and winning the blessings of every grateful blind person in the state.

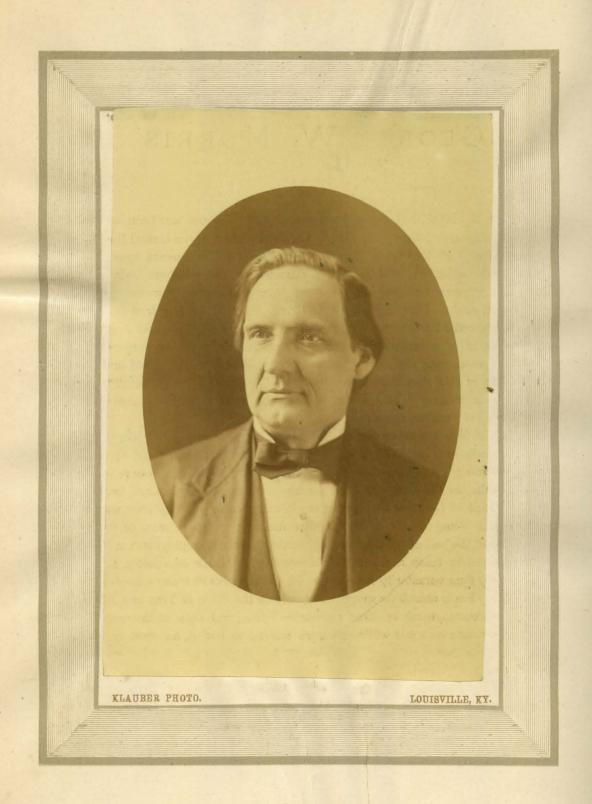
Through his direct personal exertions and the influence of his tongue and pen the State School for the Blind has been more completely furnished with conveniences and educational appliances peculiarly adapted to the instruction of the blind than any other school of its kind in the world. Its library of books in raised letters is peculiarly extensive, and believed to be unequaled. The printing-office connected with the institution for the last few years is largely indebted to his efforts for its establishment, and from it have radiated cheering and elevating influences, felt by the blind in every portion of our country, and not unknown to parts of Europe. And while he has done so much to secure a constant supply of literature to the blind, it was through his thoughtful love and care that from the first year of their printing a copy of the Holy Bible and the constitution of the United States was placed as a gift in the hands of every meritorious pupil who left the State School for the Blind.

To speak of every act of judicious kindness and fatherly interest on his part toward the blind children of the state would be but to write a history of his daily life. His works will live after him, and his memory will be ever green in the hearts of all whom he has aided; and his life will be a noble example for all who would cultivate unselfish philanthropy, unsparing devotion, and unremitting perseverance and industry.

We can not better conclude this sketch than by giving a brief account of Dr. Bell's connection with the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. His career in this institution commenced in 1857, when he was appointed "Professor of the Science and Art of Medicine and Public Hygiene," which position he still fills. As a teacher he is very impressive and singularly positive in style. His wide research and great learning, strengthened by a remarkably retentive memory, always enable him to bring forward a vast body of facts in support of the great truths of medicine, and to be absolute in nearly all his statements. Such is his familiarity with the writings of authors dead and living that his colleagues and pupils never cease to marvel at his unfailing readiness to discourse largely and logically at all times and upon all subjects. Possessing so large a fund of varied and valuable knowledge pertaining to disease, including the climate and physical geography of every section of the globe, he stands to-day without a peer as an interpreter of the phenomena of malaria. His utterances upon preventive medicine have proved to be prophetic; his writings upon this subject are voluminous and his arguments unanswerable. He has the credit of discovering and enunciating the septenary periods often manifested in malarial diseases, and has demonstrated a hitherto unsuspected kinship of certain diseases with those known to be due to malaria. For a long time there had prevailed a very indefinite idea touching the latency of this poison, but it had neither aim nor object. It remained for Dr. Bell to formulate the law and to establish it as the most important phase of the action of malaria, and by a timely recognition of this law many lives have been and will continue to be saved. The alumni of the university express themselves in their correspondence as being more benefited by their knowledge of this great law, impressed upon them by this great teacher, than by any other fact known to them in this connection. Upon cholera and yellow fever he is an accepted authority; indeed we may safely assert that this is true concerning all infectious and epidemic diseases.

Few men place so high a value on time. As a member of the faculty and as a teacher he has always accepted the largest allotment of labor, and, sinking private interests, absolute punctuality has characterized all his professional engagements. Decided above most men in his opinions, and fearless in expressing them, he is nevertheless genial and generous toward his class and colleagues. While many controversies have fallen to his lot, he was never the aggressor; but once having accepted the gage of battle, he never laid down his arms until his adversary was made to repent of his temerity.

Dr. Bell's reading has not been confined to medical and physical science. It was said of a distinguished American statesman, "If you converse with him about clothes, you will think he is a tailor; turn the conversation on farming, and you will think he has followed the plow all his life; talk about education, and you will think he has been teaching school ever since he was graduated; talk about law, and you will believe that he is one of the judges of the Supreme Court." So if you talk to Dr. Bell about novels, you will look upon him as having spent all his time in reading novels; talk about poetry, and you will think he has read nothing but poetry; introduce the history of any period, and you will think all his time must have been devoted to the study of history; get him to speak on philological subjects, and you will regard him as a philologist by profession; if he converses about building, ventilation, heating, he will appear to you to be architect, mason, and carpenter. His catholic taste has led him to take an interest in a great variety of subjects, and whatever his memory seizes it holds with an iron grasp.



# GEORGE W. MORRIS.

EORGE W. MORRIS, son of John and Elizabeth Morris, was born in Gloucestershire, England, January 27, 1823. The family came to the United States in 1831, and settled in Rensselaer County, New York. His parents were of marked religious character, and diligently attended to the religious training of their children. His mother, an example of most lovely character, adorned with all the Christian graces, died in Troy, New York, in 1861. His father is in robust health, eightyone years of age, retired from business, zealous in every good word and work, of strong intellect, possessed of a remarkable memory, firm in his purposes, immovable in his Christian faith, an earnest and devout advocate and follower of his Lord and Savior.

The subject of this sketch had very limited advantages of early education in school. A few years in a country school and a few months in an academy furnished the only opportunities of aid from teachers.

At the age of fifteen he commenced the rudiments of a mercantile life, in a country store, in the vicinity of Troy, New York; continued there five years; and then secured a position as salesman in a large dry-goods establishment in the city, where he remained only a few months, for the reason that his services were no longer required, because of the general prostration of business throughout the country, occasioned by what was known as the tariff of '42. Being unable to get another situation, he spent most of the following year at school; at the end of which time, still unable to obtain employment in a mercantile house, he engaged to teach a school in the country, in which occupation he continued about two years; then voluntarily resigned, as he did not wish to make school-teaching the business of life. For a month he sought diligently in the cities of Troy and Albany, New York, to secure employment in some mercantile house, and came to the conclusion that if a poor young man who was willing to work wanted to find it, he must go away from home, and for that purpose he left Troy about the middle of May, 1846, for the West. Stopping at Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati in the hope of finding a situation of some kind, but finding none, he came to Louisville, where a friend of his father, Mr. John Fonda, resided. He arrived here June 10th, and was so well pleased with the place and the people that he determined to go no farther until all efforts had been exhausted to secure a situation. He found it about as difficult to get work here, and for the same reasons, as where he came from; but after spending six weeks, going daily from store to

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store in every business street in the city, he succeeded in obtaining a clerkship at a salary of two hundred dollars per annum, until he could do better, in the house of Captain E. Holbrook, tobacco merchant. From that day to this he has never been idle.

In October of the same year he secured the position of book-keeper in the large wholesale dry-goods house of Emory Low & Co., where he remained two years, and resigned to engage in the wholesale grocery business as the junior member of the firm of Fonda, Moore & Co. He was then twenty-five years of age, and with prospects for the future incomparably brighter he united in a happy marriage, in July, 1848, with Miss Caroline A. Wallace, daughter of James and Abigail Wallace, of Western New York. a lady of fine personal attractions and intelligence. The firm of Fonda, Moore & Co. was organized in September, 1848, and in July, 1851, was succeeded by the firm of Fonda & Morris, which continued until 1858, when it was dissolved by the senior member retiring from business. Mr. Morris prosecuted the business in his own name until January, 1867, when, after following the grocery business for nearly twenty years, he retired from it to engage in the iron business with his present associate, George S. Moore, Esq. This copartnership was a most fortunate combination, each member being specially and peculiarly adapted to his department; and it is worthy of particular remark that the most signal pleasant relations have been maintained, for not a word or suggestion has ever been uttered except in kindness; and indeed this fact has been so often remarked by those acquainted with the firm that it is certainly noteworthy.

As a business man Mr. Morris is notably energetic, conservative, and prudent, yet eminently liberal in his transactions with his fellow-men. His strict integrity, his extreme regard for his word and engagements, are recognized wherever and by whom he is known. Notwithstanding his constant daily attention to business pursuits, never "putting off until to-morrow that which should be done to-day," he has from youth made it a rule to devote some part of each day to study and mental improvement. As a consequence of such application to literary attainments, and possessing natural and acquired abilities as a public speaker of a very high order, unusual for a man of business, he has delivered more addresses upon literary and commercial subjects than any non-professional man in the city. He has always been the earnest advocate of all the leading enterprises of the city of his adoption.

In 1851 he advocated before the people and through the press a new charter for the city, the adoption of which contributed so much to the advancement and prosperity of Louisville. He was one of the earliest advocates for loaning the credit of the city to aid in building railroads, and for taxing the property of the city to that end. He was elected a member of the first "Board of Trustees of the University and Public Schools of the City of Louisville," under the charter of 1851, and contributed his full share in organizing the present admirable and effective system of public education. He was connected with this board for nearly twelve years, and for five consecutive years was elected its president without opposition. As a presiding officer in that and other bodies

he was universally esteemed for his courtesy, dignified bearing, impartial decision, and thorough familiarity with parliamentary law and usage. He has been the firm friend and advocate of these schools from the time of their organization, and continues to manifest a lively interest in their success in every department. In 1865, by the recommendation of the alumni of the University of the Public Schools, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. For several years he was one of the directors of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, and delivered the fifth annual address before that association in the year 1857, concerning which the "Louisville Daily Democrat" of September 26th says:

"The opening address by Mr. George W. Morris was highly creditable to that gentleman, and elicited expressions of praise and admiration from the large and attentive audience. We regret that arrangements were not made for its publication this morning. Mr. Morris has certainly done credit to himself as well as the subject he shows himself to be master of; he has briefly given a historical trace of the mechanic arts from Tubal Cain down to the gigantic scheme of connecting the two continents by a telegraphic wire; and his whole subject seems to flow so naturally, and so well adapted to the occasion, and clothed in such a fine style of language, that it can not fail to prove very interesting matter to our readers."

In 1860, as a representative of the commercial interests of the city, he was elected from its members the president of the Board of Trade, and served two years in that capacity with a distinction that has since linked his name in connection with all prominent occurrences of that body. In the year 1864 he was a member of the common council of the city, and in 1866 was the nominee of the Democratic convention for mayor. For this office he was over-persuaded to become a candidate, and received a hearty and substantial support. It is acknowledged on all hands that his defeat was attributable not personally to himself—for he was popular wherever known—but solely to the fact that at that time Kentuckians, who were unaccustomed to any thing but a free race for office, were unwilling to be hampered by a nomination. Many of his admiring friends voted for his successful opponent on that account.

In 1870 he was unanimously chosen by the people of his ward a member of the convention to form the present city charter, and by the convention was elected its president. This body continued its sessions for nearly four months; and the charter, after having been submitted to a vote of the people, was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and ratified by the General Assembly of Kentucky.

In the year 1873, upon the written solicitation of residents, without reference to party, and an expressed desire upon the part of the merchants and manufacturers, he became a candidate, and was unanimously elected a member of the legislature of the state. His election to that office met with unreserved expression of gratification by the most prominent state officials, the press, and the people. Soon after this election, however, the memorable panic of the fall of 1873 occurred, and the nature of his extended business requiring his undivided attention, he felt obliged to resign his seat. The following from the "Courier-Journal" explains the cause of his resignation:

"We regret to know that in consequence of his business requirements Hon. George W. Morris, who was only recently elected by a unanimous vote to the legislature from the Seventh Ward, has found it necessary to resign that position. It is unfortunate that the city is not to have the benefit of his business experience and administrative capacity at Frankfort this winter, and only the very important interests in his keeping which require his entire time and attention here could have compelled this step.

"The following is Mr. Morris's letter of resignation to the governor. We suppose, in order to save the expense of a special election, Governor Leslie will order the election to fill the vacancy on Tuesday, December 2d, that being the time of the regular election for city officers.

"'HON. PRESTON H. LESLIE, Governor of Kentucky:

"'DEAR SIR,—I now resign my seat as a representative in the lower house of the General Assembly from the Fifth District, city of Louisville.

"'I am impelled to this course by the consciousness that the important and responsible duties of a representative will require my undivided attention. This, owing to the present financial troubles, it will be impossible to give without serious injury to the interests of others who had confided their extensive business to me previous to my election.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MORRIS.""

For sixteen years he has been one of the directors of the Franklin (Fire) Insurance Company of Louisville, was one of the originators of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, and has served as one of the directors and one of the executive committee since its organization. During ten consecutive years he was a regular member of the board of directors of the Bank of Louisville, and for the past few years has been and is now a director of the Bank of Kentucky.

In politics Mr. Morris was an enthusiastic Henry-Clay Whig. After the dissolution of the old Whig party he acted with the Democratic organization, but of late years has not taken an active interest in party politics. Acting upon the scriptural injunction to be "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," and under kind parental instruction from infancy, it is but natural that he should have embraced religion. At the early age of seventeen he united with the church, and has continued a strict and zealous member of the Presbyterian denomination. He is a ruling elder in the Second Church (the famous Dr. Stuart Robinson's), and as such is frequently selected to represent it in the higher courts of that large ecclesiastical body. He is the superintendent of the large and flourishing Sabbath-school in connection with the church, to which responsible position his love for children and anxiety for their welfare, added to his general intelligence, in the judgment of his associates in the work, most admirably fits him.

For nearly thirty years he has been closely identified with some of the benevolent associations of the day, and an especially honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In that noble organization he has occupied the exalted position of grandmaster of the state of Kentucky and grand-representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, while his brethren have expressed their sincere and implicit faith in his uprightness by unanimously electing him the grand-treasurer of the jurisdiction of

Kentucky for seventeen consecutive years, which responsible station he now holds and fills with undiminished satisfaction to all concerned. To the literature and advancement of this order he has by his writings and public addresses contributed very largely.

Mr. Morris is possessed of a sound and liberal education, chiefly acquired by his own unaided, persevering exertion. As a debater he is ready, self-possessed, and pungent, as the circumstances demand. As a public speaker he is remarkably graceful in manner, distinguished in rhetoric, attractive to his auditors, impressive and full of earnestness in the presentation of his subject. As a business man he has been uniformly successful, and to say that "his word is as good as his bond" is only to state the fact that both pass current among his large circle of acquaintances.

He is altogether unselfish, and of a most charitable disposition; he contributes of his means with most commendable liberality, not only to objects of common charity, but to the establishment and maintenance of institutions which are intended to benefit mankind. He is the special friend of young men; to counsel and encourage and assist such as try to help themselves is one of his predominant characteristics, and few men of his age enjoy a better reputation as a benefactor. It has thus far been his aim in life so to live that he might do good to his fellow-men, and it may truly be said that his course furnishes an example to the young eminently worthy of their emulation.

## J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

HAT active, untiring, and constant industry is the price of success in any department of life is indisputable, but peculiarly does it apply to scientific pursuits. There is no short, easy road to eminence in this direction; friends have not the power to give nor wealth to purchase it; the only way to attain it is by unceasing labor. A marked example of the truth of the foregoing remarks is the subject of this sketch, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, who was born December 16, 1818, near Charleston, South Carolina.

His father, Benjamin Smith, was a Virginian, who had removed to South Carolina. The subject of this memoir received a classical education in the Charleston College, after which he was sent to the University of Virginia. At this institution he enjoyed facilities for the indulgence of his tastes in the acquisition of knowledge in that department for which he had in early life shown a decided predilection—pure mathematics. In the later part of his academic career he devoted himself to the higher branches of physics, mixed mathematics, and chemistry, pursuing the latter somewhat in the form of a recreation. In determining a practical pursuit in life young Smith selected civil-engineering as a profession, and after devoting two years to the study of its various branches, in connection with geology and mining engineering, he was employed as one of the assistant engineers on the railroad projected at that time between Charleston and Cincinnati. This pursuit not proving congenial with his scientific tastes, he turned to the study of medicine, the College of the City of Charleston at that time possessing a corps of eminent medical teachers. After studying medicine three years Dr. Smith was graduated by the Medical College of South Carolina, after which he went to Europe, where he devoted three years more to the study of medicine. But during all this time he continued his devotion to those departments which first commanded his scientific affections. He studied physiology under Flourens and Longet; chemistry under Orfila, Dumas, and Liebig; physics under Pouillet, Desprez, and Becquerel; mineralogy and geology under Elie de Beaumont and Dufrenoy. Dr. Smith returned to America in 1844, having already begun to earn a reputation in scientific researches, principally in connection with the fatty bodies. His paper on spermaceti, in 1842, at once stamped his character as an experimental engineer.

On his return to Charleston Dr. Smith commenced the practice of medicine, and there delivered a course of lectures on toxicology. But the state of South Carolina, needing his services as assayer of the bullion that came into commerce from the goldfields of Georgia and North and South Carolina, appointed him to that duty. At the same time he gave a great deal of attention to agricultural chemistry, for which he had acquired a great fondness in Liebig's laboratory, and to this were added researches in geology and mineralogy.

Among the attractive features of the agricultural chemistry of his native state that early drew the attention of Dr. Smith were the unrivaled marls on which the city of Charleston stands. These beds of fertilizers are from one hundred and ten to three hundred and ten feet deep, and are what geologists call the tertiary formation. They extend back more than one hundred miles from Charleston. Dr. Smith was one of the first to ascertain the scientific character of this immense agricultural wealth. His paper on this subject, with the correspondence of Professor Bailey, the great microscopist of the Military Academy at West Point, is one of much interest. He also pointed out the large amount of phosphate of lime in these marls, from which there are now obtained immense quantities of phosphate nodules.

During these scientific labors Professor Smith made a valuable and thorough investigation into the meteorological conditions, character of soils, and culture affecting the growth of cotton. The report on this subject was so valuable that in 1846 the President appointed Professor Smith, in response to a request of the Sultan of Turkey, to teach the Turkish agriculturists the proper method for successful management of cotton-culture in Asia Minor. On arriving in Turkey Professor Smith was chagrined to find that an associate in the commission had induced the Turkish Government to undertake the culture of cotton near Constantinople. Professor Smith was unwilling to associate his name with an enterprise which he felt satisfied would be a failure, and the event fully justified his judgment. Professor Smith was on the eve of returning to America, when the Turkish Government tendered him an independent appointment, that of mining engineer, with most liberal provisions. This position he filled during four years, and he performed his duties with such signal success that the Turkish Government heaped upon him the decorations of the empire and very costly presents. The results of Professor Smith's labors are a permanent advantage to the empire, and it has received ever since 1846 and continues to receive large revenues from his discoveries of emery, chrome, ores, and coals within the domain of Turkey. His papers on these subjects, read before learned societies and published in the principal scientific journals of Europe and America, gave him a high position among scientific men. His labors in Asia Minor on the subject of emery, which he was the first to discover there, led to its discovery in America, and in Massachusetts and North Carolina a large industrial product of emery is now carried on. In the scientific journals of this country the papers on emery and corundum recognize the successful researches of Professor Smith as having done almost every thing for these commercial enterprises. These discoveries of emery in Asia Minor destroyed the rapacious monopoly of the article at Natos, in the Grecian Archipelago, increased the amount of emery used five- or six-fold, with a corresponding reduction in price. In many of the arts of life the

free use of emery or corundum has become a necessity, but this free use of these articles would have been greatly retarded without a very material reduction in price.

While in the employment of the Sultan of Turkey Professor Smith investigated a great variety of Turkish resources, besides those directly within the purview of his appointment as mining engineer. His paper on the "Thermal Waters of Asia Minor" is one of extreme interest and great scientific value.

In 1851 Professor Smith invented the inverted microscope, an important improvement; for, while it may do the work of any other microscope, there are very interesting fields of research which can be cultivated by no other instrument. Dr. Carpenter, in his work on "Physiology," bears strong testimony to its value.

After Professor Smith's return from Turkey his alma mater, the University of Virginia, elected him professor of chemistry, and while discharging the duties of that chair he, in connection with his able assistant, George J. Brush, at present one of the chief professors in the Sheffield School of Science, performed a much-needed work in revising the "Chemistry of American Minerals." A full account of these labors was given in the American Journal of Science, and subsequently in a valuable and interesting work containing the scientific researches of Professor Smith, recently published by John P. Morton & Co., of this city.

After marrying the daughter of our distinguished citizen, the Hon. James Guthrie, Professor Smith adopted this city as his home. He was elected soon after settling here to the chair of chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, a position which he held for a number of years. After resigning that chair he took scientific charge of the gas-works of the city. He has a private laboratory where he spends several hours each day, and continues his devotion to original research.

Professor Smith was one of the commissioners to the Paris Exposition in 1867, and made an able report on the "Progress and Condition of several Departments of Industrial Chemistry." It is very nearly exhaustive of the important subjects to which it is devoted. Professor Smith was again appointed commissioner to Vienna in 1873, and discharged his duties with his usual ability.

Professor Smith's important researches are no less than fifty in number, and his scientific reports are numerous, showing great activity and perseverance in cultivating the field he has chosen. Among the honors he has received is the highest that American science can confer, the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to which he was elected in 1872. He is also a member of the American National Academy of Sciences. Several European governments have conferred orders of knighthood upon him in consideration of practical benefits derived from many of his scientific investigations, and his name has been enrolled among those of the members of many of the learned societies of Europe. As a private citizen Professor Smith has always been held in high esteem for his good example in the fulfillment of social duties and obligations. His appearance is calculated to impress a stranger favorably, both in respect to his talents and his character, and his manners are free from pretense, yet dignified.

#### COLEMAN ROGERS.

HE father of that eminent physician, Dr. Coleman Rogers, was among the earliest pioneers of Virginia civilization to the wilds of Kentucky. With rare judgment he selected a home in Fayette County, about five miles from the present city of Lexington. He owned the place called Bryant's Station, famous in the early history of Kentucky on account of the siege it sustained from the Indians under the leadership of the notorious Simon Girty. This pioneer Rogers had a family of fourteen children, many of whom devoted themselves to agriculture, and were highly esteemed throughout that section of country. That they were stalwart men may be inferred from the fact that the subject of this notice, who in the vigor of life weighed over two hundred pounds, was among the least of them. He was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, March 6, 1781, and was only six years of age when his father emigrated to this state. But little is known of his educational facilities in early life, but it is presumable that at that time and locality they were quite meager.

At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Brown, of Lexington, afterward one of the ornaments of the Transylvania School. In 1803 Dr. Rogers visited Philadelphia for the purpose of attending the lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, performing the journey from Lexington on horseback in twenty-three days - a journey which is now accomplished in as many He remained in Philadelphia as the private pupil of the late Dr. Charles Caldwell for eighteen months, and attended two courses of lectures. But, although fully qualified, he did not graduate before leaving Philadelphia, his means being insufficient to sustain him through another summer to comply with the rules of that institution for graduation, which required that the candidate should have studied medicine at least two years in connection with the university. On his return to Kentucky he established himself at Danville, and formed a partnership with Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a man of rare surgical ability. Continuing to practice at this place until 1810, he then returned to Fayette. On the 3d of November, 1805, having after a five months' trial become sufficiently well established to feel secure of support, he married Miss Jane Farrar, who lived to lighten his cares until their children, six in number, were all nearly or quite grown. While in Danville his practice was so extensive as to make it necessary to open an office at Stanford, in the adjoining county of Lincoln, where he attended on certain days of the week to afford his patrons in that vicinity an opportunity of consulting him.

In 1816 he again repaired to Philadelphia, and attended part of the course of lectures of 1816-17, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the university in which he had previously attended lectures, this school at the time having a reputation which left her almost without a rival on this side of the Atlantic; and even now, though surrounded by honorable and meritorious competitors, she continues to hold the position of primus inter pares, a position which we sincerely trust she may long continue to deserve and enjoy. Immediately before leaving home on his last visit to Philadelphia he was offered the appointment of adjunct professor of anatomy in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, this department being then in process of organization. This appointment he declined, and in the course of the ensuing summer removed to Cincinnati, where he became associated with Dr. Danjel Drake as a partner in the practice of medicine, and also a professor in the Ohio Medical College, of which he was one of the original corporators, his associates being Drs. Samuel Brown, Elijah Slack, and Daniel Drake; Dr. Rogers being vice-president of the corporation and professor of surgery. But it is not certain that he was connected with it long enough to give a full course of lectures. He, however, practiced medicine in Cincinnati until the fall of 1821, when he was induced by an earnest appeal from the citizens of Newport and Campbell County, who were suffering from some kind of epidemic disease, to remove temporarily to that locality, where he remained till 1823, and then came to Louisville. Here he very soon acquired an extensive practice, and prosecuted it with unremitting diligence for thirty-two years; and in addition to this he discharged the duties of surgeon to the Marine Hospital from the time of its completion until it passed into the hands of the city—a period of more than ten years. This duty he discharged faithfully and with pleasure, as it afforded him the opportunity of clinical and post-mortem observation, which he found interesting and attractive, because instructive to himself and therefore profitable to others. While engaged in this hospital service he became convinced that this was a more eligible site for a medical school than any other point in the state, and in conjunction with Drs. Harrison Powell and A. G. Smith originated the idea of the Louisville Medical Institute, for which an act of incorporation was obtained in 1832, and an organization attempted in 1833, in which Dr. Rogers was appointed professor of anatomy; but it was not rendered effective until the dissolution of the faculty of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, in 1837, enabled it to secure the co-operation of three of the former members of that faculty. This organization, however, did not include Dr. Rogers, because of his positive refusal to occupy any position in it, although his services would have been most gladly retained.

His success in this city enabled him to rear and educate in the most liberal manner one son and five daughters, and accumulate sufficient to give them all some patrimony; and this was accomplished without denying himself or family any of the comforts or rational enjoyments of life. In referring to the manner in which he conducted the "battle of his professional life" we may remark that exalted virtues and high practical ability are so frequently left unrewarded and even unnoticed by the world, unless they are forced upon

its attention by some obtrusive demonstration in the shape of popular book-making or lecturing or public exhibitions of an operatic character, that it is no small task to account for the success of a man like Dr. Rogers. One who, like him, pursues the noiseless tenor of his way, discharging his various duties as they arise in an unobtrusive and unostentatious manner, rarely succeeds in so getting "the start of the majestic world" as to save it the trouble of deciding for itself the question of his claims upon its admiration. No amount of merit is likely to fix the attention of mankind upon the possessor until it is brought forward by some act that sparkles and flutters in the sight, or some utterance that tinkles in the ear. The task of seeking out and appreciating unexacting worth is an irksome one, from which men gladly exonerate themselves; and hence it is almost literally true that great notoriety is generally the result of a sort of compromise or collusion between imposture and credulity. It has been well said that "life is the art of being deceived," and it is by acting from this conviction that most men acquire their contemporary fame; and as no pursuit affords more facilities for such collusion than the medical profession, we find its followers gaining reputation by as many different modes as there are forms of imposture. There are, however, several principal modes, one or another of which we find to have been the stepping-stone to position in the majority of instances in which great notoriety or extraordinary success has been suddenly attained. These are puffing, electioneering, author-craft, lecturing, surgical exploiting. The solid and substantial success of Dr. Rogers was not only not attributable to any one of these agencies, but was attained while he waged against their employment for such an end an uncompromising warfare. From all kinds of puffing and from every species of electioneering his lofty and self-trusting spirit shrank with loathing and disgust. His contempt for such of his medical brethren as procured or suffered themselves to be puffed into notoriety in the columns of a newspaper was such as to prevent him from ever recognizing them as worthy of his professional fellowship; and while he did not visit upon the electioneering class of doctors the like severe condemnation, he never failed to censure in the strongest terms all of the many empirical arts by which the public notice is so frequently courted. It may be safely asserted that no single incident in his long professional career was premeditated and enacted with any view to its influence in enhancing his popularity or extending his fame. The regular course of his life was unquestionably planned and carried forward in strict accordance with what he regarded as the true and legitimate mode of meriting success. His entire life indeed was dedicated to his profession, with the view of rendering himself worthy of its honors and rewards. This was the only recommendation that he ever sought or desired. No man ever owed less to sycophancy or solicitation than he did. Neither interest nor vanity ever induced him to yield one hair's breadth of his lofty and independent and manly bearing. He could to the last hour of his life proclaim to the world with entire truthfulness-

I have not flattered its rank breath, nor bowed
To its idolatries a patient knee,
Nor coined my cheeks to smiles, nor cried aloud
In worship of an echo.

Dr. Rogers was not indebted for his success or his fame either to system-making or system-following; nor did he owe any thing to book-making or surgical exploits; nor was the accomplishment of the ends for which he labored attributable to any advantage derived from a connection with any medical college, although his services were often solicited for that purpose. But he seems to have been too deeply interested in the practice of the profession to be attracted by the honors or emoluments of a professorship. The successful prosecution of the practice was far more congenial to his unostentatious taste than the more ambitious exercises of the lecture-room. That he would have made a sound, forcible, and most instructive teacher can not be doubted by any one at all familiar with the character of his mind and the extent of his acquirements, while the fact that his co-operation was solicited for the Lexington school by Dr. Dudley, for the Ohio College by Dr. Drake, and for the Louisville Medical Institute by Dr. Caldwell, is sufficient to satisfy those who were not acquainted with him that his qualifications for the office of teacher would not have been encumbered with claptrap or declamation, but would have been clear, copious, and impressive. He was always definite and emphatic, never redundant or superfluous, and such was his self-possession that he was not likely under any circumstances to be struck dumb by embarrassment. He was of a decidedly conservative mind. New doctrines and new remedies were received with great caution, and through this element of his composition was it that he successfully resisted the fascinations of the many new theories which ran their race during his career. Broussaïsm, Rasorism, Vena-cavaism, Rushism ran their course and perished without even jostling the steady, even tenor of his way. And on looking back on his own and his profession's history, and contemplating his lucky escape from the toils of the system-makers, by whom the progress of rational medicine has been so much obstructed, it must have been a source of highest gratification to him to know that he had at no time and in no degree aided in building up their mischievous power.

Having received his surgical education from the study of the classical works of Pott, Hunter, Desault, and Abernethy, as expounded and exemplified by those eminently practical and unostentatious teachers and operators, Dorsey and Physic, he always kept steadily in view the great fact that the chief glory of surgery consists in preserving and not destroying. He was never heard to boast of any achievement with the scalpel or the catling; and indeed boasting was altogether foreign to his habit. But he would talk with undisguised gratification of his success in curing without operation diseases and injuries for the relief of which too many surgeons are wont to resort to the pruning-knife or the cautery.

The only advantage he ever enjoyed over his competitors not strictly in the line of professional desert was that of a commanding presence. His imposing figure forced attention, while his firm, decided manner of announcing his conclusions and his authoritative mode of giving his injunctions necessarily secured the confidence and respect of his patients. He could back his opinions with athletic proportions adequate to their

enforcement; and this was an advantage which must have often told effectively in his favor, since few persons are exempt from the liability to have their estimate of men favorably influenced by a good show of bone and muscle. It is certainly true that any given degree of intellectual force will be infinitely more effective when seated upon a brow borne high upon a lusty body than when proceeding from a head that can not be seen above the level of the crowd. But if this advantage ever advanced his interests, it is doubtful whether he was at all conscious of the fact; for he was too free from personal vanity to attach even due importance to the power of such a presence. It is very certain that he never attempted to make it avail him, nor relied upon it in the slightest degree. He may therefore be regarded as one of the few instances in which high and honorable aims have been accomplished and distinguished and noteworthy success achieved independently of the aid of any extrinsic or illegitimate machinery, in an age which has been pre-eminently conspicuous for its habit of working out its ends by cunningly-devised implements.

If it can not be said that Dr. Rogers was an adept in the use of logical formula in strict conformity with the rules laid down by logicians, it is nevertheless true that by some means he reached just conclusions with a facility and certainty that rendered him prominent among his contemporaries for that quick and sure tact which is so essential to the success of the medical practitioner. It is unquestionably true that there are rare instances of minds so endowed by nature as to be capable of attaining right conclusions in all questions of a practical character with a rapidity which would seem to preclude the possibility of any process of reasoning or deduction; and it can not be doubted that the diagnostic skill and the practical tact of Dr. Rogers were in some measure due to this intuitive power of applying the principles of logical science, although his logical powers were by no means uncultivated.

Did space permit, it would be easy to show that Dr. Rogers was scarcely less remarkable for the qualities which dignify and ennoble the individual man than for those which distinguished him as a physician. His whole life was characterized by prudence, temperance, fortitude, cheerfulness, and intense devotion to his family and friends. His prudence secured him effectually against the humiliating disasters which follow in the footsteps of recklessness and improvidence, while his temperance not only enabled him to steer clear of the moral quicksands which lie in the pathway of ungoverned appetites and passions, but was the means of blessing him with a long life of exemption from the numerous maladies which result from their unrestrained indulgence. But his fortitude was the quality for which he was most remarkable. It was this that enabled him to encounter nature's last struggle with unflinching calmness, and to contemplate the ebbing tide of his own life with the same quiet composure with which he had so often witnessed its escape from its frail tenement in the case of his patients. His death indeed was strikingly characteristic. One who watched over him with the earnest gaze of intense affection, noticing every movement and listening to every syllable, states that his mind was evidently more occupied with the duties of a physician to his case than with any consideration of personal danger. This was in keeping with his life, which was made through its whole course to conform to the leading tenet of the stoical philosophy, of placing the business of life in doing his duty, and leaving the care of his happiness with Him who made him.

The infirmity of deafness, which grew upon him in his later years and increasing age, restricted in some degree his active labors as a practitioner; but instead of wasting his time he studied medical works as earnestly as if he were working for his degree; and but a few days before his last illness was engaged in the study of Erichsen's great surgical treatise as though it were a new study to him. He passed away from us February 17, 1855, in his seventy-fourth year, beloved and regretted by the whole community.

#### JAMES GUTHRIE.

AMES GUTHRIE was born in Nelson County, state of Kentucky, in the year 1703. Though not of Scotch parentage, he was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having emigrated first from Scotland to Ireland and afterward to this country. Mr. Guthrie's father was General Adam Guthrie, an early pioneer to the West from the state of Virginia. He was an active, energetic man, and bore a distinguished part in the struggle with the Indians for that flourishing region, now comprising six or seven states and numbering several millions of inhabitants. It was then an unexplored, inhospitable wilderness. General Guthrie, besides being engaged in other conflicts with the Indians, was in the battle of the Saline, fought ten or twelve miles west of Shawneetown, Illinois, and which was remarkable for the singular manner in which it was gained by the whites—by charging with the tomahawk (they had no bayonets) through the Indian line, and after breaking it charging to the right and left. In this engagement General William Hardin, the commander of the expedition, was seriously wounded. Peace being made with the Indians, General Guthrie turned his attention wholly to civil pursuits, and became so far a politician as to represent his county in the Kentucky Legislature eight or ten years, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and of his fellow-citizens in general. He was a man of strong practical sense, and was much esteemed for that, as well as for the fidelity with which he adhered to friendships formed in the hour of trial and danger.

James Guthrie was educated principally at McAllister's Academy, at Bardstown, in Nelson County, an institution which was at that day one of the best to be found in the western country. The head of it was a Scotchman, and by no means an ordinary man. He was distinguished for his general attainments and for his extensive mathematical knowledge, and esteemed and beloved for the urbanity of his manners and the benevolence of his disposition. Having completed his academical course, Mr. Guthrie, as it was then common for active and adventurous young men to do, engaged in the Mississippi trade, purchasing the produce of his neighborhood, and descending the river with it in that grotesque-looking and forgotten craft called a "flat." While engaged in this pursuit he thrice visited New Orleans, returning home on horseback or on foot through the Indian country; to do which was no small undertaking, as it required both mental resolution and physical strength. There were great pedestrians engaged in that trade in those days, whose feats of walking were even then marvelous, and in these more soft and silken times

almost incredible. There were men who performed on foot the land journey of eight or nine hundred miles sooner than it could be accomplished by any horseman, and as many as thirty such journeys have been performed by a single individual.

Finding the business of a river-trader a very laborious and hazardous one, and not very remunerative, Mr. Guthrie abandoned it and returned to the study of the law, which he had once before commenced, and now resumed, after an intermission of a year or two, under the instruction of Judge Rowan, a profound jurist and eloquent advocate. The judge was an able man, who won his way to political and forensic distinction by his talents, tact, and energy. He was often a member of the legislature of his own state, and was six years a senator of the United States

Mr. Guthrie was at this period a severe student, retired and taciturn, not mingling with society in its pleasure, or feeding his mind upon the idle and transient topics of gossip too often discussed in circles of the young and giddy, but in laborious study over the works of the sages of the law. He criticised, assimilated, and digested the matter of his reading until he made it his own. He knew that it was only in the study of the law as a science that its symmetry could be discerned and its adaptation to its ends fully appreciated, and that he who is a mere case-lawyer—is driven at every turn to resort to his books—could neither illustrate its great principles nor apply them with skill to the multiform cases that arise in practice.

In 1820 Mr. Guthrie established himself as a practitioner of law in the city of Louisville, and soon became eminent in his profession. He possessed the qualities and qualifications that command success, and he commanded it. With a vigorous intellect, much legal knowledge, and great industry, he secured in a very short time a large share of the most lucrative practice. No man ever approached him as a client who did not want a strictly adviser or advocate. He never gave "forked counsel," and always regarded the law not as trade full of trickery and tergiversation, but as a noble science, the professors of which ought, in their professional capacity, to be as spotless as the ermine of that justice whose guardians and administrators they are. By his practice he acquired in a few years means enough, when under the management of his prudence and discernment, to lay the foundation of a large fortune, which he did not by what are called "lucky hits," and which are no more than fortunate accidents—for he was no visionary and reckless speculator—but by judicious investments in real estate in and around Louisville, the future greatly enhanced value of which he clearly foresaw, and much more distinctly than many others who occupied themselves entirely in speculations.

Though assiduously devoted to his profession, Mr. Guthrie found time to participate in the political questions by which the state of Kentucky was so portentously agitated for some seven or eight years, dating from about the year 1821. Mr. Guthrie often represented the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson in the legislature of his own state, first in the lower house and afterward in the senate, and he was almost always elected with a majority against him with respect to political opinion; but such was the confidence reposed

in his ability and integrity and in his zeal for the general good that many of his opponents preferred him to candidates from among their own party. This was a high compliment, and in his case a most deserved one. In the legislature he was generally chairman of the judiciary committee, and he discharged his duties as such with great industry and intelligence. He rarely ever proposed a measure respecting the state tribunals which was not sanctioned, for he never proposed any thing that was not a manifest amelioration. Though far from being a loquacious member, he was not by any means a silent one, but spoke frequently for or against propositions as they came up, and always clearly, forcibly, and convincingly. He was not in the slightest degree what Hazlitt says Canning was, "a mere fluent sophist," or what Goldsmith said of Burke, addicted to "refining" and to "cutting with a razor." His speeches were all to the purpose, and, while they were lucid and perspicuous, were not much embellished by the mere graces and polish of elocution. They needed no such embellishment. Mr. Guthrie's aim was to be clear, brief, logical, and precise, without much regarding rhetorical ornament and appliances. He was not considered a great orator, but was looked upon as being something much more useful and influential in a deliberative body, a great debater and great business man, and was for that reason always listened to with the most profound attention by all parties.

In the formation of his cabinet President Pierce wished to place at the head of the treasury a man of tried principles and of acknowledged qualifications. Such a man was Mr. Guthrie; but yet upon a question or two of national policy his sentiments were not quite as familiar to the President as the latter wished. Not that there was any thing covert or ambiguous about Mr. Guthrie with respect to his opinions; but what was perfectly well known in Kentucky was not so well known in New Hampshire, and for that reason he was indirectly interrogated upon those points. His answer was characteristic—brief, pointed, and unequivocal. Instead of treating the subject profusely and writing a dissertation, he did but little more than refer for full information to the speeches he had made in the Kentucky convention which formed a new constitution for that state, and of which body he was the president. But so little value did he seem to place upon his parliamentary labors that he had not preserved even a copy of those speeches, and merely said they would be found in the debates of that convention. These speeches furnished the information desired by the President, and added greatly to his reputation as a statesman and debater. In that body he not only performed the duties of presiding officer in a most dignified and satisfactory manner, but was at the same time an active, enlightened, and influential member, whose opinions upon every important point were eagerly listened to and almost invariably adopted.

It may be said, and can not be contradicted, that as secretary of the treasury no one ever had the charge of that department who brought more industry, integrity, and ability to the performance of his duties than Mr. Guthrie, and no secretary in so short a time ever more completely mastered the details of the office or made himself more intimately acquainted with the fiscal and commercial system of the country. Strict economy,

a strict adherence to the laws, and strict accountability formed the basis of his administrative system.

At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Louisville, and again became a leading spirit in various great enterprises of which his city and state now reap the benefit. Chief of these is the great bridge over the falls of Louisville and the building of those lines of railroad which have their termination here. Mr. Guthrie was elected by the Kentucky Legislature a delegate to the Peace Convention which assembled at Washington City just before the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, and was also a delegate to the Border-state Convention held at Frankfort the same year, and a member of the Democratic Convention held at Chicago, 1864. During the war Mr. G. was an earnest and consistent Union man. He was a member of the Union National Convention at Philadelphia, 1866. In 1865 he was elected United States Senator from Kentucky for six years, but resigned in 1868 on account of ill health.

From the 2d of October, 1860, until the 11th of June, 1868, he was the president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which under his management was very successful. His resignation was owing to the same cause as mentioned above. The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the directory of the road upon learning of his death present to our readers the estimation in which he was held by his former associates:

"The members of this board have heard with deep emotion of the death at his residence in this city, on the morning of the 13th of March, of our eminent and esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. James Guthrie, a director and for many years the president of this company, and we have been called together to pay our respect to his honored name and memory. To him more than to all other men is this company indebted for its present prosperity and promising future. He was its president and chief manager in the most critical years of its existence, and his devotion to its welfare was ever ardent and enduring, and long after he had ceased to take an interest in the management of his own private affairs he maintained the same earnest concern in the success of the company.

"Mr. Guthrie was a man of mark in this as he would have been in any country—talented, self-relying, enterprising, public-spirited, faithful to his business, and honorable in his dealings; a statesman of a high order, and yet strictly and pre-eminently a practical man of business, his solid success was the work of his own hands. His life is a good example for the youth of the country, and we honor the memory of our departed friend.

"Resolved, That this board attend in a body the funeral of the deceased at the time designated for his burial.

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their irreparable loss; and out of respect for his memory, his many sterling qualities, and his eminent services to our company, our city, our state, and our country, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board, and that the secretary forward a copy thereof to the family of Mr. Guthrie."

The character of Mr. Guthrie's mind was eminently inductive and analytical; there was nothing about it startling or electrical. Slow and cautious, even to fastidiousness, in

his premises, he reached his conclusions with the most painstaking accuracy. His "fancy was tame," and it may be truly said of it that it "waited upon the judgment." He never contented himself with brilliant analogies, so apt to captivate the undisciplined mind. For himself he dug into the mine of truth, and made no account of the reputation often gained by a mere brokerage in the precious ore. He recognized no authority but that which carried with it its own inherent sanction. He measured the shoals and depths of his subject with the line and plummet of reason, and, if ever man was, he was willing to follow her behests, "uncaring consequences."

As a speaker he was impassioned, with a warmth of earnest conviction felt by himself and desired to be instilled into his auditors. He employed no ornaments of speech; but few anecdotes; indulged in no play of fancy; and never aimed to direct his hearers from his subject to himself or his style. His speech was direct, earnest, and for a result; addressed more to the understanding than the passions. His earnestness and self-conviction, his steady array and disciplined precision of thought, with his frequent recurrence to great and familiar principles and their application, all combined effected all that the most eloquent could accomplish.

In addition to his qualifications as an advocate he had a clear and distinctive perception and appreciation of the universal principles of justice and right, and as an equity lawyer he had few equals. Throughout his entire professional career he ever manifested a singular devotion to the interests of his clients. He always made their cause his own when founded in justice, and lent the whole energies of his mind to sustain it. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of all who sought his services, and his sincerity and integrity were never even the subject of suspicion or distrust. The poor, when oppressed or deprived of a right, never appealed to him without meeting with sympathy and aid; and he freely bestowed not only his time and professional services, but often advanced his money to assist a feeble and helpless client. Indeed this class of his business was always remarkably large, yet it was cheerfully performed, and usually attended with most gratifying success.

In all his varied fortunes he never seemed for one moment to forget the associates of his early life. His sympathies were with the *people*, who were his fast and unyielding friends, and were ever his chief reliance in all the sterner trials of his life. They clung to him in every period of his fortunes with a devotion that no circumstances could weaken nor adversity overcome. Ever ready to aid them with his counsel, his advice, his sympathy and assistance, he found in them in return, on all occasions where their efforts were required to sustain him in the discharge of his public duties, a support upon which he relied with unfailing confidence, and to which he never made an appeal in vain. Regardless of mere wealth and empty distinction, he seldom sought the aid or association of those whose energies were exclusively devoted to the accumulation of riches, and never had the fortune to count this class in the ranks of his ardent personal friends. He was drawn instinctively into communion with those whose lot it is to toil, endure, and suffer, and

found his chief enjoyment in the society of those honest humble men who in the seclusion of private life remained free from the corruptions of wealth and the debasing tendencies of unscrupulous personal ambition.

A great and leading trait of his character was a benevolence of feeling. From the first hour of his prosperity he freely shared the avails of his labors with his kindred, many of whom required the aid of some friendly hand to raise them from the same condition of poverty and toil in which his own lot was cast, and scarcely a day passed by but some friend was permitted to share his bounty.

The great element in his success was an iron will and unyielding perseverance. In the darkest hour of his life, when adversity pressed most heavily upon him, he never for a moment gave way to despair or relaxed the energies of his ardent and hopeful nature. He commenced the great battle of life resolved to conquer and overcome, and the results he was able to accomplish over the opposing forces that beset him show how well and how wisely he maintained the contest. In his history no man can fail to find encouragement. The most formidable obstacles yielded to the force of a steady determination, and often when least expected the resolute heart found in the lesson of its own experience the truth of that beautiful Irish expression, "There is a silver lining to every cloud."

The tendency of his duties and studies was to purify and elevate and strengthen the moral sense, and to inspire respect and reverence for those immutable moral principles which are essential to the welfare of man and the peace of society. Purity of life in every relation is of prime importance in the character of a public man. Without it genius, learning, wit, eloquence, and cultivation are worse than in vain. They add only to the length of the lever by which vice dissolves the fabric of individual character and social welfare. And we conceive it to be the highest eulogium that we can bestow upon Mr. Guthrie to say that he was a pure man.

A scholar he was, and a ripe one too, but he was not a learned man in the common acceptation of the phrase. His quick perceptions made him a man of true sagacity; his ardent temperament gave uncommon energy to his character; and his clear reason purified his tastes, and made his judgment, though certainly not infallible, yet in the main altogether reliable.

But the strong hold he had on the affections of his friends is better accounted for by his attractive social and moral qualities. The unselfish and generous impulses of his nature did not permit him to serve any one by halves, and yet his opponents never had cause to complain that his demeanor toward them was wanting either in justice or in courtesy. Sincerity, that first of virtues, was the characteristic trait of his mind. His whole conduct was full of transparent truthfulness. His speeches were marked with a sort of daring plainness. Concealment of his opinions, whatever might have been the effect of their utterance upon himself or others, seemed with him to be out of the question.

As a father and husband he was most affectionate and devoted. His family constituted an object most dear to his heart, and a desire to advance the happiness and comfort of his children and wife was a paramount feeling. When not forced abroad in the discharge of public duties his own fireside formed the point of attraction, where he could always be found. With a warm heart and generous impulses, he was the center of a circle of devoted friends. His social qualities were very great. Possessed of fine colloquial powers, he never failed to make himself both instructive and interesting as a companion; and always dignified in deportment, yet he was easy of access and especially affable to the young.

On the 13th of March, 1869, after a lingering illness of several months' duration, he passed away; but the memory of his name and public services has become historical, and can not be forgotten.

# ISAAC CALDWELL.

HE bar of Louisville has been greatly distinguished from the early years of its history for integrity, learning, genius, and industry. Names illustrious throughout the country for eloquence and profundity of knowledge are on its rolls. It has furnished to the state senators and eminent judges of the appellate court; to the country foreign ministers, an attorney- and solicitor-general, and two secretaries of the treasury; among its members have been numbered governors of states and men of prominence in national politics; but not a few of its greatest ornaments have remained in honorable obscurity, unknown to the fame their modest virtues deserved but would not seek. The courts have been schools of eloquence and learning, the able bar has made an able bench, and the ability of the judges has incited the lawyers to the highest exertions of their own powers. The citizens who have been identified with the development of Louisville by their services on the bench have been well represented in this volume, and the lawyers who in the past helped to make the reputation of the bar have received our notice. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch may be taken as a representative of the lawyers who to-day sustain the ancient reputation of that bar. The history of his life is the history of the life of a lawyer; the achievements which have given him the admiration of his fellow-citizens have been in the work of the practicing lawyer, undiverted from his course by the temptations of fame or desire for the applause of the multitude. In his life we see the complete illustration of the power of steady purpose, triumphing over obstacles, and winning the rewards which await native capacity combined with assiduity. Many men make the profession of the law but a means for obtaining an entry into public life, and subordinate their studies to political ambition. Lawyers of great attainments have done this, and men of transcendent powers have sometimes found a political career not inconsistent with severe application to the study and practice of law; but these instances are rare, and may be explained by the fact that the attachment to the law was stronger than the passion for political strife. The life of Isaac Caldwell exhibits no such aberration from the line of professional labor. He has steadfastly adhered to the inclination which first prompted him to undertake the arduous pursuits of a lawyer, and has been constant in his ambition to win the honors and remunerations found in labors at the bar. We are indebted to a member of the bar who has known him intimately for the following brief narrative of his life and estimate of his character and talents.

He was born near Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, on the 30th day of September, 1824. His parents, William and Anne Caldwell vere Virginians, and their fathers were soldiers in the revolutionary army. William Caldwell was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Anne, whose maiden name was Trabue, was of French-Huguenot descent. William Caldwell was for forty years from the establishment, in 1801, of the county of Adair clerk of the circuit and county courts, and continued to hold the latter office until the first election under the new constitution, when he retired from office, declining to be a candidate. He was twice married, and raised ten children, of whom Isaac was the youngest save one.

Isaac Caldwell received until his fourteenth year the education which in those days a good village school afforded, and then for three years wrote as a deputy in his father's clerk's office. The three succeeding years he spent as a student in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Kentucky. His father was a man of sterling character and fine intelligence, and a skillful and systematic clerk, and from him and his example his son acquired knowledge not less valuable than school-training, and habits of business and familiarity with clerical work which have been invaluable to him in his professional career. His mother was a gentle Christian woman, whose charity was confined by no sectarian narrowness, but was broad enough to include the whole world; and the principles implanted by the father and mother in the son were the foundation of the upright character which he has borne through life. The home influence which was around the boy and youth made secure the natural heritage of the child of such parents.

After his return from college Isaac Caldwell studied law for about two years, and in March, 1847, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice at Columbia, Kentucky. He studied, without the assistance of an instructor, at home, except that one winter he was a member of a small class of law students whom Hon. Zachariah Wheat, afterward a judge of the Court of Appeals, daily questioned in their studies, and from these examinations and the explanations of the instructor he derived much benefit. During the first year he had more success than beginners in the practice of law usually have, from his knowledge of the law and his acquaintance among the people of his county. In January, 1848, Judge Wheat offered him a partnership, which was accepted, and for several years they practiced law in Columbia and on the circuit successfully together, and with mutual satisfaction and pleasure. After Colonel George Alfred Caldwell, an older brother of Isaac, returned from Congress in 1851 the partnership with Judge Wheat was dissolved, and the brothers formed a partnership in the practice of law which continued without interruption until the death of Colonel Caldwell, in September, 1866. They came to Louisville in March, 1852, and opened their office, being induced to make the change by the desire to have the broader field offered by the city.

The elder member of the firm was a man of distinguished talent, of great fame as a soldier in the Mexican war and as a member of Congress, and a lawyer of accomplishments, eloquence, and skill; few men were his equals in acuteness of intellect, purity of diction, precision of statement, and power in debate. The junior member of the firm had in a few

years of practice won a position among the lawyers, and a reputation with the people for learning and talents beyond that of any man of his age on the circuit, and his practice had become perhaps the best in the district. Thus prepared for business, by the time that they had become familiar with the peculiarities of the practice in the city, George Alfred and Isaac Caldwell commenced to attract the attention of clients, and in the course of three years were well established in practice in all the courts. As is common in cities, the business of the office was divided by the members of the firm taking different classes of practice, and Colonel Caldwell from choice took the common-law and criminal cases, and Isaac Caldwell gave his particular attention to the office work and chancery practice, and argument of his cases in the Court of Appeals, only occasionally trying a case before a jury. In their respective departments the two lawyers rapidly rose to a first place, their business grew to be in a few years of the character most remunerative and important, and for a long time prior to the death of Colonel Caldwell he had been regarded as unsurpassed at the Louisville bar in common-law cases and as a criminal lawyer, and Isaac Caldwell at the equity bar occupied a corresponding position. His methodical business habits and untiring industry peculiarly adapted him for the faithful discharge of the laborious chancery practice, while his clear perception and accurate knowledge of the principles of equity jurisprudence, united with strong analytical powers and a great faculty for appreciating the force of points of evidence, enabled him to understand the law of his case, to prepare it with distinctness and completeness, and to present it to the chancellor in a written argument elaborated with care and by patient research. The practice at the chancery bar in respect to the argument of causes has somewhat changed of late years. In the days of Chancellors Pirtle and Logan it was an unfrequent occurrence to have an oral discussion of a case. All the work of argument, with these few exceptions, was done by briefs, and the bar afforded no such field for debate and eloquence as it does now. The lawyer who had a large practice then was a hard worker, as he is now, but with little excitement and diversion from the monotony and routine of practice.

The years so strictly devoted to his profession created for Isaac Caldwell a reputation for industry, intellect, proficiency, and courtesy in his practice and a sound learning in the law, and fixed the confidence of his clients and the admiration of his brethren of the bar; but when, on the death of his brother in 1866, he as rapidly as was practicable transferred his personal attention to the courts to which he had been a comparative stranger, and gave the burden of his chancery practice to his partner, Junius Caldwell, his friends feared he was mistaking his proper sphere. He knew his powers better than any one else. The natural bent of his genius was for the jury practice and the debate of great questions before courts. From the time he came to Louisville he had subdued his natural inclination, and given his attention to the more laborious and less attractive practice of the chancery court, to gratify a beloved brother and to save him labor. But when it became necessary for him to the place which had been vacated he in a short time demonstrated that he was equal to the emergency.

Since 1866 Isaac Caldwell has become known throughout Kentucky as an able criminal lawyer, a skillful and powerful common-law and equity lawyer, and as an advocate and debater at the bar of eloquence, force, readiness of resource, and perfect courage. He stands as an advocate without a superior at the bar of Louisville. The qualities which go to make him thus distinguished are easy of analysis. He is a good judge of human nature, a man of cool judgment and strong common-sense, a diligent student, and an indom table worker in his causes. He has a countenance indicative of a soul animated by the highest sense of honor; an eye capable of expressing all the feelings and thoughts which stir him; a presence of easy dignity; a nervous, forcible style, and a strength and vigor of expression which excite and animate his hearers; a power of grouping facts and dealing with evidence, of analyzing testimony and laying bare falsehood and deceit with irresistible logic; a lofty scorn of all chicanery and fraud; a hatred of wrong, and a strong love of truth, justice, and liberty, which make his appeals effective and his invective withering.

The reputation and position at the bar of Mr. Caldwell have been accomplished by degrees. The rise of such a man can not be marked step by step. It can not be said that any particular suit or speech has made his reputation. It is the result of his talents exhibited in numberless cases, in numerous speeches, in trials for murder, in contests over wills, in suits for damages to character or person or estate, in arguments before the courts of instructions, of motions, of appeals—in all the diversified aspects of the business of a lawyer in great practice. But two occasions may be mentioned when he was especially distinguished, and which sensibly influenced his career.

In the winter of 1870 an effort was being made to obtain for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company a charter granting it remarkable and unexampled powers, which many persons conceived to be dangerous to the interests of the state. A large section of the state was warmly enlisted in its favor, and the passage of the bill was urged with great zeal upon the legislature. Mr. Caldwell was employed by the city of Louisville to oppose the measure by speeches before the Committee on Railroads, to whom the bill was referred, and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company was represented by a gentleman of great ability and unrivaled eloquence. The questions were debated in the hall of the lower house, the whole legislature and a large audience of other persons attending on four evenings, each side having two speeches, and the debate extending over nearly two weeks. The obnoxious provisions of the bill were very forcibly discussed, the speeches were reported in the newspapers, and the whole state was interested in the debate. The committee reported against the bill, and it is believed that the arguments of Mr. Caldwell very materially aided in bringing about the result.

Under a resolution of the legislature authorizing him to retain counsel in behalf of the state to have the constitutionality of the civil-rights bill of 1866 tested, Governor Stevenson in 1870 engaged Mr. Caldwell's services. The cases of Blyew and Kinnaird, soon after in the Supreme Court of the United States, presented some points under the bill of importance to the state, and Mr. Caldwell and his colleague, Hon. Jere. S. Black, asked to be heard for

Kentucky, although the state was not a party to the record, which was allowed. The cases raised the question whether the United States courts had jurisdiction in all instances where negroes were the sufferers from crimes committed by others, or witnesses against the accused. The parties, Blyew and Kinnaird, were indicted in the state court for murder of negroes, and were taken from the state authorities by officers of the United States court. The constitutionality of the civil-rights bill, to the extent that these questions went, under the provisions of which it was claimed that the Federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction in the cases stated, was argued by brief and orally by Mr. Caldwell in February, 1871. His presentation of the points was clear and strong, and altogether satisfactory to the people of Kentucky, who took a lively interest in the questions which so much concerned the administration of the laws and the quiet and security of the community. The decision of the Supreme Court was against the Federal court's jurisdiction in such cases, and relieved the state of much embarrassment and uneasiness.

Mr. Caldwell has never been a candidate for office. His friends, believing in his great fitness for the national councils, have urged him on several occasions to allow them to present his name for Congress and the Senate, but he has uniformly refused. He holds the honorable office of president of the University of Louisville, an institution to which he is much attached, and which owes a debt of gratitude to him for his warm interest in its welfare and the wise policy he has encouraged in the management of its affairs. He has been all his life a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the party machinery, acting as president of the Young Men's Democratic Club for several years, and more than once as chairman of the executive committee of the city.

Mr. Caldwell was married on the 20th of January, 1857, to Miss Kate Smith, in Louisville; he is possessed of attractive social qualities in an eminent degree, and his house, graced by the elegance of his wife, is often the seat of refined and generous hospitality. In the full vigor of his physical and mental powers, with all the ardor of a young man in his ambition and his energies, he has before him the prospect of fame and riches and gratified aspirations not often granted to any man.

### WORDEN POPE.

HE work in hand would be evidently incomplete without a reference to the gentleman named at the head of this article. Settling in Louisville in 1779, one year before the formation of this county, and being one of the first practitioners of law at the Louisville bar, it is only proper that he should be introduced as one of the representatives of the past. He was the son of Benjamin and Hettie Pope, of Pope's Creek, Virginia, where he was born in 1772.

As few of his contemporaries are now living from whom we can glean the necessary information to do justice to the purity and integrity of Mr. Pope's character, we have transcribed from the county records the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, on motion of Hon. John Rowan, by the judges and members of the Louisville bar, and other officers of the courts, at a meeting held at the court-house in Louisville on the 21st day of April, 1838, immediately after the adjournment of the courts. On motion of the Hon. John J. Marshall, the Hon. George M. Bibb was called to the chair, and on motion of Henry Pirtle, Esq., Garnett Duncan, Esq., was appointed secretary; and thereupon the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the Hon. John Rowan and adopted:

"The death of Worden Pope, which happened on the evening of the 20th instant, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, is the sad subject of our assemblage. The deceased was the oldest member of the bar; he was not only the oldest member of the bar, but among the oldest residents of the city. Having arrived here in 1779, and having encountered the hardships and survived the dangers incident to the condition of the country, he availed himself of the limited means of education then accessible to improve his mind and qualify himself for future usefulness. Endowed by nature with a good constitution and a vigorous mind, he improved the former by manly exercise and enriched the latter by zealous and unremitting devotion to the attainment of solid and useful information. Without the aid of classical learning he acquired a very thorough and accurate knowledge of English literature. He was appointed in 1796 clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County, having shortly before been appointed clerk of the supreme court of that county; the former of which offices he held until his death, and the latter until a short time before that sad event. About the time of his clerical appointment he obtained a license to practice law, and continued a highly respected member of the bar ever since.

"The deceased was not a man of showy or ornamental display in his profession; his strength was in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge and the soundness of his judgment. He was temperate in all his enjoyments, patient of labor and research in whatever he was engaged; benevolent and charitable in a high degree, of high moral firmness, of sincerity in his friendships, his enmities were slow in forming and swift in fading. His moral habits were exemplary; his

manners were neither gracious nor repulsive. He had a habitual aversion to artificial or fictitious mannerism. His manners and morals were founded in the old school, where the solid was preferred to the showy, and where simulated courtesies were rebuked by honesty and sincerity of sentiment. Influenced through life by sentiments of that school and the inherent benevolence of his own heart and feelings, his powers and attachments were devoted more to the benefit of society than of himself. As clerk of the courts of Jefferson County he was in position to be consulted by the widows, the orphans, and the indigent; and his knowledge of law enabled him to obey the kind impulses of his nature most beneficially to the applicants. The young men who officiated as deputies in his office under the influence of his example and benign instructions went thence into society with good habits and qualified for usefulness.

"But the deceased was as remarkable for his exemption from sordid and selfish influences as any man of the age in which he lived. As clerk of the county court he had the custody of the books, papers, and records of the trustees of Louisville from its origin, which afforded him an opportunity of becoming blamelessly rich. He resided in the town from its first establishment, with but little exception, until his death, without speculating in town property, while other men by such means under his eye were acquiring great wealth. Although he possessed the facilities for such speculations beyond any body else, he never touched them; so that it may be said of him emphatically that he lived for others, not for himself. The facts of his life constitute his best eulogy, and the more they shall be known the more his loss will be deplored and his memory revered.

"Resolved, That we deplore his death, and condole most sincerely with his family upon their sad bereavement.

"Resolved, That in testimony of our deep regret for his death and respect for his memory we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and that we will attend his funeral from his late residence to-morrow.

"Resolved, That the secretary have a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions presented to each of the courts of the county, with a request that they may be spread upon the records.

"Resolved, That the secretary deliver to the afflicted widow of our deceased brother a copy of the proceedings of this meeting."

Mr. Pope was not only highly esteemed by his legal brethren, but by all those with whom he was brought in contact. Versed as he was in all the technicalities of the law, he could and did give valuable advice to the widow and orphan as to the best manner of settling and preserving their estates. To his inferiors and subordinates he was always gracious, forbearing, and kind; to his equals polite and courteous. Tall, erect, of large stature, grave demeanor, and dignified character, he seemed, as he was, one of nature's noblemen. He was a firm friend, supporter, and admirer of General Jackson, and when the General visited Louisville he was entertained by Mr. Pope; and, though offered any office in the power of his distinguished visitor to give, he, true to his native modesty, declined to accept. Though often consulted in respect to the appointment of others, he never desired place or power for himself.

About the year 1806 Mr. Pope married the amiable and accomplished Miss Eliza Thruston, daughter of John Thruston, of Louisville. The result of this union was twelve children, only one of whom survives, viz., the Hon. Hamilton Pope, a distinguished member of the Louisville bar.

#### GEORGE AINSLIE.

LTHOUGH art and invention constitute the glory of this age, the pen has ever been so much given to record the brilliant to the neglect of the useful that but few years have elapsed since authors considered it due to the fastidiousness of public taste to apologize for the biography of a mechanic, be he ever so eminent or useful. Thanks to the general diffusion of knowledge, the labors of the artisan are now highly appreciated, and the taste referred to has almost entirely dissipated; and, as aptly observed, "the strife of trade has superseded the strife of war;" the clash and din of arms has given place to the busy hum of industry, the ringing of the anvil, the melody of the waterfall, and the puff of the steam-engine; and we shall draw a number of examples from the common pursuits of life, because of their practical utility, because they detract nothing from the peculiar advantage attaching to the doings and sayings of our public men, and because they may excite emulation and encourage the talent and perseverance necessary for a like success.

Among those who have been the architects of their own fortunes, and contributed at the same time to the prosperity of this city, is Mr. George Ainslie. He is the son of Hugh and Janet Ainslie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born October 10, 1814. In 1822 his father, with a view to greater advantages for a growing family, concluded to visit the United States, and was so well pleased with the country that he sent for his wife and children, who arrived in 1823. He bought a farm at Hoosac Falls, New York; but one year later sold it and joined the community at New Harmony, Indiana, that had been founded by Robert Owen. There Mr. Ainslie remained till 1827, when with his whole family he removed to this city. Here the subject of this article attended school one year, and this comprised the whole of his scholastic advantages, although, as the sequel will show, he has subsequently acquired, by contact with men of business and close observation, all the elements of success, and no small amount of information calculated to ennoble the character by elevating the mind.

When between the age of sixteen and seventeen he apprenticed himself to Mr. Lachlan McDougall to learn the molding and foundry business generally. During this term of six years he attended evening school and otherwise fitted himself for the business of life. Shortly after the expiration of his apprenticeship he in company with his brother William visited the land of his birth, and having taken notes of every thing of interest to the craft he returned to this country and to the city of his adoption. Here he found employment with Mr. John Curry, whose foreman he soon became. After retaining this position until 1842 he became a partner in the firm of Gowans, McGhee & Co., where his skill as a

workman and his business ability were valued as capital. At the end of three years he disposed of his interest in that establishment, and connected himself with the firm of Inman, Gault & Co. This proved to be a fortunate connection for all concerned. Business was extended in all directions, and with prudent management yielded handsome returns. After five years the firm became Glover, Gault & Co. Remaining thus four years, it then became Glover, Ainslie & Cochran. One year later Mr. Ainslie disposed of his interest to Mr. Glover.

In May, 1857, was commenced the building on Main Street, that after repeated enlargements has become the largest establishment of the kind in the West. The firm is comprised of George Ainslie, A. P. Cochran, and James Ainslie. They manufacture blast-furnace machinery, steam-engines and boilers, mill and cotton-gin machinery, tobacco and lard presses and screws, copper, sheet-iron, and blacksmith work, chilled car-wheels and car-castings for railroads and coal-mines, besides doing a large business in repairing and jobbing. The firm, by shipping goods to distant states and territories, besides doing a large local trade, have disbursed vast sums among their employés in the city, that but for their energy would have doubtless found a market elsewhere. The benefit of such an establishment to a city like Louisville, which must depend largely for its prosperity on manufactured articles, can hardly be overestimated, inasmuch as the cost of producing every article, as well as the profits to the proprietors, contribute to the trade, and through the trade to the wealth of the community. The truth of this could not be more palpably proven than it was during the recent financial disturbances, when the suspension of a few manufacturing establishments was sufficient to paralyze the whole business of towns and cities. Realizing to what an extent the future of Louisville depends upon manufacturing, Mr. Ainslie has always been ready to foster any project and to lend a helping hand to develop an enterprise in any way calculated to promote the advancement of this branch of industry.

Besides his business proper he is largely interested in the Louisville Bridge and Iron Works. It was at these works that the magnificent viaduct that spans the Ohio River from Louisville to New Albany was built; and as similar orders are being executed for distant states, these works can not fail to give character to the city as a manufacturing center. In the Kentucky Lead and Oil Company he has also a large interest, and is a heavy stockholder in the Hope Woolen Mills, situated at the corner of Campbell and Jefferson streets. A director of the Louisville Industrial Exposition from its commencement, he has always taken an active and lively interest in its prosperity, and has not only wished it to succeed, but has worked to make it a success.

Since 1872 Mr. Ainslie has been an active and efficient member of the city council. Of a strong constitution and a cheerful temperament, he has been able to accomplish much mental and physical labor with little effect upon his health. He is well-preserved, and indeed may almost be said to be only at the meridian of life. Surrounded with every comfort and luxury, the fruit of his own labor, and with hosts of warm friends who esteem him for his integrity of purpose and goodness of heart, we can but hope for many years of happiness to himself and usefulness to others.

## HENRY PIRTLE.

HE crown and glory of life is character. It is the noblest possession of a man, constituting a rank in itself and an estate in the general good-will, dignifying every station and exalting every position in society. It exercises a greater power than wealth and secures all the honor without the jealousies of fame. It carries with it an influence which always tells, because it is the result of proved honor, rectitude, and constancy—qualities which perhaps more than any others command the general confidence and respect of mankind. The strength, industry, and civilization of the world all depend upon individual character; and the very foundations of civil liberty rest upon it; and laws and institutions are but its outgrowth. In the just balance of nature races and nations and individuals obtain just what they deserve—no more. We can admire men of intellect, it is true; but something more is necessary before we can trust them. Hence, in a sentence full of truth, Lord John Russell once remarked, "It is the nature of party in England to ask the assistance of men of genius, but to follow the guidance of men of character." It is our pleasant duty now to introduce to our readers one in whom, we conceive, all through an active life, character and genius have happily blended.

Henry Pirtle, one of the many eminent jurists who by their high ideal of professional attainments and integrity of character have honored the bench and bar of Louisville, is a native of Washington County, Kentucky, but a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, from a Welsh and German ancestry. His maternal ancestors were from Sweden. His parents were among those early pioneers who sought a home in Kentucky while it was yet a wilderness, and who braved every danger to render this the chosen and cultivated abode of the peaceful arts. Their journey hither was made when they were young, just after marriage, and was characterized by the greatest intrepidity and a very adventurous spirit. Arrangements had been made by them to accompany a large party; but, arriving at the place of rendezvous too late, they set out alone, and made the long and perilous journey through the wilderness unaccompanied, and therefore without any of those cheering influences to solace the weary pilgrimage which the association of friends always produces.

On the 5th of November, 1798, the subject of this sketch was born. In addition to the limited advantages afforded by the country-schools of that day, he enjoyed the instructions of his father, who had a remarkable talent for mathematical reasoning, and who early imbued his son with a fondness for learning and a great fancy for the exact science in particular. When only sixteen years of age he invented a plan, hitherto unknown, of ascertaining the rising and setting of the sun in any latitude where the days are only twenty-four hours long. Up to the age of eighteen he remained in the country, and occupied his time with study, field-sports, and labor upon his father's farm. He thus became endowed with a strong constitution, which, later in life, has proven of inestimable value, enabling him to undergo the most arduous duties incident to his profession and station.

At the age of eighteen he entered the office of that eminent jurist and statesman, the Hon. John Rowan, at Bardstown, as a student of law. With that superior preceptor he remained three years, completely mastering in that time the principles of law as then taught and practiced. Having completed his studies, which were thorough in every department of science as well as law, he commenced the practice of his profession. Locating in Hartford, Ohio County, he rapidly took rank among the leading lawyers, and became especially prominent in the prosecution of land claims.

After remaining in Ohio County five years he determined on removing to Louisville, in order to avail himself of the superior opportunities afforded in a city. It was but a few months after his removal to this place that the office of judge of the circuit court in the fifth district became vacant. Mr. Pirtle was then but twenty-seven years old, but such was the eminence which he had attained in his profession that he was unanimously recommended to the governor to fill the vacancy. The appointment being conferred, he at once entered upon the most important judicial station in the state. The general court over which he presided had jurisdiction throughout the commonwealth in suits between residents and non-residents, and in all the revenue cases, it being a court of exchequer, while the circuit court had jurisdiction over life and property, law and equity.

Judge Pirtle remained on the bench till 1832, a period of five years, filling that important position with the greatest honor, and only retired after establishing a reputation for being one of the first jurists and leading minds of the state. He at once resumed the practice of his profession, and took a front rank at the bar of this city. His high moral character, learning, ability, and industry secured to him the entire confidence of the community. In 1846 the office of circuit judge being vacated by the death of the incumbent, he was persuaded to accept the place, but resigned at the expiration of the term. In 1850 he was appointed by the governor chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court to succeed Chancellor Nicholas, and at the first popular election under the new constitution he was elected judge of that court without opposition, the estimation in which he was held being such that no one ventured to compete with him for the honors of the chancellorship. Well and faithfully the chancellor demonstrated the wisdom of the community that with one voice elevated him to the highest judicial office in its gift.

In 1856 he was offered by the Native American party the nomination for chancellor, which was equivalent to an election, with the condition that he should become a member

of its secret organization; but, feeling that such action would be inconsistent with his position as a judge, he declined to be a candidate, and returned to the practice of law. On the occasion of his retirement from the bench, in August, 1856, Chancellor Pirtle received from the bar a testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held by them. Hon. Hamilton Pope, as the exponent of the sentiments of his brethren of the bar, addressing the chancellor, said, "In you they have beheld the learned and upright chancellor, who, while administering the law with unwavering fidelity, has softened the asperities of its practice by the benevolence of your feelings and the amenity of your deportment. As a jurist, they desire to pay a just tribute to your attainments; as a man, to honor you for your many virtues."

Judge Pirtle continued actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1862, when he was again elected chancellor, which office he held for the full term of six years. During his third term of office he added greatly to his reputation as a learned jurist. Many nice questions new to the bar arose out of the late war and were presented in the chancery court; there they were decided by the chancellor in opinions luminous with his great learning, and distinguished for clearness and acumen, which were published in the leading legal periodicals and became guiding authorities for other courts in the elucidation of the grave problems of international law. Although his decision in a controversy between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church regarding a church in Louisville was reversed by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, his views of the law governing the case were approved by the Supreme Court of the United States when the controversy in another suit between the same parties was before that court.

He retired from the bench and from the active pursuit of the practice of law in 1868, and since that time until within the last year devoted himself to his duties as professor in the Law Department of the University of Louisville. He is now Emeritus professor of the chair of "Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law," which he filled with great honor for twenty-seven years. Perhaps the greatest excellence which Judge Pirtle has achieved in his life of industry and distinction has been as a teacher of law; and all over the land there are men occupying high positions in the profession who look back to him as their beloved preceptor in their youth, and who reverence and admire his genius and his character. The letter tendering his resignation of the chair in the law school closed with these words, "I do this with regret, but I have the consolation to know that this office has given the opportunity to me to make the friendship of many honorable young men, and to contribute to the legal education of very distinguished jurists and statesmen." To his untiring efforts and his reputation for learning the law school was largely indebted for the prosperity it reached. He is peculiarly fitted for the position of a professor by his enthusiasm for the law as a science and his exalted view of the dignity and responsibility of the profession; by his well-nigh universal knowledge of all the learning connected with the law in its history and development; by a memory most tenacious of facts, principles, and cases; and by acquisitions and stores of erudition in history, science, and literatureall combined with the capacity to communicate with clearness and eloquence, and a style remarkable for terseness and vigor, and, we may add, a simplicity of manner and gentleness of heart which fix the affections where the mind has been attracted.

It is a fact worthy of remembrance, and interesting in the history of the jurisprudence of Kentucky, that when a young judge, holding the Meade Circuit Court in 1827, Judge Pirtle for the first time in the state decided that upon the arrest of judgment for defect in the indictment, after conviction for felony, the prisoner should be held to await a new indictment. The practice had been to discharge the accused person, under that provision of the constitution which provides that no one should be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. The judge maintained that the party was not "put in jeopardy," within the meaning of the constitution, on a bad indictment; and the law has been so held in the state ever since.

In 1830 he delivered an opinion, in a trial for felony, on the qualification of jurors who have formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused, which was much admired, and was considered of so much weight as authority that it was published as an appendix to the seventh volume of Monroe's Reports. The following extracts show the result to which the learned judge came:

"But if the doctrine of impartiality were not sustained by the decisions of the courts at Westminster, it still has been abundantly protected by the American statesmen and jurists. In this country more than any other has the trial by jury been cherished and improved. The constitution of almost every state has secured its impartiality by special clause. The constitution of the United States has the same provision. And the courts of America, in expounding these provisions, have held forth the lights of modern improvement, and shown that American justice requires a juryman whose opinion is not formed by any means that govern the human mind before he hears the evidence in the case which he is called to try.

"We are not under the necessity to recur to the British common law for the exposition of an American charter."

"The court does not mean to say that every hypothetical opinion which a juror may have will disqualify him (for this might exclude all mankind that come within the reach of the court), as that if what his neighbors have said be true, or if what is rumored be true, then he has formed an opinion. But if his opinion is absolutely formed and his mind made up, it makes no difference on what grounds, he is an incompetent juryman. But it may be said that the more atrocious and notorious an offense is the more difficulty there will be to obtain a jury; and in some instances of outbreaking enormity it may be impossible. Not so. That there will be more difficulty is acknowledged, but the injunction to preserve impartiality will not compel the court to deny justice to the commonwealth. The constitution directs the trial to be had by a jury of the vicinage. It is the duty of the court to afford it there; and if a jury, clear of all previous impression, can not be obtained, it will still be the duty of the court to provide the most impartial triers which the constitution and laws have given the means to do."

In 1833 Judge Pirtle published a digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky from its first organization to that date, which is still of great value, and is

considered the best digest of the reports it includes ever made, remarkable for the lucidity of its arrangement and its freedom from errors.

He never accepted political office but once, though often offered it. In 1840 he was induced by the voice of his district to take a seat in the senate of the state. This he did with the express declaration that he could not continue in political office. He remained the appointed time in the senate, making from year to year a greater reputation, but rejoiced when by the expiration of his term he was able to resume the more congenial pursuits of his profession. In 1842, when he was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations he made a report, that was widely circulated and discussed, on certain resolutions of South Carolina and Virginia in reference to the conduct of New York in regard to fugitive slaves from Virginia, in which he stated substantially the same doctrine and the same construction of the constitution of the United States that is found in the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered after the report, in the case of Prigg v. Pennsylvania, (16 Peters's Reports). The following quotations are of interest, as the expression of the views of the Kentucky Senate at that time on great constitutional questions:

"The doctrine of the American people is not that the constitution is a mere compact between the states, a breach of which on the part of one is to be remedied by coercive retaliation on the part of others; but that it is a form of government of the people of this nation, as sovereign in its sphere as the government of a state is within its sphere; that no state can interfere with its power or assume its action; that national subjects are under this government referred to national judicature.

"Your committee believe that the duty of the respective states to comply with the provisions of the constitution in regard to fugitives is one to be enforced by the national government, or it is left without a remedy; for coercion on the part of another state implies disunion. Retaliatory exactions of compliance with the obligations of the constitution are dangerous usurpations, to be deprecated by all the American people.

"Your committee has witnessed with much concern the difference between these states on these subjects. The quiet union of the American states should strike every lover of mankind as a desideratum unsurpassed by any subject of sublunary concern; and so it is felt by the people of Kentucky."

In politics Judge Pirtle was a Whig as long as that party existed. He took an active interest in the success of its principles, and was often in the councils of its leaders. He was the warm, intimate, and trusted friend of the great men who led the party in Kentucky, and on many occasions rendered it valuable service by his sagacity and exertions.

During the late war he was an ardent Union man; but such was the appreciation in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and his reputation for purity and justice, that his intercourse with those to whom he was opposed in sentiment was never interrupted. He was many times called upon to obtain the release of acquaintances arrested for opposition to the government, when his well-known politics and integrity enabled him to give such assistance as few private citizens had power to give. He never refused to interfere when a case of oppression or hardship was presented, and by his intercession saved many from suffering and wrongs.

Judge Pirtle unites to his legal attainments general information which belongs only to the most industrious and cultivated of his profession. His habits of investigation have led to a very thorough acquaintance with natural science, and the refined element in his character causes him to take great delight in all that is beautiful in art and literature. He has ever had a lively interest in the scientific and philanthropic movements of the day, and all enterprises designed to improve his city and state and render the people more prosperous, happy, and educated. To him is due the honor of having first suggested, in a letter addressed to the secretary of the treasury about 1830, that the United States had the power and should establish hospitals on the western rivers for disabled steamboatmen and others engaged on those waters, and the suggestion was soon followed by the building of the hospitals at Louisville and other points. The societies early organized in this city for the advancement of knowledge and cultivation of the sciences, and for the preservation of historical facts connected with the settlement of the West, found him an earnest member. To his care and veneration for the heroism of the men who won this western country from the Indians and the British is owing the preservation of the valuable journal of General George Rogers Clark of his expedition to Illinois from the Falls of the Ohio in 1778-79, which secured to the Union the country lying north of the Ohio River. This paper has been published within a few years by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, with an introduction by Judge Pirtle.

Judge Pirtle's private virtues exceed, if possible, the manliness and nobility that has marked his public life. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, and his able pen and knowledge of theology, quite unusual in a layman, have been frequently called into requisition to defend the doctrines of that church.

The life of Henry Pirtle has been spent in continuous devotion to the profession chosen in his youth; and from the time when, beneath the trees at Federal Hill, the residence of Judge Rowan, he first sought to comprehend the difficult pages of Coke to this day he has never been diverted from his object. His tastes and inclinations have led him away from the field of politics, and his family ties and duties have prevented his accepting offices on the bench away from his home. He has accomplished a great work in life, for he has made for himself a name in the annals of his native state illustrious for learning, judgment, and probity, and a rank among the jurists scarcely surpassed by any one.

## JAMES TRABUE.

N 1598 Henry IV. of France endeavored to secure the tranquillity of the Protestants by the celebrated edict of Nantes, granting to the Reformers all the liberty in which they had been indulged by former princes, and added a free admission to all employments of trust, profit, and honor. But eighty-seven years later, in 1685, the despotic Louis XIV., who while he could brave the spiritual censures of the Roman Pontiff revoked this edict, revived the persecution against the Protestants, and drove into exile more than five hundred thousand of the most industrious and ingenious inhabitants of the country. Large numbers of them settled in England, to which they carried, among other arts, that of manufacturing silk, which was commenced at Spitalfields. Others in their extremity wandered into Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and other states. The father of the gentleman named at the head of this article descended from one of a colony who sailed from Holland and settled in Virginia under William and Mary in 1690, five years after the revocation. They formed a settlement on the James, which was known as the Huguenot settlement, till the outbreak of the revolutionary war, in which they actively participated; but after peace was declared many of them came west to Kentucky, and among them Colonel Daniel Trabue, the father of our subject. They built a craft at Redstone, Old Fort, now Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and came down the Ohio River to Limestone, now Maysville, and from that point distributed themselves through the "Bluegrass Region."

Colonel Trabue, who had married Miss Mary Haskins, of Chesterfield County, Virginia, settled in Woodford County, and remained ten years, and then moved to the county of Adair, then a part of Green County, where James was born. When he arrived at a suitable age he was placed under the instruction of Rev. Samuel B. Robertson, a Presbyterian clergyman who for many years conducted the old brick seminary at Columbia. After leaving this school he became a deputy to the clerk of the court, Mr. Wm. Caldwell, father of Dr. William B. Caldwell and of Messrs. Isaac and Junius Caldwell, of this city. This gentleman possessed so large and varied a stock of knowledge, and had such a happy way of imparting it to those desirous of learning, that Mr. Trabue considers that the two years spent in his office were of more profit to him than all his schooling put together.

After the expiration of his deputyship the new county of Russell was formed, and he became a candidate for the clerkship. The result of the election was that he was defeated by one vote; and we regard this as the turning-point in his life, because the

clerkship was for a life-long term or during good behavior, and the probability is that had he been elected he would have been the clerk of that county still, and never developed into the consummate man of business that he is to-day and has been for many years. We believe that this is the only time that he failed to realize the object of his solicitude, and he will allow us to congratulate him on his defeat that once. Being disappointed, but not disheartened, he began to shape himself for mercantile pursuits, and shortly after went to Glasgow, Barren County, and became the partner of a cousin of the same name, and for a few years carried on a general merchandizing business. During this time he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Stites, and step-daughter of Colonel Clifton Rodes, of that county.

His next important move was to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he did so large and profitable a business that he determined to invest his increased capital in a wholesale dry-goods venture, and for this purpose removed to Louisville in 1834, as the most promising place to become a large trade-center. As he had an extensive acquaintance among country merchants in this state as well as Indiana, this enterprise was a success from the start; and after obtaining a large share of the business in this region he reached out southward and westward, and constantly increased his sales until he was numbered among the heaviest operators in the city. Much of his custom was drawn from Tennessee North Alabama, and Mississippi, and finally extended through Arkansas. His business prospered for more than a quarter of a century, and his prudent management of finances had enabled him to accumulate a handsome fortune before the outbreak of the war.

Unfortunately for him, the South was then owing him a very large sum of money, and he saw that certain destruction awaited him unless something could be promptly done to avert it. General Sherman was in command at Louisville, and would not allow him to pass the lines, and this for a time baffled his attempts to go South and see what he could do among his debtors. But "Where there's a will there's a way" was never more aptly illustrated than in the case of this gentleman. Selecting two of his trusty young men in the store, the trio found a way to get to the South; and, once there, he did for about eight months the most profitable business of his life. He found the people terribly excited, of course; but lawlessness there was none. Every one was anxious to pay their debts either with sugar, cotton, or Confederate scrip; and as the cause in which the South was engaged was not yet considered lost, foreign exchange could be purchased at a very moderate advance. In this way Mr. Trabue saved immense sums that would have been lost entirely.

Besides his regular line of business, Mr. Trabue has been president of the Franklin Insurance Company for thirty years. It is entirely local, and has proved remarkably successful. Its capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars. He has also been director of the Bank of Kentucky for a like period. He is president of the Sinking Fund Commission for the city of Louisville; trustee of Cave-Hill Cemetery and of the University of Louisville; has been a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; was for a

number of years a member of the Board of Aldermen, and for two years was president of that body; and we believe that he is called to attend to business of a public character every day in the week, including Sunday, for both he and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for forty years, and during part of the time he has acted in the capacity of a deacon or elder.

Mrs. Trabue, the wife of his youth, we are happy to say, is still living and in the enjoyment of excellent health, and dispenses a quiet but generous hospitality at their mansion in Walnut Street. They have two sons—Richard, who seems to have inherited his father's business qualifications, and William, who is at once a painter, sculptor, musician, and machinist.

Mr. Trabue was an Old-line Whig as long as that party existed, and strongly in favor of the preservation of the Union; but in his dealings with the South he had learned to admire the people of that section, and his sympathies were warmly enlisted in their behalf during their long struggle for independence. He is considered a very benevolent man—one who is inclined to help every deserving object of charity. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he is very courteous and affable, yet very firm and positive in his convictions, and will not shrink from what he considers his duty, though he meet with opposition.

Mr. Trabue attributes his success in life to close application rather than to any extraordinary ability. He has been blessed with a vigorous and elastic constitution, so that he has seldom been obliged to depend upon others exclusively; and he has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of his employés, who generally regard him as a father rather than a mere employer. His financial ability is of the first order, his judgment of men and things acute, and his character for integrity in all his intercourse is unquestioned. Indeed the unswerving principle of the Huguenot stock is manifest to all with whom he has to do, although the puritanical style has been dissolved by the modifying influences of his surroundings. He is still full of life and energy, and able to transact a vast amount of business without fatigue; and in the absence of accident we have no doubt that he will occupy a leading position among our men of business for many years to come.

